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# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, OCTOBER 7, 1890.

No. 1.



IN fulfilment of the promise made in our circular of September the 15th, we to-day present to the University public the first number of Volume X. of THE VARSITY. We trust that its appearance and contents may be of such a character as to win that approval necessary to future success.

This is our first experience in the editorial chair, and the realization of that fact might well make us hesitate ere we cast ourselves on the sea of journalism at the head of a paper representing the University of Toronto. The students have placed us in the position we now occupy, and we have no apology to make for their choice. The assurance that we have of the cordial sympathy of the Graduates and Faculty of our Alma Mater and of the active co-operation of the undergraduates gives us hope and courage as we enter upon the task that is before us. If the bestowal of vigorous and constant energy will ensure success, we have little fear of the result.

THE VARSITY is now under the management of the Literary and Scientific Society, and therefore is an undergraduate paper. It shall be the aim of the editors to make THE VARSITY a mirror of the events, the lights and the shadows of college life, and moreover a true exponent of the views of the undergraduates of the University of Toronto. Managed and edited as it is entirely by undergraduates, THE VARSITY can never be in itself a representative of the graduates. But it can be, and intends to be, a medium through which those loyal men and women who have graduated from our halls can keep in touch with us who are still here and with our mutual Alma Mater, and through which they may give expression to the views they hold on matters pertaining to our University. Under all circumstances we shall be loyal to the best interests of our College. But true loyalty does not consist in servile and unthinking agreement with and adhesion to whatever the authorities may do or decree. That were poor loyalty indeed! We believe that even now there are things around old 'Varsity that might be bettered, and it shall be our duty throughout the year to point these out and at the same time to suggest what in our opinion would be changes for the better. It shall be our aim to do our duty in these respects in that spirit of fairness, and with that true desire for what is good, which will commend itself to those who may chance to read or be affected.

We hope to make the literary style of THE VARSITY of the highest standard. That portion of the paper devoted to literary productions proper will be edited to suit, not the individual tastes of the editors alone, but rather of the constituency to which we, as a University paper, appeal. We are among the number that believe that events of local interest are especially necessary in a college journal, but in putting this belief into practice we shall endeavour to present our news, not in the stereotyped

phrases of a mere detailed chronicle, but rather after a higher standard of excellence.

We must confess that we are agreeably surprised at the response to our circular and the assurances of goodwill that we have received. The Treasurer has received numerous letters from graduates and members of the Faculty with subscriptions enclosed, and invariably a few lines expressing pleasure at the re-publication of THE VARSITY. The Honourable Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University, was among the first to write us, and we feel assured that his example will be followed by many others.

In conclusion we beg our readers' indulgence in their judgment of this number. We have had only one week to contract for the printing, canvass for advertising, procure editorial rooms, prepare the reading matter, and see to the many other incidentals in connection with the first issue of a new paper. At the very last moment we were disappointed in a sketch that we were depending on, and we have to go to press without it. By next week we expect to have everything in perfect running order, and then we hope to remedy whatever deficiencies there may be in this number.

## MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

There has been so much dissatisfaction among the students over the awards in the May Examinations that it may not be out of place to make some observations on the subject, and give expression to a widespread feeling as to the injustice, as some have termed it, which has been done.

The Class of '90 has the peculiar distinction of having among its members a medalist, who is not the medalist in his department, and at the same has another member who, after taking the highest place in his department, is ignored and the medal assigned to another who cannot be defended as the equal of the gentleman thus treated by those in whose hands the awarding of the medal lies.

We do not wonder that, after reading with great care the works prescribed by Professor Baldwin, and working very closely at all that would give him a thorough grasp of the subject of Philosophy, Mr. McCrimmon was indignant, and wrote on the subject to the papers. When the lists were published there could be but one conclusion from them as to whom the medal belonged, and when it was announced afterwards that he had not been declared the medalist, many of his fellow students joined with him in his indignation. This feeling was in no degree lessened when the reason for such an action was given that Mr. McCrimmon had not attended Professor Baldwin's lectures. It is only a year or two since the medal in Philosophy was given to a student who had not attended lectures. In this way a precedent had been established. If this was wrong then due notice should have been given that hereafter it would not be followed in any case. No such notice was given. Not only in the department of Philosophy, but

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in every department the best students were placed in a very peculiar position from not knowing under what condition medals were to be given. We are fully persuaded that notice should have been given to cover any such possible case; it was only fair to expect it. We do not know who made the award, but to award the medal to the second man of the class, under such circumstances, was unfair to Mr. McCrimmon and the other students of Philosophy. It would have been more politic under existing circumstances to have given the medal to the rightful winner. It would have in some degree reconciled students with whom Philosophy, as taught by the late Professor Young, was the true philosophy to that advocated by Professor Baldwin.

Then, when the medal was assigned to Mr. Kerswell it would have been a graceful act on his part to have refused to accept it. Had he done so the opinion of his fellows for such an action would have been far more valuable than any medal, and we doubt not that their feeling would have found expression in some way that would have been a pleasant memory to him all his life long. The whole affair is one which we regret exceedingly, and trust that a similar case will never again occur in the history of the University of Toronto.

In the case of the Governor-General's gold medal, we are of the opinion that in counting Orientals the equivalent of Classics, Moderns, Natural Science, Mathematics, Philosophy and Political Science, a manifest injustice is done students in these departments, for in all of these the work to be done is vastly greater than in Orientals. Without in any way trying to disparage the excellent work done by the medalist in the departments of Classics and Orientals, we think there are better men in the year to some one of whom the medal should have gone. It would be well to institute some ratio between the subjects in awarding such a medal, for there are some of the departments which should count for more than the department of Orientals. Again, in deciding the winner of the Julius Rossin scholarship, we understand that the authorities themselves were in doubt as to the real conditions to be fulfilled before awarding it. When such is the case among those who decide such matters, how much more mysterious it is to the students themselves.

The point which we desire to make is simply this: that the conditions to be fulfilled before any medal, scholarship or prize is awarded, should be clearly and definitely stated in the Calendar and Curriculum, so that students would not be in the dark as to what they must do. It would be a decided advantage to all if some member of the Senate thoroughly in sympathy with the students would frame a motion to be submitted to that body, and, if it should carry, have it incorporated in the By-laws of the University, so that justice might be done in any case which would arise. Anyone who would undertake to do so would confer a lasting favour on the student body, and we trust that some one may attempt what we have tried to make plain. Gentlemen of the Senate we appeal to your sense of what is right. We hope our appeal will not be in vain.

## THE TRAINING INSTITUTES.

Many of our readers are doubtless not yet aware of the radical changes that have been made in the curriculum of what is known as the Training Institute of Ontario, and have often speculated as to the reason for the presence of so many University men in the city during the unlikely months of August and September when, it is a well known fact, the heart of the student longs for the wilds of Muskoka and idle hours along lake side and stream rather than the precincts of the class-room and laborious days in the company of learned volumes on which the dust of summer has been allowed to accumulate at its own sweet will.

The reason may be found in the wise and energetic action of the Minister of Education. In the past, University men who have wished to qualify themselves for positions in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, have been forced to spend a term of a couple of months' duration at Hamilton, Guelph, Owen Sound, Kingston, etc., and there to be trained in the practical part of teaching. This course has long been felt to be inadequate, as it left no time for theoretical instruction in the science of education. By the recent changes in the curriculum this deficiency in the course has been remedied, and now the term is divided into two periods; one devoted to the study of psychology and methods in education principally, the other to the practical training of the would-be teachers. Lectures during the first period are delivered in Toronto, and continue from the 19th of August till the 6th of October. The second term, during which the teachers in training are scattered over the Province at the different collegiate institutes qualified to receive them, lasts until the first week in December, when two examinations, one an oral and the other a written, are held. The successful candidates at these examinations are thereafter qualified to hold positions in high schools and collegiate institutes of Ontario.

The first term of the course (and it is about this that we wish to speak principally) was brought to a close, in a fitting manner, last Wednesday morning, at the Department Buildings. During the six weeks that this term lasted, lectures were daily delivered on Applied Psychology, Methods in Education, Elocution and Orthoëpy, Phonography, Penmanship and Hygiene, besides instruction in Drill and Gymnastics at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

No one can doubt the judiciousness of this course, nor will anyone dispute the wisdom of the measure which, besides giving men fresh from College practical training in the profession they are going to pursue, grants them an insight into the science and methods of true education and a knowledge of the psychological principles which govern the moulding both of the juvenile and the adult mind. And yet now, when we look back upon the six weeks that have been spent in this manner, we venture to doubt whether the results of the course quite come up to the hopeful anticipations so ardently expressed upon its inception. No doubt a great deal of good has been done, and the way paved for great advances in the future. It would be a sorry institution indeed if a certain amount of profitable instruction had not been imparted to willing students in six weeks time. And yet we question very much if the knowledge gained during the term is in any degree a pro-

We are pleased to note the large number of Freshmen in College this year. Gentlemen of the first year, we welcome you to our shrine of learning.

portionate return for the time and money expended in its acquirement.

In saying this, we are aware that judgment should not be passed upon an institution that has been in existence only six weeks. Time, no doubt, and experience will remedy deficiencies that are now so apparent, and we venture to predict that, in the course of time this preliminary term will evolve into something very profitable to the teaching body. At present, however, we must confess that the course is not what it should be. The time must be extended, and the series of lectures made more thorough and elaborate. Good results cannot be expected from a course of instruction in such subjects as Elocution, Orthoëpy, Phonography and Writing, when the term only lasts six weeks, with an hour's lecture sometimes only once a day; but give the present efficient staff adequate time for their different departments and we are sure the result will justify the most sanguine hopes of the originators of the course. We cannot close without referring briefly to the Principal of the Institute, Dr. McLellan, the lecturer on Psychology and Methods in Education. In his case also, the time allotted for his department was altogether too short. But, notwithstanding this, the benefit derived from his lectures has been incalculable in more ways than one. Not only did he furnish the minds of his listeners with the rudiments of psychology as applied to education in a lucid and interesting way, but, more than this by far: he instilled in them a love and enthusiasm for their future profession which, when brought to bear upon educational problems of the Province, will be felt throughout its length and breadth.

#### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We will publish, for the convenience of our subscribers among the undergrads, advertisements of boarding houses providing accommodation for them, and also notices by students advertising second-hand books. A nominal fee will be charged in such cases, the amount of which can be learned on application to the Business Manager.

The management of THE VARSITY begs to impress upon its readers the fact that the basis upon which the paper has been established necessitates the immediate payment of subscriptions. With each sample copy of the paper a blank form of order for the paper will be found, and after the last issue in October, THE VARSITY will be sent only to those who have returned the order with name and address to G. H. Ferguson, Room 5, Bank of Commerce Block, Spadina Avenue.

In filling the columns of our advertising pages the managers of THE VARSITY have endeavoured as far as possible to exercise a judicious selection. No firms will be found advertised in our columns except such as are in every sense first-class and reliable. We have everywhere met with the most flattering readiness to advertise in our journal, and we hope that our advertisers may find that the support they have thus given us is entirely reciprocated. We trust that the students will favour with their patronage those firms and, so far as may be, those only whose co-operation has enabled us to enter the literary arena afresh.

#### LEAVING PORT.

This is the Class poem of '90, and was read by the Class poet, H. A. Dwyer, at the Graduation banquet last spring:

Four years in the haven the ship has been fitting,  
Now the voyage-time comes and the anchor is weighed;  
Though the harbour's been snug, yet the time's come for fitting,

And we sail out of port, all our colours displayed.  
Farewell! old times. Good-bye! old faces,  
The time has come to say good-bye.

We sail away gladly, we're searching for treasure,  
But the length of our voyage not one of us knows,  
And we cannot sail back to the old port of pleasure,  
There's no sea in the world where such magic wind blows.  
And so we'll mingle a little sadness  
Even with the hope of happy days.

They give us our orders now: Go! the world calls you,  
Active service you've waited for, now it is here,  
And there's no drawing back. On! whatever befalls you,  
You've no room on board ship for dishonour or fear.  
Ay, ay! we all answer, then shout to the helmsman:  
Firm hand on the rudder there, steer us right onward.

#### CLIPPED FROM EXCHANGE COLUMNS.

WE regret much the decadence of our exchange list during year of silence. We take this earliest opportunity of thanking those who still continued to send us copies of their college journals and of apologizing for the absence of THE VARSITY from their exchange list. We shall be most happy to exchange again with all our old confederates, and will cordially welcome to the resuscitated scissors and paste that adorn our sanctum the productions of our fellow collegians. We intend shortly to issue exchange circulars, and hope that meanwhile the editors of college papers will forward them to us for exchange without further notice.

The Harvard *Crimson* writes as follows on the subject of "University Studies," a feature of College work receiving considerable attention at the present time. "Of late a considerable amount of monographic literature has been issued under the title of University Studies, which indicates a new conception of the functions of our educational institutions. These publications prove the Universities to be centres for the publication and distribution of the results of research work, and show that an increasing number of instructors as well as students, have the time and spirit to make valuable investigations. Such monographs supply in a measure, the place filled by the prize essays of the English Universities, although very little has yet been produced which equals the work of most of the York, Arnold, Prince Consort and other English prize essayists." Continuing, it makes this reference to our College and the work done here: "The University of Toronto, the leading institution of learning in Canada, has begun, under the direction of Professor W. J. Ashley, the publication of a similar series, each number of which is to be complete in itself. The first monograph upon the Ontario Township, by J. M. McEvoy, is valuable since it gives an insight into the local political system of Canada. The University also publishes a *Quarterly Review*, not unlike those at Harvard and Columbia, in which is discussed political and economic questions relating to the Dominion."

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The Annual Subscription is \$2.00 a year, payable strictly in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

All literary contributions and items of College news should be addressed to THE EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

All communications of a business nature should be addressed to THE BUSINESS MANAGER. Advertising rates can be had on application.

The office of THE VARSITY is at the corner of Spadina avenue and College street, rooms 3 and 5, Bank of Commerce Building.

Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor.

### The Editorial Staff.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF	- - -	WALTER S. McLAY, '91.
BUSINESS MANAGER	- - -	G. HOWARD FERGUSON, '91.
TREASURER	- - -	WILLIAM H. BUNTING, '92.

#### ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

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S. B. LEACOCK, '91.	A. P. NORTHWOOD, '91.
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S. J. ROBERTSON, '92.	

Medical representatives on the staff have not yet been appointed.

### The Directorate.

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J. A. McLEAN, '92.	J. B. LOCKHART, '92.
J. W. ODELL, '92, Secretary.	

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OCTOBER 7, 1890.

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### CONVOCATION NOTES.

A member of the VARSITY staff, with reportorial intent, went over early Wednesday afternoon to the School of Practical Science to attend the opening ceremonies of the college year. He and his companion, in full academic costume, strode incongruously through the weedy wilderness of Wycliffe, up the dusty, new-made terrace, and along the wooden walk, whose boards still retained the visible impress of the carpenter's hammer, until they reached the steps of the bran-new school. There was assembled a crowd of early-comers, some of whom, evidently recent arrivals at the college, gazed, and gazed, and gazed again, at the men with cap and gown, as if that were something utterly unexpected and surprising at the convocation of a great university. Alas, that any should deem it so!

There was many a merry meeting of old friends around the door, many a cordial shaking of the hand; but the merrier these meetings the more lonely seemed the isolation of those who had no friend to welcome them on their first appearance, but could only silently look on and be *impressed*. Impressed? Impressed with what? With red brick

walls and heaps of clay, with scaffold-poles and mortars, with the clatter of falling boards and the clink of the mason's trowel? With these, verily, or nothing else. But why complain? The fourteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, can never be re-called; but we may console ourselves with an adaption of the noble words of Nikias to his despairing soldiers: "It is men, not empty walls, that make a city."

For many minutes there was considerable doubt in the minds of that crowd as to where they were going to get in. Not a door would yield to their attempts. The senior with his cane endeavoured to look as if he, of course, knew all about it, and entertained no doubt as to the spot where the opening would eventually appear; the junior laughed and joked as though he did not care a cent whether an opening ever appeared at all or not; a certain second-year man, revelling in all the freedom of his sophomorehood, declared his intention of forcing an entrance at a side-window; a freshman is rumoured to have innocently asked if they had to climb up "one of those ladders over there," while a theological professor, with his inevitable son, was observed to make heroic efforts to get into the underground cellar. But at last, to our surprise, the *front* doors swung open, and the throng passed up the double stairs. There was no gauntlet for the freshman to run, no fiendish yell of "Hat! Hat!" as he passed along the hall, no assembling of the different years under appointed leaders, no lordly "censors in the Hall" (though despite the untiring efforts of that genial usher they were sadly needed), and so, with an indiscriminate rush, the undergraduates took possession of the seats in the rear and prepared for war and torment. Operations began with our time-honored slogan, "Old Grimes." The Faculty, in glittering robes, passed in, and three rousing cheers were given for Sir Daniel. Then the prize medal and joke distribution began. One after another the successful men were called to face the terrible ordeal. In the words of somebody or other that grew eloquent in the legendary past,

Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo.

Many a witty remark was made: many more were bravely attempted. One could not help laughing, when Park's eagerness to reach the platform brought him up ahead of his fellows, at the shout of "Barkis is willing"; or at the deep appreciation of the Latin oration expressed in an occasional Hear, Hear; or at the comfort and aid so heartily proffered Colling by such remarks as "Oh, cheer up, cheer up," "Begin with 'quum' and you're all right"; or at the sweet strains of "Annie Rooney" and that mock marriage ceremony at the rear while Mr. Keys was presenting the history prizes. No doubt it was great sport for the boys. To be sure they carry on as badly at Oxford, but there may be another side to the question. To critical and disinterested spectators it might seem a trifle impolite, and it might be worth our while to ask ourselves if the fun is worth the cost. But of this more in another place.

After the distribution of the prizes was concluded, occasionally-heard addresses were delivered by Prof. I. H. Cameron, Hon. G. W. Ross, and the President. The Minister of Education welcomed the members of the Senate

to the School of Practical Science, and offered them the use of the hall for convocation purposes until they obtained more suitable quarters.

The President referred at length to the generous assistance the University of Toronto has received from all parts of the world. He discussed the present needs of the University and the preparations that are being made to meet them. The ideas that the education of the people is fatal to good government and ordered society, and that a university course is fatal to success in business, were vigorously rejected and condemned as false by reference to the court of history. In eloquent and patriotic language he pointed out the field of work that lay before our University in the future when the great territories of the North will be sending their students to her halls. "Never was there a time," he said, "when the responsibilities were greater or more urgent. Our young Dominion throbs with eager undefined longings and aspirations 'Yearning for the large excitement that the coming years will yield.' It is of vital importance that such aspirations be wisely directed, and the true aim be kept in view." He closed with a glowing reference to the dear old land from which we derive all our civilization, and an earnest appeal to the younger men before him to use well the great advantages the coming era will afford. At the conclusion of Sir Daniel's address the Glee Club sang "God Save the Queen."

Brown, the brilliant freshman from Owen Sound, was highly eulogized by Prof. Hutton, and well received by the men below.

Some of the men are wondering what that Latin oration really did contain, anyway. McKim, Universitatis Torontonensis, and "tirones," were about all the terms familiar to the undergraduate ear. It is hard to tell which was most to blame—the undergraduate ear or the undergraduate tongue.

The Glee Club acquitted themselves splendidly—and they had such short notice, too.

#### VARSITY OFFICE.

THE VARSITY editors have not only attained to the dignity of superintending the utterances of one of the most widely-read and influential of Canadian papers, but have reached the exalted position of actual and genuine possessors and inhabitants of offices. Congratulations and subscriptions may now be addressed to Rooms 3 and 5, Bank of Commerce Chambers, corner of College and Spadina. Moreover, and in addition to this, we possess a janitor. We do not own him on a separate title-deed, but merely as an appendage to our rooms. By the care and thoughtfulness of our business manager, these were secured with heating, lighting, insurance, mortgage and janitor attached. We appreciate this attention on his part the more keenly in that we are, owing to some oversight, left for the time being totally destitute of furniture. Our present attitude of inspiration is a lean-back against the wall with our eyes on the ceiling and our heels in the floor. Jokes about sitting on the janitor are ruled out, having been found to

seriously impede the course of business. Our janitor, however, is of too imposing and commanding an appearance to be lightly joked about. We have him in training with skin gloves and intend to employ him for the most part in delivering papers and soliciting subscriptions. It was of him that the late Lord Beaconsfield made that well known speech: "To hear him swear is a liberal education," and indeed, a more minute and various knowledge of the ancient heathen mythologies and of modern theological controversy might be gleaned from his cursory remarks on general subjects than from the study of many text books. We love our janitor and expect to find him of great use in conducting our business.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

One of the live institutions around college is the Young Men's Christian Association which from now on will be in active operation. The popular secretary, Hugh B. Fraser, '89, has been in attendance at the rooms for the past few weeks, and has been of incalculable service to both old and new students. As yet no general meetings have been held, but committees have been busily arranging for the speedy commencement of work. The first meeting of the members will be held next Thursday afternoon in the rooms at 4.30, and will take the form of a re-union. After devotional exercises the delegates to Northfield will give a report and some general business will be brought up. Ever since the organization of these Thursday afternoon meetings they have been well attended, and have proved a most helpful feature of the Association work.

As was the case last year, the buildings will be used as a general meeting place for the students. The parlor will be given up for the use of the lady undergraduates. The Literary and Scientific Society will doubtless avail themselves of the offer of the management and use the front room as the general reading room. In the basement there are lockers for the footballers. Following the example of former years, the Association will issue a hand-book containing some very valuable information to all classes of students. There will also be in that an accurate map of the University property and all the buildings situated thereon. The annual reception will take place in the rooms either next Monday or Tuesday evening and promises to be a success.

THE VARSITY takes pleasure in recommending the Association to the students as well worthy of their support. Every man will find that the advantages to be derived from participation in its work and enjoyment of its hospitality will more than recoup the slight expense. The fee, we might remark, is the nominal one of \$1, and is payable to G. E. McCraney, Treasurer. The other officers are:—President, I. O. Stringer, '91; 1st vice, G. W. Robinson, '91; 2nd vice, C. H. Mitchell, '92; Recording Secretary, C. R. Williamson, '93; Treasurer, G. E. McCraney, '92; Councillor, McDougall, '93. The Freshman Councillor will be elected later on.

A mass meeting of students will be held in the Y.M.C.A., to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3.30, to make arrangements and elect officers for the Annual Games. H. C. POPE, Secretary.

## THE SANCTUM PHILOSOPHER.

ONCE again the demons of the dip gather round the Sanctum hearth. The literary life of the University lives, breathes and has its being afresh; and the symbolic owl, rising from the cenotaph of 1890, gathers her brood around her in a home where she can take up the thread of her existence as of old, lounge, chew tobacco at the expense of the company, and pass the listless hours in maiden meditation fancy free. The very thought of it breathes a tranquil glow of content through the pulses of the inhabitants of the Sanctum. To sit again in the editorial room listening to the hurrying feet of the contributors as they pass and repass in endless variety, to watch the breathless throng of subscribers jostling each other upon the stair, to feel the fond clasp of the ragged Sanctum jacket, to sink into the inspiring depths of the editorial chairs and woo the muses, or leaning from the Sanctum windows to spit coily on the heads of the passers-by,—truly these old-time pleasures seem doubly sweet for having been lost to us for a space. Yet the joy that prevades the owl's nest is not an unalloyed one. As we look around the group beside the hearth we find but few of the old faces to beam answeringly upon us. The dark river of graduation has borne away so many of the owl's old brood upon its hurrying waters, that few remain save unfledged owlets whose newly-opened eyes blink, dazzled and shy at their new environments. There is a peculiar chill, too, in the atmosphere of new quarters. Not that we would say aught that might seem to reflect upon the accommodation that has been given us by our genial landlord. [N.B.—I do not know that he is genial; I haven't seen him. There may be more than one of him, but all landlords are presumed genial in the higher composition.] When using the word "chill" I refer of course to the æsthetic faculties of the mind. There is a something in the very newness of the piles of stationery, the unused brittle pens and the unsullied brilliancy of the glass ink bottle—all innocent of its future triumphs—an unfamiliar shoppiness that seems to nip the nascent idea in embryo, and awake an answering chord of barrenness in our hearts as we essay to use them. It is with a saddened longing for the past that we gaze at the lacquered mahogany and japanned oilcloths that surround us, their bright new colouring standing out in vivid contrast to the well-worn penates that erstwhile breathed their inspiration upon us. [Apropos, in speaking of our Sanctum furniture we are using the terms of upholstery a little at random and idealizing freely.] The very waste paper basket that stands beside us in the virginity of its emptiness, rises up, gaunt and void, to mock us at our toil.

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THE Supplementals have breathed upon us with their scorching breath and passed us by, leaving many a prostrate victim in their wake. This year, indeed, their breath has been more than usually scorching. Several of our staff, desirous of forming an accurate opinion in regard to them, conscientiously attended the examination in person, and pronounce the ordeal to have been, if not unfairly, at all events unusually hard. The whimsical *mêlée* of subjects which an unsuccessful candidate is often obliged to take in lieu of that wherein he failed, coming from any other quar-

ter than it does, would almost appear a piece of ghastly humour. There is something humorous, too, in the way in which our Alma Mater announced her approaching Supplementals in the public press. There seems a ring of pride in the statement that "no less than 340 students would *compete* at this examination." The announcement was evidently concocted by a reporter unacquainted with the technical trivialities which necessitate a gentleman's so competing, and who thought himself therein puffing the promulgation of learning, or it was the *Nunc Dimittis* that must have welled from the heart of the exuberant bursar.

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AFTER witnessing the behaviour of my fellow-students at our recent Convocation, I, for one, feel called upon to protest against such an exhibition of bæotian boorishness. To the unthinking mind, be it admitted, such boisterous indecorum may seem at first to contain an element of the amusing and facetious. But let us reflect. Let us think calmly and dispassionately of the peculiar position in which the faculty must find themselves on such an occasion, and I feel confident that we shall be constrained to a frank avowal that such conduct is wrong in principle and, at least harsh and unkind, if not positively cruel. Picture to ourselves the faculty as they sit before us. All of them are washed clean and dressed in their Sunday suits; no flannel shirts to-day; I venture to assert that almost every professor and senator has put on clean linen and a white collar, and this, too, for our behoof. Perhaps, too, some of them haven't got their shirts and collars on right-side-before, or they may, many of them, be hitching their necks to hide a bone collar-stud. What could be more embarrassing or trying to their equanimity than this? How many of them, too, are nervous, shy men, dazed at seeing so many people together, at the size of the room, and the acclamations of the gathered multitude! Some of them, too, may have mothers; those mothers may be sitting in the vast throng listening with proudly-throbbing pulses to catch the clamour-drowned accents of their Johnnies. For a senator or professor is still his mother's Johnny, lecture he never so wisely. Fellow students, if there is any among you who has a mother, or knows another man who has, let him pause and think of the feelings of a professor's mother when she hears her boy asked, before the assembled multitude, if he has had his hair cut, or, perchance, rudely bidden to have it at the first opportunity. Placed, as the faculty are, in such trying circumstances, is it not unkind to ask them where they got their hats? Is it not ungenerous to suggest to our instructors to pull down their vests before they speak? True, the vest may be indecorously elevated as the professor begins to soar, but would it not be the more manly course if one of our number should quietly step forward and pull it down for him? Remember they are doing their best to amuse us; in a humble way, yes, but let us not on that account rudely scoff at it. Seek, rather, to set them at their ease and aid them to laugh off their natural embarrassment. Thus, if you see a senator wipe the perspiration from his brow with his coat sleeve, or expectorate upon the floor of the platform, affect not to notice it, and do not call the attention of your friends to the poor fellow's gaucherie. Instead of the boisterous feigned applause that breaks rudely into the midst of the speaker's discourse, let us substitute an occa-

sional quiet ejaculation of encouragement, as, "In sooth," or "Now you're talking." At the close of the speech, too, would it not be better if one of us should advance and shake the speaker warmly by the hand, saying, "That was, indeed, a noble effort; your final sentence, sir, entranced me."

### A FOOTBALL FORECAST.

What was probably the most successful season in the football annals of the University came to a conclusion last season with our association team, champions of Canada, and the Rugby team, not quite champions, but with an unblemished record. The success of our representatives, from start to finish, was most gratifying, and should have the effect of increasing the interest taken in the game this year, and also of firing the ambition of many modest aspirants in the paths of glory, blood and bruises.

It is well known by all experienced players that in excellence in combination play as opposed to individual display lies the great secret of success; and it must always be accounted a singular happiness in a team of players, when the motions of each individual combine harmoniously with those of the others; and when the play of both forwards and backs is radically interwoven; each being in a certain sense distinguishable, yet not liable to displays of selfishness and jealousy, but always characterized by mutual adherence and reciprocal support. This condition of things is to be attained only by diligent and regular practice and training. The practices last year were tolerably well attended and success crowned the efforts of the players. However, with a stricter attention to the preparatory work a much greater degree of excellence might be reached, followed by unprecedented results.

In considering the prospects of the ensuing season on the Rugby field, it gives us great satisfaction to note, first, the favourable arrangement of the Ontario ties; and, secondly, the return of a large proportion of the luminaries who made themselves famous last year. Varsity drew a bye in both the first and second rounds of the series, and plays the winner of the Queen's-Ottawa match in the third round on the 25th either at Kingston or Ottawa.

Owing to the small number of college teams in the union this year no college series is to be played. It is still rather early to speculate regarding the probable winners. Queen's is said to be rather weaker than last year and the result of their match with Ottawa is very uncertain. Stratford and London are unknown quantities, while Toronto and Hamilton are quite as strong as formerly. The absence from the series of Trinity and Ottawa Colleges makes the issue very doubtful. The second fifteen is entered for the Junior Series and is drawn to play the Toronto second on the 18th. The Petrolia and Ontario clubs play on the same day, and the finals, both Junior and Senior, will be arranged by the Executive at the conclusion of the series. The annual match with Toronto will be played on the Rosedale Grounds on the 18th, and other fixtures are being arranged. Varsity owes McGill, Queen's and the Royal Military College a match each, but it will be impossible to square up the whole account this year.

The composition of the team will be largely the same as last year. McQuarrie has not turned up yet, but will probably be on hand to play the solitary full back. The three halves, Senkler, Thomson and Bunting, are ready for work, as is also McClean at quarter. Among the wings and forwards, Moss, Symmes, Hutchins, McKay and Boulton, have already been out practicing and are getting into condition. Pope and Lucas are on hand and will don their jerseys at the earliest opportunity. McLaren, Moran and McLaughlin, will be back this week ready for active service. Two of the most brilliant ornaments of last year's fifteen, Cross, B.A., LL.B., and Watt, M.D., have left us and cannot be replaced. A brace of freshmen

from Upper Canada, whose names it would be indecorous in us to mention, will probably be of some consequence. Besides these there are many other more or less shining lights, whose merits we will not detail. Our Second promises to be unusually strong and will probably add its quota of victories to what ought to be a long list in the annals of the Rugby Club.

### THE ASSOCIATION TEAM.

With the inspiration of last year's most encouraging triumph, and a desire to sustain that reputation, the representatives of old Varsity in the Toronto League and Western Association ought to make a good showing this season. Nobody can form an accurate opinion of what Varsity will do in football until one day Varsity does it, and then everybody is surprised. This was the case last year especially, our team being an almost entirely unknown quantity, but the men were after the championship, and they captured it. Their aim is the same this year, and the question is, will they attain it?

The season will be a busy one. We will have two teams in the field, one in the Toronto League, and one in the Toronto Association. Will it be possible to take the first place in both organizations? The League season opened last Saturday and will end on the 25th inst. Varsity's first match will be with the Scots, the present champions, next Saturday afternoon on the Scots' grounds. This will be perhaps the most important match in the series, as there will be such a short time to practice, and the Scots will have the advantage of being on their own grounds, which, by the way, are entirely unfit for football.

There will be three other matches, all on the lawn, the last one being with Osgoode Hall, on Saturday, the 25th inst. This means that four matches will be played in a space of two weeks. Should fortune benignantly vouchsafe the championship to the blue and white, there will still be two matches with the champions of the West and a probable one with the Eastern Association. This will necessitate one trip to the West, but the Eastern men will come here. Wouldn't a trip to Montreal be a good one for the team's yearly outing?

The second eleven have, we believe, a good chance for the championship in the Association. The first scheduled match is next Saturday, when our men will face the Scottish Strollers. The latter have the choice of grounds, but it is likely that they will be obliged to play the game on the lawn. Five matches have to be played, the last one on November the 9th, five weeks from the opening of the season. Most assiduous practice will be the only thing that will give either team a good position, and THE VARSITY urges the men to be out every night and get into good trim for the heavy work.

The *personnel* of the teams has not yet been decided, but this must be done almost immediately in anticipation of the two important matches on Saturday. A large number of the old players are already in College, and most of them are enthusiastic on the subject. Hugh Fraser is going to help in training the team, and under his eye the old players will be improved and the new ones developed as they should be. Watty Thomson was elected Captain last Spring, but we understand that he is desirous of giving up the game this year. It will be difficult to fill his position though there are several aspirants for the place. Ivan Senkler will be in his old place between the flags in most of the matches. The Rugby matches may interfere somewhat though. There is a Freshman medical who plays a good game in goal, and he may be used. Then there are Blake, Edgar and Breckinridge, who have played on the team before, besides one or two others, who, if necessary, could fill a gap. The half-back line is in an unsettled state. Forrester, who played last year for the Legals, will help his College this year. Goldie will, we regret to say, not be in College to take his play at centre half. Lockhart has not shown up yet, but will likely be here in time for the first match. On the forward line the wings will be

the same as last year: Duncan and McDonald on the right and Wood and McLay on the left, though there may be a shifting of positions. Buckingham, Hooper, Hammill, Edwards, Merrill and Marr, a medical, are among the likely candidates for positions on the first eleven. Besides these there are a considerable number of others who are sure of positions of the second, others who may get on, and who can say what the class of '94 may bring?

Altogether the prospects in both Rugby and Association are of a most encouraging character. THE VARSITY has no doubt but that the men of to-day will show themselves worthy of the men who, on the football field, have shed lustre on the College in the past.

#### K COMPANY NEWS.

K Company will probably be out on parade on Wednesday, the 15th, with an entirely new outfit of uniforms and accoutrements. After a period of inaction the company promises to display increased vitality and vigour. The recruit class, which numbers nearly twenty, is being instructed in martial exercises by Second Lieutenant Badgerow, who has concluded his course at the Infantry School very creditably. A sergeants' class will be formed as soon as possible, all full privates being eligible, and three sergeants will be appointed to fill vacancies. A room under the dining hall has been assigned to the company to be used as an armoury, and is now being fitted up for the reception of the new accoutrements, which will arrive in the course of a few days. Captain Harry Brock will resume command, with Lieutenants Coleman and Badgerow as subalterns.

The company has all the essentials which combine to produce excellence, and there is no reason why it should not be the crack corps of the regiment. Plenty of time is at the disposal of the members in which to become proficient in their drill, and with brand-new outfits and first-rate officers K Company should this year present an appearance which would win for it the eulogiums of all beholders.

#### MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

W. Ferguson, of '89, has been recently appointed Modern Language Master at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute.

We are pleased to congratulate Mr. George Fairclough, late organist of All Saints Church, of this city, on his appointment to a similar position in Brantford. We learn that Mr. Fairclough intends to supplement his religious orgies by organ-izing a class of fair maidens in his art at the Brantford Ladies' College.

The Dean says that the Residence will probably be completely filled this year. The authorities have decided to admit none but undergraduates, and consequently, the graduates who have heretofore enjoyed its privileges will be obliged to leave. There will be a considerable influx of the gay and festive Freshmen.

McKim's face wore a big, broad smile at Convocation last Wednesday, and the wherefore was not far to seek. On his manly breast reclined the handsome medal which he has just received from the Horse Guards to replace his Crimean medal, which was destroyed in the fire. What would McKim do without his medals?

The Rev. F. B. Hodgins, whose genial face, before it became reverend, shone with editorial lustre in the VARSITY sanctum, has been appointed to a mastership in Bishop Ridley College. The young idea has certainly received in our former editor a very effective guide in its endeavours to acquire the manipulation of the typical arcus.

The house surgeons appointed to the hospital this year from the Toronto Medical School are Mr. L. H. Barker,

Mr. C. McGillivray and Mr. Cullen. The standing taken by Mr. Barker at his recent final was phenomenally brilliant, consisting in a long line of firsts. Mr. McGillivray has unfortunately been taken ill since his appointment, and his place is being taken by his brother.

A meeting will be held at an early date for the election of the officers of the Annual Games. Although many of our prominent athletes are no longer among us, and ruin stares us in the face, the sports promise to be quite as successful as usual. Greater interest might certainly be displayed both by the undergrads and the Faculty in contributing to the success of the undertaking, and immediate action ought to be taken in making preparations in order to avoid the usual imperfect canvassing.

T. C. Doidge, undergraduate of '91, has distinguished himself as a word-permutator by standing first in the recent contest among the subscribers to the *Canadian Queen*. Mr. Doidge was rewarded for his literary efforts by a free trip to Europe. The earnest perusal of the lexicons of foreign tongues of which the list of words furnished by him bears witness, will doubtless render Mr. Doidge material assistance in his fourth year pass examination. The *Queen* publishes a chromo of our distinguished classmate. Should not his biography also be published in Morley's Men of Letters?

HITCHED BY HYMEN.—The tutelary deity of domestic life has claimed his usual quota of victims from among our alumni. F. C. Davidson and A. A. Macdonald, graduates of last year's Modern Language Class, have decided that it is not good for man to be alone, and sought solace in the bonds of wedlock. Without waiting for the congratulations of their former confrères in the paths of learning, they have fled to foreign parts, and are now tasting hymeneal happiness on the shores of the Vaterland. Dr. Harley Smith, also, the President of our Literary Society during the past year, has followed their infectious example, and has just returned from his honeymoon. THE VARSITY wishes our old classmates and our esteemed ex-President every happiness in the ranks of the Benedicts.

The General Committee of the Literary and Scientific Society is at work making preparations for the ensuing term. The first meeting will be held next Friday night in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Glee Club is expected to furnish musical entertainment, and an open debate will take place on the subject, "Resolved that efforts should be made towards the realization of Bellamy's scheme of government as laid down in *Looking Backward*." It is hoped that as many as possible will take part in the discussion of the question. Moreover, some venture to prophecy an exciting time that night; for, deep in the recesses of the undergraduate heart lie buried, it is rumored, motions and points of order and "unconstitutionalism's" galore, which are to be snatched forth, and with Titanic arm, flung at the devoted head of the presiding officer. It is also understood that the Society will be asked to declare its wishes with regard to the organization of a mock parliament over which subject the members would do well to meditate 'twixt now and then.

#### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Association Football Club will be held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, next Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Several officers have to be elected and a representative from the Freshman year appointed. A large attendance is requested.

At convocation the students cheer but not inebriate.

"What do you want?" said an oculist, as a one-eyed man entered his consulting room, "you seem past my help." "I am looking for my alter ego," was the facile rejoinder.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, OCTOBER 14, 1890.

No. 2.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS



WE call the attention of the students to Sir Daniel Wilson's announcement of morning prayers. These are now held every morning at ten o'clock in the large lecture room upstairs in the main building, and we urge all who possibly can to attend. At that hour there are always several hundred students in the building, and it is only a matter of two or three minutes to drop in to prayers. It is unnecessary for us to refer to the advantages of attending prayers, though the response to the President's announcement has not been so unanimous as it should be. We hope this reminder may have the effect of increasing the attendance.

The reception given the first number of *THE VARSITY* was indeed flattering to the management. During the past week we have received numerous letters of congratulation on the neat appearance and the contents of our paper. The city papers were especially cordial towards us, as were also several of the provincial press. We heartily thank those journals and our well-wishers for their kind words, and trust that our future issues may not belie the hopes entertained in this regard.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed at the imperfect system of mail delivery at the College. Mr. Durance, the official in charge, does his work efficiently, but the system needs improvement. At present we have no suggestion to make but in the near future may have. The authorities might do well to look into the matter.

The Senate met last Friday evening and transacted some business that will be important to numerous undergraduates. It is a well-known fact that if the regulations were rigidly adhered to a large number of students would have to lose their year owing to having failed to pass the supplemental examinations. These will hail with pleasure the following motion of Sir Daniel Wilson and Professor Loudon: "Resolved, That in view of the special circumstances arising out of the changes in the curriculum of arts and law, a special supplemental examination be held, commencing on January 2, 1891, at which all candidates in arts and law who may have failed at the regular or supplemental examinations, may present themselves." This will give those who failed in September another chance to clear off all unpassed subjects, and enable them to enter on their course with a clean sheet. In the meantime they may proceed as if they had passed; but in case of failure again they will be compelled to discontinue their course in that particular year, and be obliged to fulfil all regulations. This action on the part of the Senate we deem a most wise and satisfactory measure.

We are glad to observe that quite a number of the men are adhering steadfastly to the custom of wearing cap and gown around the college halls and in the lecture-rooms; and we would urge all others who believe in the principle to follow their example. The opinion of the undergraduates on this subject is practically unanimous, so that there is little need of our adducing any arguments in support of the movement. Everyone readily admits that the outward aspect of our University life would be immensely improved, and that its distinctive character would be greatly emphasized by the general adoption of the costume. The only obstacles in the way seem to be dread of peculiarity, indifference, and the innate laziness of man. As to the first, it is obvious that it would be removed if all the men resolved simultaneously to remove it. As to the second, we hope that every undergraduate will consider the matter seriously, and reflect that his example has its influence on those around him. If he believes in the custom in theory, he is certainly faithless to his principles if, through indifference, he fails to observe it in action. As to the third, all we have to say is that the apparent inconvenience will certainly disappear after wearing the cap and gown for a week or two. We hope that the men of '91 will conclude their college career by one year at least in academic costume, and that the men of the other years will resolve to see the good old custom firmly re-established before they leave the college halls.

There were many noticeable features in our latest Convocation, but that which most impressed us was the ever-recurring "not awarded" on the medal list. Surely we have become degenerate when we cannot produce even one man able to comply with the required conditions! Still, in some cases the conditions seem unreasonably hard. It is a strange thing that while in classics or mathematics a man is simply required to take his seventy-five per cent. on the subject, in moderns he must not only do so in the whole course, but on each separate portion of it. To be sure it may be held that the rigid and scrupulous enforcement of such conditions makes the medal a prize more honourable and more eagerly to be striven for; but we are strongly reminded of Voltaire's Englishmen, who used to "have an admiral shot now and then, in order to encourage the others."

*THE VARSITY* warmly congratulates the Rev. R. Y. Thomson on his appointment to the faculty of Knox College. The reverend gentleman is one of our alumni, having graduated with honours in metaphysics in the year '80. We feel confident that the staff of Knox College has received in him a valuable addition.

## MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Our remarks in last issue on this subject have excited considerable interest in a matter until now partially forgotten. Inquiry has elicited the following explanation of the principles on which awards are made:—

1. Under the new arrangement by which, in the final examinations of the University, the candidates are ranked in three classes, all those in any one of the classes are assumed to be equal, and are accordingly placed in alphabetical order. Access to the percentages obtained by each student is refused for any specialization for prizes, etc

2. The Calendar discriminates between University and College prizes. Where a benefactor gives a medal or scholarship specially to the College Council, it is assumed to be for the students in attendance on lectures and not for all-comers. Affiliated colleges will retain their own prizes or scholarships, though certain University scholarships may be thrown open to all competitors.

3. It is a special object in the establishment of scholarships and college prizes to encourage attendance on lectures. Reading up from text-books at home is only regarded as an unavoidable substitute in the case of those exempted from attendance on lectures on account of disability of some satisfactory nature.

4. The system of examinations on text-books by examiners, and not by the teachers, is one that has been repeatedly denounced. Great modifications (including the transference of the whole examinations in the second and third years to the Faculties of the various colleges with co-examiners) have been introduced with a view to diminish this objectionable feature. But in the final examinations the retention of the old system has been found unavoidable.

5. The statement in the College Calendar is explicit as to the specified scholarships, prizes and medals, that they "*are open for competition among the students in actual attendance in the College.*" The other federated colleges have similar limitations, and would not award one of their prizes to a University student not ranking among their own alumni.

6. As the professors and lecturers are now absolutely excluded from using the marks assigned by University examiners in the award of medals and prizes in the fourth year, it is a mistake to claim superiority for any candidate on such grounds. A student may read up and answer all questions based by an outside examiner on text-books, and yet fall far behind another in other tests based on the actual teaching in the lecture-rooms and laboratories.

In this connection we are pleased to insert the following communication from one who has the highest right to be heard:—

EDITOR THE VARSITY:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly insert in your next issue the following statement of the facts regarding the award of the medal in Philosophy for last year:—

Mr. McCrimmon and Mr. Kerswell were both first-class honor men on the aggregate returns of the examinations in the three lists of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Civil Polity. As this is the basis of the award, they were consequently equal in view of the recent regulation of the Senate forbidding us to go behind the divisions into class honors.

The question was then simply this: Mr. Kerswell has done his work in the College faithfully, observing the conditions under which the medals are awarded, including this from the College Calendar: "*The following medals (Classics, Modern Languages, Philosophy, etc.) will be awarded to undergraduates in actual attendance in the College.*" Mr. McCrimmon had absented himself during the fourth year, and had thus failed to comply with the conditions. Under these circumstances I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing the opinion that the

College Council was right in giving the medal to Mr. Kerswell.

I am glad to write you on the subject, for I have been editor of a university paper myself, and have always insisted upon the critical function of the students' organ in all matters of undergraduate interest.

Believe me, yours truly,

Oct. 8, 1890.

J. MARK BALDWIN.

With all due deference to Professor Baldwin we fail to see that the explanation offered is perfectly satisfactory. We do not quite understand what is meant by "going behind divisions into class honors," unless the other statement furnished us that "access to the percentages obtained by each student is refused for any specialization for prizes." From this we conclude that the class in which the student is placed and not the relative position within that class is what decides the question. If such be the case, to whom would the medal be given if half a dozen or more were fortunate enough to take first class honors all around? To be specific, who would have won, Mr. Kerswell or Mr. McCrimmon, with both in first class honors and all other things equal? Nothing but percentages could decide in such a case.

But "all those in any one of the classes are assumed to be equal." Then both the gentlemen in question were equal in two subjects—each taking first class honors in Logic and Civil Polity. Mr. McCrimmon was the *only one* in first class in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and consequently, taking the three together, was ahead of Mr. Kerswell. We are further told that they were "both first-class honor men on the aggregate." How was that learned without resource to the percentages?

Our attention is drawn to the regulation in the calendar, requiring attendance at lectures. But, in 1888, Mr. Cross did not attend lectures in his fourth year and he was given the same medal denied to Mr. McCrimmon. *The same regulation as to attendance at lectures was in force then as now.* There was a precedent, with even more force than the two or three-line regulation, hidden away in the depths of the calendar and one upon which any reasonable person could rely. What reason was there for a change of action without due notice being given? While on this subject we should like to know what is really implied by "attendance at lectures." Is it registration and payment of fees, or does it include more than that and, if so, what more? In reality, compulsory attendance is not in vogue, as the roll is called in very few of the lectures and no certificates of attendance are given. How then is it known whether a man attends or not?

THE VARSITY does not attack the principle of compulsory attendance at lectures as a condition to winning medals. We agree entirely that it is the only principle that is right and the one from which the best results can be obtained. What we do complain of is the putting into force of such a regulation in one case and not in another. We sincerely hope that the ventilation this subject has received will result in some action tending towards a clear and definite statement on the subject in the calendar and towards uniformity in the enforcement thereof.

Lieut Badgerow requests that all who wish to join the Recruit Class will hand in their names as early as possible. The class meets for drill on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 4 p.m.

## TO A. T. G.

She was born in the dreams of my childhood,  
 A creature of fancy, as fair  
 As the flowers that yield in the wild wood  
 Their souls to the spring-laden air;  
 Her cheeks were the dew-nourished roses,  
 Her voice was the music of dawn,  
 And her eyes were the blue night discloses  
 When the curtains of darkness are drawn.

She left me, as passes a vision,  
 When my heart with its love was aflame,  
 And though nature seemed smiling derision  
 At one who'd a spirit reclaim;  
 Though reason and sorrow were speaking  
 Their truest and falsest to me,  
 Through the years I came ceaselessly seeking  
 Till I found my ideal in thee.

P. M'ARTHUR.

## POINTS OF INTEREST.

The Welburn Road runs where it listeth, and in the gay springtime you get stuck in the mud thereof; but no one, unless he has the typographical instincts of a German army officer, can tell either whence it comes or whither it goes. You may sometimes, to be sure, find it necessary, as you journey along from one town to another, to drive a small way on this strange, old road; but somehow or other you have always to turn off again to reach your destination. It may pass by the outskirts of a village or two, but it shyly avoids direct entrance into them. Its bridges are all of them old—in appearance, at least,—and the occasional traveller breathes a sigh of relief when he finds himself safely over. Like the gentle winds of summer, that affectionately waft their heated dust into the wayfarer's eyes, it goes wilfully hither and thither, and silently laughs at the scientific accuracy of the old government surveyor; for before he came, it was. And now when his name is known only to the dusty volumes of the registrar's office, it still runs on and is indeed all the world to many a little boy and girl that tread its green sod on their way to school. Much as I love the old Welburn Road, I am afraid its actions are not always commendable. For instance, who but the road itself can be held responsible for that weary farmer's oath, when the plough-handles poke him in the ribs in turning the corner of that triangular field? Mark, too, how audacious it is when it dares to pass boldly right between his house and barn; though it is but just to remark that it makes some compensation for its serious misdeeds by preventing the waste of two good acres of land for the farmer's lane.

Here it rises proudly to some high hilltop, and seems to say "Thank me for showing you so fair a scene"; there it drops meekly down, and creeps along between overhanging woods where the evening shades gather earliest and the chipmunk rustles the fallen leaves that cluster by the rotten rails. Here, hurriedly, as if it had forgotten its boldness and shrank from so public a place, it crosses a concession line where the white frame school house stands. What stories the old road here could tell! Stories of little schoolboy plans, of little loves and little hates, of little fears from tasks unlearned, of little triumphs over prizes won; stories, too, alas! of little lives that pass up to the world's great battle clad in the glittering tinsel armor of

"dates" and meanings of "capes and bays," of "fractions" and "recurring decimals," while the same innocent hearts, through many an idle fence-corner tale, have already received the deadly enemy within. But the Welburn Road, like all else, preserves a decorous silence, and passes on.

It passes on, over sandy hills and swampy bottoms, till, there, in the distance, you descry a bright light gleaming, seemingly poised in mid air. It is only afterwards that you notice the small brick church beside it. On drawing nearer, along the road (the Welburn Road, remember), you perceive that it is the reflection of the sun upon a granite monument. To the farmer folk in the neighboring fields what a tale of haughtiness and pride of sin and succeeding shame that sparkling light recalls! Let us leave the road (the Welburn Road), that runs we know not whither, and approach the grave. 'Tis the only one we see at first; but, no, there, at a distance, is a little mound with a wooden slab above it. Two graves, no more. Yet the stories of their lives are unconnected. The costly monument recalls the devotion of a U. E. Loyalist family (the Welburns they were named), the reward of that devotion by great grants of land, then the pride that wealth and social position give, the death of the grandson who settled here, the shame and disgrace of his own wayward boys, and the deepening sorrow of the widow, who still lives in the gloomy old homestead down there a mile away. And the wooden slab? That takes us to the slums of London, where kind hands snatched a young girl from the dangers around her and brought her to the quiet life of a Canadian farm. In a month or so she died of a fever, and now lies buried behind the Welburn Memorial Church, hard by the monument to the proud but honest old militia captain, James Wolfe Welburn, of Welburn Road.

However, I have no doubt stout hearts can pass on without a great many tears and see what more the road has to tell us. Well, it passes bye and bye between two Indian reserves, where there is a store and a blacksmith shop; for the aborigines, chiefly. There, in the dusty dingy store the two tribes mingle and jabber in English to each other. Over there on the hill, they say, in the early days, a battle was fought, and now the plough turns up anon heads and tomahawks to decorate the centre-tables of whitemen's parlors.

Now these are points of interest on Welburn Road. Perhaps you don't think them very interesting, but, believe me, I always found them so, and so let this be my excuse for directing your attention to them. '94.

"Papa," asked Johnny Withers of his father, who was a graduate of Boomtown University in '58, "what is the meaning of 'Semper fidelis?'" "Always fiddling, my son. It was a term applied to the Emperor Nero, who swam the Hellespont while Rome was burning," replied the old man.

"Mr. —," cried an irate professor in Jurisprudence, exasperated at the seeming stolidity of a member of the class, "are you following my remarks?"

"I am, sir," laconically answered the student, and added in a wearied undertone to the man beside him, "following, but a long way off."

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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The office of THE VARSITY is at the corner of Spadina avenue and College street, rooms 3 and 5, Bank of Commerce Building.

Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor.

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OCTOBER 14, 1890.

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### THE OPENING DEBATE.

THE Literary Society held a meeting on Friday, the 10th, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, with the First Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Stuart, in the chair. As it was the first meeting of the year, there were no motions for discussion on the order-list, and the Society might almost have been taken for a "literary society" in the sense in which the term is used in the dialect of more ordinary and commonplace humanity. The attendance was remarkably large, and the proceedings aroused strong interest throughout.

After the yells of triumph had died away, with which the minutes of the last meeting (held in St. Andrew's Hall) were greeted, the Society proceeded with little delay to the literary programme. Music was called for, and after an anxious interval the blushing Glee Club was induced to quit its respective seats in the back row and favour the meeting with "The Poachers of Lincolnshire" and "Kingdom Coming." They retired amidst applause and left the way open for the debate. The subject discussed was, "Resolved that efforts should be directed towards the realization of nationization as depicted in Edward Bellamy's 'Looking Backward.'" Messrs. A. J. Hunter and J. M. Godfrey opened the question for the affirmative and

negative respectively, in speeches of more than ordinary excellence, and the debate was then thrown open to the meeting. A warm and lively discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Naylor, Odell, Knox, Clarke, Swanson, Reeves, and the shade of Daniel Webster participated freely.

The debate was still hot and exciting when the lateness of the hour compelled the chairman to bring it to a close. Messrs. Houston and King, former presidents of the Society, who had taken seats on the platform at the request of the chairman, then addressed a few words to the meeting—words eagerly listened to and lovingly remembered; after which Mr. Stuart briefly summed up the debate and put it to a vote, the negative being victorious by a majority of one: thirty-nine to thirty-eight.

After the debate a number of minor motions and matters of business came up, giving occasion for much amusing and ingenious oratory. On the recommendation of the General Committee it was resolved almost unanimously to devote three meetings of the term to a Mock Parliament. Appointments to THE VARSITY Directorate were confirmed. The resignation of Mr. Duff, the President elect, was received, and accepted with regret, and other smaller matters were attended to.

In accordance with Mr. A. M. Stewart's motion, also passed at this meeting, all notices of motion will be found given in full each week in THE VARSITY, to which announcement the attention of our readers is most earnestly recommended if they desire to be informed of the question of student interest to come up at each meeting.

Among the visitors to the Society were Messrs W. F. MacLean, of the *World*, and L. E. Embree, of the Parkdale Collegiate Institute, both members of the Senate. We appreciated their visit even if we were unable to hear any remarks from them.

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### EXCHANGES.

The *Harvard Daily Crimson* was the first arrival at our sanctum. It is as newsy as of yore.

We repeat our invitation of last week to our *confrères* to favour us with copies of their journals, and we will at once reciprocate.

The *Illini* represents the University of Illinois. It is bright and newsy, thoroughly American in its tone, and contains some very fair literary work.

*Hermes*, a monthly magazine, comes from the University of Sydney, New South Wales. It presents some interesting features—illustrated jokes (no doubt intended for freshmen), and beneath the heading of each department of the paper Johnson's definition of the heading. Sports are in a flourishing condition, and a dramatic club, boasting vice-regal patronage, is a prominent feature of University life there. Sydney is evidently a go-ahead University, but the literary side of *Hermes* is not quite up to the Canadian standard.

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Two new prizes in English have been recently established at Princeton by the class of '70. The income of \$1,000 will be given to that member of the Sophomore class, who at the close of the Sophomore year, shall pass the best examination in the English studies of the year. Of the income of \$1,500, one half will be given to the best Anglo-Saxon scholar and one half to the best English Literature scholar of the Junior class.

## WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Nearly all the students have returned, the latest arrival being C. S. Smith, '90, who is going to turn his attention from the study of bugs and beetles to the study of Butler and Van Oosterzee.

The Alumni of the College held their annual meetings last week (October 7th to 10th), and graduates from far and near might have been seen marching with reverend and stately head through the corridors which to them were once so familiar. The Rev. Prof. Wrong, M.A., presided over all the meetings with becoming decorum, while the Rev. H. J. Armitage performed the duties of Secretary. Very interesting papers were read on different topics, upon which spirited discussions took place. One noticeable feature of the Alumni meetings this year was the presence of so many of the graduates' wives. Many of our younger undergraduates have been gazing lovingly at them while their thoughts ran far away into the future. About seventy graduates and undergraduates sat down to the annual banquet, which was held on Wednesday evening. The usual large number of toasts were proposed and responded to. It being quite late when the speeches were ended, the annual initiation was postponed.

Many of the students are becoming interested in Rugby football. Even the ever-sanguine "freshmen" show their anxiety for the development of their genus by following their mutual friend, Captain McClean, into the field.

"Kome Inn" is the curious sign which a recent graduate of University residence has hung out in front of his room. A certain freshman, as yet unskilled in the classics, does not believe that such a ruinous place should be tolerated in Wycliffe.

One of our students, lately evolved out of a freshman into a sophomore, dreading the fearful loneliness of summer mission work, has taken unto himself a wife and is now enjoying the sweets of connubial bliss.

Annual Convocation of the College was held on Thursday evening. There was a goodly attendance. Sir Daniel Wilson, on behalf of the Faculty of Wycliffe College, presented Sir Casimir Gzowski, President of the Faculty, with an address congratulating him on the high honor which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him. Sir Casimir made a feeling reply. The Rev. Dean Hamilton, B.A., gave the Missionary Report for the year, and the Rev. Dr. Sheraton gave an interesting and scholarly lecture on the subject "The Church the Household of Faith."

## McMASTER HALL.

The Hall is filling up rapidly, although it will not be entirely filled. The Varsity students who were in last year are greatly missed, and every one here is sorry that they could not accept our hospitality this year. But the authorities have decided, in view of the opening of the Arts course, to admit none but students of some department of McMaster University. Exceptions have been made in the case of certain undergraduates of Toronto who are to enter the University.

Messrs. Merrill and Norman entertained a number of old Woodstock College boys in their room last Friday evening. A very pleasant time was spent in reviving old college memories and singing songs, while the festive board was no mean feature of the evening's pleasure.

Arrangements are being made for a match in Woodstock next Friday between Past and Present students of Woodstock College.

The formal opening of the Arts department of McMaster University took place last Friday evening. There was a very large attendance of alumni and friends of the College in the city. Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, occupied the chair, and delivered the opening address. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Rand, Chairman of the

Faculty; Dr. Goodspeed, Professor of Systematic Theology, Christian Evidences; Rev. T. Trotter, Professor of Homiletics, Pastoral Theology and Church Polity; Prof. Clark, who will have charge of the Modern Language department, and Prof. McKay of the Mathematical department. The outlook in connection with the new Arts course, is very encouraging. There are some fifteen or sixteen, including two ladies, taking the first year of the course.

## Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

The first regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, the President, I. O. Stringer, in the chair. Interesting reports were given by the Northfield delegates. Mr. F. O. Nichol dwelt upon the work and methods of the Bible training-class. Mr. F. R. Lillie spoke of the missionary movement in America, and gave a lively account of the trip to Northfield. And Mr. H. B. Fraser wound up with some personal reminiscences and experiences, and spoke enthusiastically of the benefits of a visit to Mr. Moody's summer school for students.

The new Hand-Book, which will be especially valuable to the class of '94, will likely be in the hands of the students by the time this appears.

Last Sunday afternoon the General Secretary began the Bible training class, which became so popular last year. Every man in college is cordially invited.

Next Thursday afternoon the second general meeting will be held. It will only last forty-five minutes, from 5 to 5.45 p.m. It is to be hoped that many may see that it is their duty and privilege to attend. It is expected that the General Secretary will have something very interesting to say for all who may be present.

## THE FACULTY.

Mr. Dale spent the summer amid the rural shades of his "Sabine farm," near St. Mary's, Ont.

Mr. Keys once more joined the throng that yearly gravitates towards the German universities, and spent his holidays in study at Leipzig.

Prof. Ashley returned at the earliest possible moment to the classic halls of his Alma Mater, where he spent the summer superintending the publication of the second volume of his *Economic History*.

Mr. W. J. Loudon sought the scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence.

Mr. Squair and Mr. Vander Smissen remained in the city all summer.

Prof. Loudon sought coolness and ease on the shore of Lake Simcoe.

## NOTICE OF MOTION.

At the last meeting of the Literary Society, Mr. J. A. Cooper gave notice that he would move the following resolution: *Resolved*,—That this Society is in favor of keeping up the time-honored custom that students in a class-room should rise to their feet on the entrance of the professor or lecturer, and that the members of this Society encourage the continuance of this custom.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

The Literary Society is now without a President, and who is to fill the vacant place? We must have someone on whom all can agree, and I would suggest the name of Mr. Dale as that of one eminently fitted for the position.  
I am, Yours truly, 91.

## The Sanctum Philosopher.



THE other day the Joke-Fiend fell grievously sick. He had over-joked himself a little for our last issue, I think, and then sat in a draught. So serious was his malady that the Editor thought he was about to plunge into the great perhaps, and deputed the Sanctum Philosopher, as the most staid and pious person on the staff, to write his obituary. After the article was ready for the press the joke-fiend had the bad taste to recover.

But meanwhile an idea had occurred to me. I reflected to myself—perhaps during the course of the year many of my readers may die. It is extremely probable that large numbers of them *will* die. I may, therefore, be called upon to write numerous obituaries. Why not have one set form to use as an adjustable obituary?

I worked at the idea and produced an obituary such as appears below. We have it in the Sanctum written upon stiff card-board, with holes cut where the stars are printed; when an obituary is wanted we lay the cardboard upon a piece of writing paper and copy in the particulars of the case. On receiving this paper, our printers, who have a perforated cardboard similar to ours, are able to write up the obituary notice. Here is the formula:—

It is our painful duty to record the \* \* \* demise of \* \* \* graduate of this University of the year \* \* \* . For \* \* \* years previous to his death, Mr. \* \* \* occupied the position of \* \* \* , a post which he filled with the greatest ability. His probity, his unflinching honesty and indefatigable zeal, endeared him to all whose privilege it was to know him. As a public man and in the daily avocations of life Mr. \* \* \* was ever ready to fight the battle of \* \* \* . He was frequently heard to declare that \* \* \* . As a kind father, a tender husband, and a loving son, his name will long be cherished in the sorrowing memories of those from whom he has been taken.

Most of the blanks in the above require no explanation. I may add a word of comment on some of the more abstruse. If the obituary is written for a baby the words "We prophesy that if it had lived, etc," are to be inserted. After "He was frequently heard to declare," the printer is supposed to insert some phrase touchingly reminiscent of the departed, such as, "that he wouldn't go home till morning." If deceased died outside the pale of the Church, or had but few friends, the obituary is followed by a few lines in a jocose strain, mildly bantering his relatives on his loss.

In all cases it is well to dispel the gloomy impression produced by an article of this nature by closing with a pronounced joke, as: "His telephone number there is 3004, but you can't ring him up."

\* \* \*

AMONG the letters which our Editor received on the publication of our first issue, is one from a certain graduate of '80, now residing in New York. This gentleman, whose estimate of his own importance seems in inverse ratio to his cordiality towards his Alma Mater, requests that the Editor will not trouble him with any sample copies of this paper. He further states that he cannot

allow his name to be placed either on the list of subscribers or contributors. Such cool assumption almost elicits from our pen the answer of the pretty milkmaid in the old song. In a case like this, it were invidious to mention names. Judging, however, from the evident deficiencies in his upper cerebral processes, we may safely stigmatize the homunculus in question as a *layer short*.

\* \* \*

THE delivery of an annual Latin Oration is, without doubt, one of the most commendable practices in vogue among us. What a sweet impulse is given to the student of classical literature when he hears the sonorous tongue of Tully touch, with its golden fire, the topics of his everyday life! It has been objected that in devoting a portion of our annual exercises to this oration we are guilty in a measure of selfishness; outside the student body, it is urged, not more than sixty or seventy per cent. of the auditors are able to follow spoken Latin. We are fain to plead guilty to the accusation; but let those who raise such an objection, consider how sweet a boon this annual address is to the pale student, hanging fascinated on every syllable of the orator. They will then be ready, I think, to sympathize with us in the intellectual pleasure which they cannot feel, rather than ask us to forego it.

\* \* \*

I HAD purposed to give Mr. Colling's recent address in its entirety. It is with the sincerest apology that I proffer the meagre portions of it that appear below. Serious acoustic difficulties, however, prevented my grasping in full the drift of the orator. I have ventured, in a humble way, to correct this deficiency by drawing on my invention and former knowledge of the classics to supply the missing parts. The complexity and force of the Latin idiom defies reproduction. I leave the original untranslated.

After referring at some length to various university matters, the orator touchingly drops a tear over our late disaster in the following words:—

Focus recens et incendium Universitatis Torontonensis too bad altogether . . . Profundâ mente regretto medalia Mackimis . . . me judice, (my Judas!) prae te hard luck . . .

Falling into a lighter vein, the speaker playfully admonishes the students of the first year by this pithy apothegm:—

Quæ quum ita sint, tirones, non est dubium quin consul suffragiis populi Romani factus sum. Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.

After the applause at this sally had in some measure subsided, the orator turned his attention to the new College buildings. He spoke hopefully of them, and went so far as to prophesy their ultimate completion. He banteringly hinted that:—

Arbores seret diligens agricola, quorum adspiciet bacum ipse nunquam.

After some general remarks, humorously descriptive of past escapades in his student life, the speaker closed with the following neat hexameter, which was immediately carried to the dissecting room and scanned:—

Barbara celarent, darii ferioque prioris.

Do we not seem to hear in this the genuine roll of the old Latin?

## TWO SPLENDID VICTORIES.

The Association football season opened Saturday, and victory flapped her big broad wings and settled serenely down on the Varsity footballers. Away down on Stark's athletic grounds the first team repeated the dose of last year by defeating the Champion Scots again by a score of four goals to one, while on the lawn the second had little difficulty in playing around the Scottish Strollers to the tune of six goals to one. Neither of our teams were in proper shape as they had had only three practices, but they proved equal to the occasion and won two games.

Things looked blue for Varsity at half-past three as two of the defence hadn't shown up and the Scots were dressed and on the field ready for play. At last the tardy men turned up safely, and at 3:55, Dr. McCallum lined the teams up. The Varsity contingent was small but enthusiastic, while lusty-lunged Scotsmen were numerous. Two fair Scotch lassies braved the chilly weather to witness the well-meant but unsuccessful efforts of their brave laddies. The grounds are not so bad as we had been led to believe, though they are not at all favourable to good team play. This, of course, is the Varsity's forte and they were thus at a disadvantage. The Scots were considerably heavier than the Varsity, as the light but nimble forwards found out to their sorrow, but this advantage was made up for by their superior speed. As a Scot remarked after the game, "Our men are fast but Varsity is faster." That was true. Our forwards could give the Scots' defence a start after the ball and then beat them out. This is the secret of our success. The Scots were a hundred per cent better than they were last year when Varsity defeated them, but Varsity was, correspondingly, so they defeated them by the same score this year in a half-an-hour's less time than last year.

The game was a very fast one throughout. In fact several old players averred that it was one of the fastest they had ever witnessed. During the first half Varsity scored two goals to the Scots' lonely one, Wood and Buckingham scoring. The second half yielded two more to Varsity, Doc McKay doing the scoring. He scored a fifth goal but was declared off side. Porter, in goal, played a splendid game, though he was slightly nervous. The back division's play was perfect. Eddie Gordon played away up field and was a whole defence. Mr. Wright, of the School of Science Staff, will be remembered by some old students as the big kicker for Varsity in days of yore, and he well sustained his reputation. It is to be hoped that he will be able to play out the season.

All the half-backs played nobly. Warbrick can fill Lockhart's shoes if he always plays as he did Saturday. Edgar had only touched the ball one night since last fall, but his play Saturday was as fine as we ever saw him put up. Forrester was the strong one, and he had to be, as Bowman and McWhirter were fast and played superbly together. Watty Thompson, in centre, played a sacrifice game, feeding his wings continually and giving the other men confidence by his presence. Duncan made several speedy runs on the right and Buckingham aided him well. "Buck" made the brilliant run of the day, passing four men and scoring. On the left Wood and McLay were slightly off colour during the first half, but in the second they did some good combination work. For the Scots McDonald in goal made a score of marvellously fine shots. Edmonds was the best man on defence, but Galt and Anall played a strong game. Bowman and McWhirter made a splendid wing.

## VARSITY vs. SCOTTISH STROLLERS.

This match attracted a large crowd to the lawn, and was one well worth seeing. Our players were decidedly superior to their opponents and defeated them with comparative ease. Govenlock scored twice, Orton once, McCallum once, and Hammill twice. The men on the whole played an excellent game. Players:—Little, Graham, Wales, Merrill, Edwards, Peat, Orton, McCallum, Marr, Hammill and Govenlock.

## RUGBY NOTES.

The second fifteen plays a tie match with the second Torontos on the 18th, and a match with Trinity College School on the 25th, both to take place on the lawn.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Association Football Club Messrs. Doherty and Porter were elected Freshmen Councillors, and Merrill, '92, Treasurer, in place of Lockhart. The new Treasurer is on the war-path for subscriptions.

There is at present a very slim chance of our being able to play the annual matches with McGill and the Royal Military College. All fixtures have to be made subservient to the tie matches; consequently, there may not be a Saturday available until the middle or end of November.

A communication has been received by the Secretary from Ottawa College, inviting the team to play a game in Ottawa on the 18th or 25th. Other fixtures prevent our accepting the invitation, which is much to be regretted, as Ottawa and Varsity have not met since the memorable tie in '87.

The first round of the Ontario ties was played on Saturday, Hamilton defeating Toronto, and Stratford defeating London. Hamilton and Stratford play at Hamilton on the 25th. Varsity on that day plays the winner of the Queen's-Ottawa match which will be played on the 18th.

At a meeting of the members of the Rugby Club, held on Tuesday last, the following additional officers were elected:—Captain, G. B. McClean, '90; Curator, W. Gilmore, '94; Committee, J. Bain, '94, G. Clayes, '94. The election of George McClean to the captaincy was a unanimous acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered the Club during his undergraduate course. Under his coaching the team is already getting into good trim.

The melancholy fate of the Toronto team at Hamilton on Saturday was a somewhat unexpected result of the first round of the Ontario ties. The Torontos were unfortunate, for although they scored five times while Hamilton did so only three, the game went against them. However that is not saying much in their favour. The result is a striking example of the unfairness of the system now in vogue, but as every other scheme seems impracticable, the Torontos will have to chew the rag gracefully.

The football cranks will be well supplied with matches this week. To-morrow afternoon the Association first team play St. Michael's College on the lawn. This will doubtless be a very exciting match, as a large number of the students from St. Michael's will be over to cheer their favourites. On Saturday afternoon Varsity will put four teams in the field. The Rugby first team will play the annual match with Toronto, on the Toronto Cricket Ground. The second team tackle the second team of the Torontos in the junior ties. On the lawn the Association first and Marlboro's face each other in the League series for the championship; and the second team play the Stanley's in the Association. We hope the success of last Saturday may be repeated.

In a match on the lawn on Saturday, our second fifteen played a draw with the Canadians, the score at the conclusion of the game being four all. Considering the little practice our representatives have had, they played a fairly good game. The fact that they were forced to play a defensive game throughout the second half, while during the first they were on the aggressive, showed that they are not yet in playing trim. However the result augurs well for the future, and the strength of the team will not be shown until the 18th, against the Second Torontos. Varsity was represented as follows: Back—Jones; Halves—Gilmore, Parker and Crane; Quarter—Bain; Wings—Laidlaw, Moss, Barker and Clarke; Forwards—Lash, Cronyn, Cross, Rose, Scott, Vickers.

## THE ANNUAL GAMES.

There was rather a slim attendance at the mass meeting held on Wednesday last in the Y. M. C. A. Hall for the purpose of electing the officers for our annual games. Mr. Cowie, '91, presided. After a few appropriate remarks from the chair, the election was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

President, W. I. Senkler, '91; Secretary, G. A. Badgerow, '92; Treasurer, G. B. Burson, '91; Committee, H. C. Pope, '91, M. Currie, '91, C. S. Wood, '92, D. C. McColl, '92, J. Edwards, '93, W. Duncan, '93, W. Gilmore, '94, W. M. Lash, '94. School of Science, H. Symmes, '91, W. Dill, '91. Medical representatives not yet appointed.

The games will probably be held on Thursday, the 23rd, or Friday, the 24th, inst. We are pleased to hear that McGill will send a delegation of her prominent athletes to compete, and that Queen's will be represented. Varsity will have to look to her laurels or the pace will be too fast for her.

## VARSITY GLEE CLUB.

This popular society held its first meeting of the season on Friday last at four o'clock. In the place of Mr. Fairclough, who resigned the presidency on account of removal from the city, Mr. Donald was unanimously chosen. Owing to the uncertainty in the matter of a Conversatione, discussion arose as to the possibility of the club giving on its own account a concert, to be held sometime before Christmas. It was unanimously decided that the club could claim the indulgence of the public in this matter, as they have in times past supplied entertainment for various churches and organizations throughout the city, and therefore entitled to some return. The freshmen turned out in goodly numbers and they promise to be quite a factor in the club this year. New voices are ever welcome and all wishing to join are requested to turn up at practice on Wednesday at four o'clock and have their places assigned. Practice after this week will be held on Friday at 4 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Mr. Schuch is expected again to take charge of the club, and, as he has been so efficient in the past, it is expected that under his leadership the club will attain a very high degree of proficiency.

## AMONG THE MEDICALS.

THE VARSITY appeared here last Wednesday, and, with any attention to medical news, will undoubtedly be popular.

The dissecting rooms will be opened this week. It is rumoured that down below there is an unusually large supply of subs, whereof the Meds are glad.

The annual "elevation" took place last Friday, though this year it was a "depression" rather than "elevation." The second year men claim to have sent down sixty-two freshmen and are jubilant at their success.

Trinity got in on us at baseball on Friday, but just wait till we get at them at football. We will laugh last then.

The first meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the Biological department next Friday evening and promises to be an interesting one. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Ferguson, the Honorary President of the Society, and several other medical men. It is hoped that the students of the school will take an active interest in the society this year as they have proved very beneficial to those who have done so in the past.

## LIBRARY NOTICE.

All orders for books through the Library must be in before Thursday.

## MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The Second Year lady undergrads have received a number of reinforcements, and seem to be emulating the example of their late confederates of '90, in taking two courses.

The ranks of the lady undergraduates have been gradually swelling till at last the roll numbers sixty-seven. In comparison with the immense increase of last year, nearly 100 per cent., this is scarcely as encouraging as it might be. The First Year comprises fifteen zealous devotees, of whom four are taking Mathematics and Moderns, one Classics, and the rest the well-known preference of the lady undergrads, Moderns.

The fair graduates of '90 have been very successful in obtaining positions. Miss Scott, in Ingersoll High School; Miss Mott, in Lucan; Miss Ryckman, in Norwood, and Miss Stork, in Moulton College, are imparting information gleaned within our sacred precincts, and instilling into youthful Canadian minds that Old Varsity should be the aim of every student. Miss Wilson and Miss Lawlor are taking the course at the Strathroy and Guelph Training Institutes.

## LOCALS.

F. A. Magee, '92, spent the summer in Paris, France.

The reception in the Y.M.C.A. Hall last night was a most successful affair. A full report will appear next week.

The subject for debate in the Literary and Scientific Society on Friday night will be: "Resolved that the ends of education can best be secured by specialization in University studies."

Rev. Dr. Sheraton has resumed his Sunday afternoon Bible classes, and extends a cordial invitation to all University men to attend. They are interesting and instructive, and will no doubt attract as many as in the past.

Northwood, '91, Brown, '92, and Bishop, '92, will not be in College until December. They are at training institutes in Hamilton and Strathroy. They will be missed in the Modern Language Club, as all three hold offices.

Theo. Coleman, '90, and Donald Armour, '91, visited the other side of the herring pond during the summer vacation. The former gentleman made a tour of the British Isles, while the latter passed a pleasant month or so on the continent.

C. N. Munro, '91, is travelling in the British Isles, and will not be in College until after Xmas. He is accompanied by his sister. While in Edinburgh, in August, he ran up against Donald McLean, of '90, who was on his way home to Canada. Readers of THE VARSITY may expect some interesting articles from his pen ere long.

Mr. A. H. Young, graduate of '87 and Modern Language Master at U.C. College, spent his vacation in visiting the *habitants* of Lower Canada. *On dit* that during his literary researches in the dialects of the Province, which constituted the *primum mobile* of Mr. Young's presence, the learned *savant* was solaced in his leisure hours by the society of two fair *habitants passagères*, bent on a like errand, and hailing from the same Alma Mater.

## NOTICE OF MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Freshman year this afternoon, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. A director to THE VARSITY is to be appointed and other business discussed. Every undergraduate of '94 is earnestly requested to be present.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, OCTOBER 21, 1890.

No. 3.

## Editorial Comments.



THE large attendance at the Literary and Scientific Society for the past two meetings, and the enthusiastic manner in which the men are entering upon the work of the Society, is very encouraging. The men of all years are turning out in large numbers, and if they only continue to do so there is every ground for expecting one of the successful years in the annals of the Society. Perhaps the large attendance is only the result of that feeling with which every man enters college, that this year at least he is going to be a public-spirited man, attend and speak at the Literary, and in different other ways generally benefit himself. Then after a few weeks he begins to be haunted by exams. and hies himself away to his books, and becomes a plug. This will not happen so long as it can be shown that the evening at the Literary is even more beneficial than one at his books, and to clearly demonstrate that there must be live and interesting programmes every week. The executive have commenced work, and present in this issue a list of subjects for debate during the Michaelmas Term, which should be carefully perused by every one. They are all good questions, and not at all out of the reach of any student. That is a good idea of making all the debates open, for if the result of the two meetings so far held can be taken as a gauge of what future ones will be, there will be no lack of speakers. The voluntary system is considerably better than the usual one of names being called out by anybody and everybody, as is the case generally at our open debates.

The vacancy in the Society, caused by the resignation of Mr. L. P. Duff, B.A., LL.B, President-elect, has been filled by the election of Mr. T. A. Gibson, B.A. The members present were unanimous in their choice, and there is no doubt but that the wisdom of their choice will be demonstrated before the year is out. Mr. Gibson is a graduate of '88, and is thus one of the youngest graduates to whom the honor of election to the Presidency has been given, but that is no drawback. His bearing in the chair last Friday evening was such as to convince everyone present that the right man had been found to fill the position. The members of the Society regret that Mr. Duff, after being elected, was unable to lay his services at their disposal, but all will agree that in Mr. Gibson one thoroughly competent to take Mr. Duff's place has been secured. THE VARSITY extends its congratulations to Mr. Gibson on his election by the unanimous voice of the undergraduates.

The management of the Young Men's Christian Association deserve to be congratulated on the success of the

reception given last week. These receptions are one of the most pleasing features in our College life. They enable the older students, both ladies and gentlemen, to become better acquainted with one another, and at the same time allow the new ones to meet their future companions. It also gives the Faculty an opportunity of learning to know personally the students to whom they lecture day after day. These objects were, to a great extent, attained on the last occasion. If anything was lacking in this respect perhaps it was due to one feature of the programme, against the repetition of which on future occasions we protest. It is simply impossible to pursue any connected conversation when there are some fifty or a hundred men around the piano singing, perhaps soul-stirring, but, at the same time, conversation-disturbing songs. We think those gentlemen who do not care for the social side of the reception might at least so arrange their rendition of vocal selections as to avoid rendering almost impossible the attainment of one of the most important ends of such an entertainment.

The annual games will be held on the lawn next Friday afternoon, and, with good weather, promise to be a success. The organization meeting was poorly attended, but, notwithstanding this, a very energetic committee was appointed, whose business-like manner of procedure has partially made up for the apparent apathy of the mass of students. We should be loath to believe that the undergraduates of the University really wish these games to go down; we rather know to the contrary. They are a benefit to our College. They give our athletes an opportunity of making themselves known and brings the College life of the students before the many friends of the University, who annually come up to attend them. Subscription lists are in the hands of the committee, and this most important matter should not be neglected by those who, as we, believe thoroughly in the holding of such games.

We are pleased to see that the Freshmen are entering heartily into the life of the College by at once organizing a class society. These societies have, during the past year, been found most helpful adjuncts to the pleasure and benefit to be derived from college life, and have apparently come to stay. With the experience of the other years to guide them, the members of '94 should have a successful organization. The ladies of '91 have also arisen to a feeling of the necessity of having a society of their own and their's will be the first female class society in the College.

That was a wise action of the Senate in passing a statute for the establishment of a Fellow in Political Science. No one man can compass all the work of the whole four years of his department, especially one such as that of Political Science. There are other courses where Fellows might also be appointed to good advantage.

## A FRAGMENT.

I wandered along on eastern hills  
 When the year and the day and I  
 Were young together; when all the world  
 Seemed young, and that untold joy that thrills  
 Swelled forth in a thousand morning songs  
 Of sweet-voiced birds, and breathed from many a flower  
 That bloomed in beauty where the gentle water purled.

In silence I wandered, but through my soul  
 A wonderful music rung, that found no words;  
 For 'twas but the answering strain  
 To the voices of bird and wood and stream  
 That mingled into one wide harmony,  
 Finding an echo in my heart's quick pulse,  
 A smile of gladness in the dew drop's golden beam.

## THE DECAY OF FICTION.

A CYCLE of a century and a half has passed since the commencement of English fictitious literature. The appearance of Richardson's "Pamela," in 1740, is usually taken as the starting point of novel-writing in England. This work, and the novels of Fielding, Smollett, and their contemporaries, which followed closely upon it, and may be regarded as the outcome of "Pamela," stand apart in the history of literature as a group by themselves, second only in literary excellence to the productions of the earlier decades of the present century, of the era of Scott, Dickens and Thackeray. On a comparison of these works with the novels of our own day, we are struck at once by the marked difference, both in tone and in design. The former, we find, are careful and elaborate literary productions; the latter ephemeral effusions, written for a single generation and dying with it. The design of the older authors appears, upon examination, to have been to produce a work of real merit, one which should imitate in polish and excellence of detail the great models of epic and dramatic literature. Often, it is true, the execution falls far short of this design; but this design remains nevertheless. The productions of the present novel-writer, on the contrary, bear unmistakable evidence of being written in diem, intended to awaken a transitory interest and then pass into oblivion. That there has been a great decay in the character of fictitious literature is only too evident. Were other proof wanting we could find an infallible one in the attitude of the reading public of the present day towards the matter that they read. The novel is regarded by them as a thing to be read fleetingly, a thing not to be remembered, and from which no intellectual or moral benefit is expected. The very parts of it which, in a novel of true literary standard, should contain the greatest excellence, the interspersed descriptions, delineations and learned or moral excursions of the author, are treated with scant courtesy, and left unread. The skipper blows a whiff from his pipe and passes on, thirsting for "something to happen." To ascertain the cause of this marked decay it is necessary to consider what are the essential parts necessary to fictitious composition.

There are in the machinery of fiction two main elements—the one of action, the other of reflection and depiction. To the former element belongs what is commonly termed the *plot* of the ordinary novel—the peculiar combination of incident by which the author seeks to fasten the reader's interest. To the latter pertains the depiction of natural scenery, the presentation of isolated incidents and attitudes contained in the general plot, the inculcation of the moral bearing of the whole and its parts, and, most of all, the vivid portrayal of the various phases of human character and human motives. It is at once plain that, in a perfect work of fiction, these two elements must be harmoniously and proportionately blended; the presentation of incident and the delineation of character must preserve

a balanced and mutual support. While the individuality of the characters furnishes the motives for the actions that constitute the plot, so the actions, apart from their intrinsic interest, should heighten and exemplify the coloring of the characters, and remain in consistent unison with them.

It is plain, too, that the first element, that of incident, is by far the easier of production. A plot, so-called, consisting only in an interesting combination of occurrences may be almost formed mechanically. Occurrences are, so to speak, known quantities: the author has a series of stock incidents ready to his hand. The course of true love, a rival's jealousy attendant upon it, a murder, a suicide, the inheritance of property, the recklessness of youthful prodigality and the ruin consequent upon it, or to descend to a still lower stratum, the narration of adventures and the genuine episodes of war, rendered interesting by their association with fictitious personages, may be cited as among the most usual incidents of the author's stock-in-trade. A certain number of these incidents being chosen, a definite and nominally original plot may be constructed by a process almost resembling the formation of an algebraical permutation.

The second element, that of character, is incomparably more difficult of treatment. Originality in the literal sense, is here impossible. An author who seeks to make his characters original, renders them unnatural, and, unless viewed from a grotesque point of view, uninteresting. Incidents become interesting from not being known as already existing; the depiction of character is interesting only when it properly presents and analyzes that which is already known and which exists. A detailed series of action can only claim our attention by its striking want of resemblance with that which we have already known and experienced; the sketching of character, on the other hand, acquires its force by the just delineation of the human mind and its motives as we ourselves have felt and seen them. Action in a word is objective, while character is subjective.

We can infer at once that this second element demands for its production a far higher literary and creative power than does the first. A mere tyro may, by the ingenious combination of startling and improbable incidents, produce a novel which will excite the reader's curiosity sufficiently to render it interesting. He may even call forth a feeling of morbid interest by the very exaggeration and unnaturalness of his plot, or by the abundant recourse to the supernatural and gruesome, which so many authors affect. But there is nothing fine or delicate in the production; authors' characters create no interest of themselves. It is only the actions in which they figure as units, on which the claim of the work to any interest or originality rests.

Now, it is precisely in the varying proportions of these two elements—action and depiction, as we have named them—that the difference between the older and modern system of fiction writing lies. As we go backward in time we find an increasing predominance of the second element. On examining a work of the earlier stamp we find that the author has directed almost all his attention on depiction or character-sketching. In a work of the middle era, the early part of this century, the two elements are harmoniously balanced, while in the ordinary novel of the present day the element of incident is found to almost totally exclude the delineation of character. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" may be taken as a fair type of a work of the first-class. Here we find the incident or plot of the story reduced to the simplest form possible; considered in itself and apart from the masterly portrayal of character which forms the real essence of the book, it would fail entirely to excite our interest. The every-day life of a country parson, his chats with his neighbours and consultations with his wife on the rearing of his children, constitute as commonplace and unexciting a subject as can be imagined. Yet with what a poetic beauty does the skilful pen of the novelist envelop the simple Vicar and his quiet

country life. The painting of the family portrait and the gathering of the cleric gooseberries become to us subjects of fascinating interest; while the evening notes of the good man's flute as he watches his children playing around him in the garden breathe a softer pleasure to us than the rattle of firearms that forms the pæon of the modern novelist. It is only when we compare these older works with those of the middle period that we feel that something is still wanting to perfection. We find that the action is too much subordinated; want of incident often renders the depiction cumbrous and uninteresting. The movement of the plot is too slow and too much interspersed with deviation and moralizing. Not until we reach the time of Dickens and Thackeray do we find this heaviness and excess of depiction relieved by a more liberal introduction of action, a more regular and culminating movement of plot and incident which produces the desired balance between the two elements in question.

In the works of the present age, however, we find that the reaction against the faults of the earlier novelists has driven us to the other extreme. Action and incident here reign supreme; character is entirely subordinate and its portrayal almost left out of consideration. The author contents himself with labelling his characters as belonging to a certain type by devoting a two-page description and analysis to each personage when first introduced, and when we as yet can have no possible interest in such analysis. After having described and introduced his characters, the author plunges into a series of occurrences as complex, grotesque and startling as possible. All attempts at pleasant deviation are carefully avoided; the writer attempts to throw no sidelights upon his characters. Nothing is done to make them interesting in themselves, for the novel is manifestly merely a skilfully planned chain of events, not a study in human character. It is a common remark in regard to Dickens' characters that we feel as if we knew them. It might be said of those in the books of our own day that we have been introduced to them but haven't spoken since.

There are, of course, many exceptions to this general class of fictitious literature. In an age so prolific as this there could not fail to be. Some writers attempt to make their characters real and human rather than puppets in a permutation. But their character-sketching is done, not as formerly, to hold up a mirror to our every-day life, but rather from a psychological and analytical standpoint. Such a work is the famous "Robert Ellesmere." The immense popularity with which this work and other recent novels of a similar design have been received shows that a reaction in public taste is already setting in, and that we are tending towards the earlier type again.

Only in two or three points has a decided advance been made in fiction. The author's *répertoire* of characters has been overhauled, and several personages formerly great favorites and considered as the first essential of a novel have been discarded. The hero and the heavy villain have been the most important victims; we have grown to recognize the fact that no man is utterly bad or utterly good, that there are infinite shades of complexity in our nature which forbid such a rough classification. The fiendishness of a Bill Sykes is as unnatural as the sickly sinlessness of a Nicholas Nickleby. Strangely enough, though, the heroine keeps her place still. Though the author must feel that her universal excellence is totally impossible, he abates no jot or tittle of her virtues, except perchance to say as a sacrifice to the consciousness of her impossibility, that her mouth was a trifle too large. Until the heroine is dethroned and the depiction of character restored to its proper place, modern fiction can never attain to its past brilliancy.

S. B. LEACOCK.

The *Argosy* is a Bluenose contemporary, and a good one it is. The editorial, literary and news departments are well filled.

## THE SENATE.

At the Senate meetings last week notices of motion were given for submitting the matriculation examination paper to a committee before the examination; for a special committee to report on the subject of University extension, and for making the meetings of the Senate open to the public. In the future there will be but one honor list in B.A. examinations in Philosophy and Political Science. A status providing for a Fellow in Political Science and for the establishment of two scholarships in Physics were passed. The Building Committee are to arrange for the new Library building and discuss ways and means for the erection of a Convocation Hall and Lecture Room and other accommodation for the lady students.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

The shipments delivered during the past week amount to thirty cases, twenty-six of which came to us through the English committee. Two cases, containing the gift of the University of Cambridge, were on board the *Grecian* when she caught fire, but are in no way damaged.

Work is going on very rapidly in connection with the Reference Library and Reading Rooms, so that the prospects indicate a speedy re-opening of the Library, not in its old-time glory, but still with sufficient material for the average student to keep him more than busy.

During the past week additional shelving has been placed in position, so that there is now very little more room that can be used for shelving. The books have been rearranged, and until crowded out will occupy the spaces allotted to the different departments. The Library Staff has grown considerably since June. There are now four young lady assistants and a porter. Miss Julia Cowan is a matriculant of '89, and stood well up in honors in Moderns.

The greatest need of the University to-day is suitable quarters for the Library—that means a separate library building. We see that at a meeting of the Senate held last week that the matter came up. We hope to see it attended to with the utmost despatch. At the same meeting Mr. Walter Barwick, M.A., who has done so much as Secretary of the Library Restoration Committee to make that movement a success, was appointed a member of the Senate to succeed Mr. S. Wood, of London. We are glad to know of this appointment, for he will be able to render very valuable assistance in matters pertaining to the Library.

## CLASS OF '92.

The class of '92 spent Saturday evening in the Y.M.C.A. parlors. Nearly all the members of the class were present and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. During the early part of the evening a pleasing program was rendered, with the president, Mr. R. H. Knox, in the chair. The Glee Club of the year, consisting of Messrs. Wales, Parks, Evans, Cameron, Hume, Lamont and Tennant, sang several glees, of which the Class Song was the most heartily applauded. Miss Mackenzie, the Class Historian, read an interesting account of the college life of the past year. The Class Poem by Miss Green and an instrumental solo by Miss Hillock were well received. Recitations were given by Messrs. Cooper, Odell, Govenlock and Brown, and were exceedingly well rendered. The High Cock-a-lorum, Mr. Graham, brought down the house repeatedly. The remarks of the Prophet, Mr. McLennan, and the Critic, Mr. Tucker, showed the true spirit of prophecy and of criticism. After the program refreshments were served, and the rest of the evening was pleasantly spent in conversation.

# The Varsity

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BY

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Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor. This does not include letters to the Editor.

### The Editorial Staff.

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BUSINESS MANAGER	- - -	G. HOWARD FERGUSON, '91.
TREASURER	- - -	WILLIAM H. BUNTING, '92.

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Medical representatives on the staff have not yet been appointed.

### The Directorate.

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S. J. McLEAN, '94.	
J. W. ODELL, '92, Secretary.	

OCTOBER 21, 1890.

### NOMINATION MEETING.

The Literary Society held its second meeting for this year on Friday evening last, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Society being for the time bereft of a president, Dr. Harley Smith appeared in the chair, where his genial presence brought back the times when the fire was not, and when the great election of '90 was as yet only a golden anticipation, and not a reminiscence of shattered vestments, divided victory and financial ruin. Dr. Smith's appearance was greeted with hearty applause, which he acknowledged in a short address.

After the reading of the minutes, the Society settled down to the serious occupation of the evening, that of making nominations. Some scattered Freshmen who had escaped the general sweep of last meeting, and some who had not, were ruthlessly coralled and nominated as members. This done, the appointments of leaders for the Mock Parliament to be held two meetings later came up. For leader of the Government Messrs. Godfrey, McKinnon, Cooper, Buckingham and Walker were nominated. The poll resulted in the election of Mr. McKinnon. Nominations for the position of leader of the Opposition were then called for, and were about to be proceeded with when a diversion was created, by Mr. G. H. Ferguson's motion, in accordance with which an incursion was made into order of business F.

The reason for this departure from the ordinary course

was soon made manifest. Mr. C. A. Stuart arose, and in a short speech nominated Mr. T. A. Gibson, B.A., for the office of president, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Duft. Mr. Ferguson followed in support of the nomination, which was received with enthusiasm by all. Mr. Gibson, who was present, was declared elected by acclamation, and, as Dr. Smith's presence was required elsewhere, took the chair at once.

Resuming, the meeting proceeded to nominate Messrs. Godfrey, Cooper, Buckingham and Walker for the position of leader of the Opposition. The poll resulted in the election of Mr. Godfrey. The Society next, in accordance with the recommendation of the class of '94, nominated and appointed Mr. S. J. McLean as First Year Director to THE VARSITY. The members then turned their attention to the First Year Councillorship. Mr. McLay nominated Mr. Brown; Mr. McAllister nominated Mr. Vickers; Mr. McLean nominated Mr. Bigelow. Mr. McLennan nominated Daniel Webster, but later withdrew the nomination. This it was hinted by some, was due to collusion on the part of Mr. Webster with Mr. Reeves, who was afterwards nominated; but on this point no certain information has been obtained. Mr. McNicol nominated Mr. S. J. McLean; Mr. Lindsay nominated Mr. Lamb; Mr. Knox nominated Mr. O'Malley; Mr. Wales nominated Mr. Reeves; Mr. Strath nominated Mr. Griffiths; Mr. Shipley nominated Mr. Snell; Mr. Warren nominated Mr. Cronyn.

Finally the nominations were declared closed, the literary programme was announced, and a wearied society leaned back in its chair, proud with the consciousness of arduous duty nobly done.

The Glee Club, which had in the intervals of polling been working off its first bashfulness, came promptly to the front. Mr. W. S. Watson followed with a well-rendered reading, and the debate began. The subject was, "Resolved, That the ends of education can best be secured by specialization in University studies." Mr. Briggs led for the affirmative, and Mr. Rothwell for the negative. Messrs. Parks, Cooper, Tennant, Kirkpatrick and McKellar also spoke. Owing probably to the lateness of the hour and the exhausted state of the Society, the speeches, though good, were for the most part brief. The President summed up and put the question to a vote, which resulted in favor of the affirmative.

Mr. Cooper's resolution respecting the custom of rising upon the entrance of a lecturer then came before the meeting, and, after some scattered discussion, was put to the vote and lost, the general sentiment seeming to be that, since the custom was already in existence, the resolution was uncalled for, and the matter rather one to be decided practically by the several classes.

At this juncture some members manifested intentions of proceeding to nominate readers and speakers for the public debate to be held in November, but the precipitate withdrawal of the greater part of the Society frustrated the design. The matter was postponed, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

### THE RECEPTION.

The annual reception given by the Young Men's Christian Association in conjunction with the Ladies' Auxiliary was a very pleasant and successful affair. The spacious parlors of the Association Hall were thrown open and well, almost inconveniently, filled by the large number of students present. Among the visitors were Sir Daniel Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Edward Blake and Miss McGee, President and Treasurer respectively of the Ladies' Auxiliary; Prof. and Mrs. Baldwin, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander, Prof. and Mrs. Ashley, Prof. and Mrs. McCurdy, Prof. and Mrs. Loudon, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, Mrs. Vandersmissen, Miss Salter, Mrs. and Miss Robb, Mrs. Christie, Mr. Keys, G. A. H. Fraser, B.A.; Rev. J. McP. Scott, B.A.; Dr. Gordon, and A. H. Young, B.A., late General Secretary of the Association.

Besides these there were some fifty or more of the lady undergraduates, whose presence added materially to the pleasure of the evening.

During the early part of the evening the reception committee were busily engaged in welcoming the visitors, but especially First Year men, and in introducing them to Sir Daniel Wilson, Honorary President of the Society, and Miss Wilson, who performed the duties of host and hostess.

The meeting came to order with the singing of the doxology and prayer by Rev. J. McP. Scott, after which President Stringer spoke a few words of welcome, and called upon Sir Daniel Wilson. Then went up a mighty cheer as our venerable President arose to address the gathering, a most fitting reception to the man we all honor and love. Sir Daniel was suffering from a severe cold, which somewhat interfered with his speaking, but notwithstanding he delivered an address of unusual vigor. He urged the men to be manly and the women to be womanly and pure as the only way to the attainment of true success. Those present should be happy to have been born at the close of this glorious nineteenth century, with the record of the past to help them in their future career. Canada needs the men and women of her colleges, and just as they are sterling, pure and noble-minded men and women so will she rise among the nations.

Hugh B. Fraser, the General Secretary, followed, explaining the reasons of holding the reception, which was not only to give an evening's entertainment but also to bring the men in college into closer and more active connection with the Association. The applause that greeted Hugh's oratorical efforts evinced his popularity and the esteem in which he is held by every man in college. When with outstretched hand he eloquently pointed to the "scenes that lie beyond yon golden gates," there was a roar of applause that entirely prevented him from completing a sentence that would undoubtedly have been a masterpiece. Then the "golden gates" were rolled up and refreshments served. The rest of the evening was spent in social intercourse. There was also lots of singing by those who did not feel inclined to spend the time in conversation. Altogether it was a most enjoyable evening.

#### AMONG THE MEDICALS.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Faculty to frown upon the custom of "elevation," the ordinary number of those interesting and instructive events is not decreasing.

At a meeting of the Junior Class the other day a motion was passed recording their disapproval of the practice of some of the members of the Faculty giving "grinds" and charging extra fees therefor. The professors and lecturers are paid to give all the information necessary for the fullest grasp of any medical subject. What need is there then for the payment of any further money?

The first meeting of the Medical Society was held in the Biological Department on Friday, and was a very encouraging inception of what we hope will be a successful term of meetings. The chair was occupied by Dr. Aikens, the Dean of the Faculty, and with him was Dr. John Ferguson, President of the Society. Dr. Morrison was presented with a medal by the Dean for a splendid essay on a medical topic that he had written and read before the Society. Prof. Ramsay Wright gave some very interesting notes about "Medical Paris," and received hearty applause several times during the delivery of his speech. "Our Profession" was the subject of Dr. Ferguson's remarks. During the evening several musical selections were given.

MESSRS. HART & Co. will issue a volume of verse by Mrs. S. Frances Harrison-Seranus, author of "Crowded Out" and compiler of the "Canadian Birthday Book." Mrs. Harrison's efforts on behalf of her fellow *litterateurs*, and Canadian Literature generally, should entitle her book to an enthusiastic reception from all those interested in the growth of native literary productions.

#### SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

The following is the list of subjects selected for debate during Michaelmas Term:—

1. *Resolved*,—That sentiment has a greater influence in moulding the destiny of the race than reason.
2. *Resolved*,—That the executive government of the French Republic is based on a better system than that of the United States.
3. *Resolved*,—That the prevalent belief in the progress of the human race towards a better moral, intellectual and social condition is confirmed by the judgment of history.
4. *Resolved*,—That experiments upon living animals are justifiable in the interests of science.
5. *Resolved*,—That modern civilization is more indebted to the Greeks than to the Romans.
6. *Resolved*,—That the Confederate States were justified in seceding.

These subjects will be debated in the above order, and every debate will be an open one. Owing to the impossibility of canvassing the members individually, those who desire the privilege of reading original essays or selections before the Society are requested to hand their names to the Recording Secretary, Mr. I. O. Stringer.

By order of PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

#### SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of the S.P.S., the Constitution was read and adopted. The election of curator and First Year representative resulted in Mr. V. G. F. Marani being chosen for the former office, and Mr. N. M. Lash for the latter.

The re-union meeting of the Engineering Society will be held Tuesday, 21. The principal features of the meeting will be the address by the president, and the relating of experiences by those who were fortunate enough to be employed on Engineering works during the summer months.

Great interest is being taken among the Engineers in the fitting up of the reading room and library of the Engineering Society on the first floor. The books of the library have been removed from the room in the old building to their new quarters, and the librarians are busily engaged in arranging them.

During a recent lecture in the School of Science the professor intimated that he would prefer something else than a wet sponge with which to clean off the blackboard. He suggested that someone would request "Graham" to attend to this matter, adding in an undertone "if that gentleman (meaning Mr. Graham) would condescend to do so."

The Senior years in the Engineering department have recently adopted a stringent "export duty on cogs," having suffered from the predatory visits of certain of the First Year. The question of retaliation is now being discussed, but it is thought that perhaps the offenders are not aware that the sanction of custom does not rest on the practise of appropriating property belonging to the Senior drafting rooms.

The unusually large Freshman class has helped to increase the number of students attending the School of Science this year. In all there are about fifty new men registered, being an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over last year. This is no doubt chiefly due to the two additional courses which have recently been instituted, viz.: "Mechanical and Electrical Engineering" and "Architecture."

Jones—(who sees Brown laughing on the sidewalk inordinately). What are you laughing at so hard, Brown?

Brown—(pointing to a dog that had managed to get its tail in its mouth). Can't help laughing with joy; glad to see somebody can make both ends meet.

### "HOW WE WENT TO SEE THE DUKE."

The ordeal was over at last; we had just finished our last exams., and, as usual after a great strain is removed, we were in an exalted state of "rebound." It was in one of these "fits of temporary insanity" that one of our number suggested "Let's go to see the Duke," and the proposition, as any other however wild would have been, was received with favor; *some* dissipation was certainly allowable under the circumstances. So it was agreed that we should go.

Now, I have always had a strong opinion with regard to the average intellect of those who will stand around in a "crush" for hours waiting for a glimpse of somebody, whether it be a duke or a criminal awaiting sentence. Only once before do I remember having given way to such weakness. Once, "on the other side of the line," I was present at a meeting of welcome in honor of General Logan, shortly before the election in which he was *not* made Vice-President. At the close of the meeting, the chairman announced that all who passed through a certain entrance might have the pleasure of shaking hands with the General. Though we, as Canadians, didn't feel that the handshake would be any particular inspiration to us, we thought it rather a pity to miss anything that was going, and accordingly passed out with the majority.

In the present instance I felt what a consciousness of superiority it would give me when I returned home to be able to tell the gaping rustics (this expression is merely figurative, and *not* meant to imply that I hail from Algoma or any other equally outlandish spot) that I had seen a *real live* Duke!

Influenced by such considerations we wended our way at the appointed time along the street through which the procession was to pass. It was already crowded with people who were evidently afraid they might miss something. We passed along with studied carelessness, trying to give the impression that business had brought us to that part of the city, but I suspect that the attempt was not a very successful one. We entered the Gardens, and took up our position to the south of the Pavilion amidst a motley crowd of men, who tried—as men always do on such occasions—to look as if they had merely strolled there in passing to see why such a crowd had collected; while the women, with their usual guilelessness, had arranged themselves in their best apparel, thus showing that they, at least, were there through no accident. The greater part of the crowd, however, was composed of urchins of all sorts and conditions, who had constantly to be reminded by the police—of which there was a full force—to keep back from the carriage way. I was greatly amused at the dismay of a group of school boys at finding themselves in the immediate neighborhood of their respected, but austere principal, and at their frantic efforts to find a spot a little more retired.

There were several gentlemen near us who seemed rather shocked by the flippant remarks with which we thought to "while away the lagging hours" (strictly speaking, that word should be in the singular, but truth must occasionally be sacrificed to poetic beauty!). They were striving to atone for their display of such feminine (?) weakness by keeping up a most learned conversation, of which we now and then caught a stray word. I think they would have been more lenient with us if they had

known that we had just disposed of the last of our ideas, and had left them carefully enclosed in large envelopes to await further developments.

Every baker's cart that went rattling along the street—and it seemed to me that all the bakers in the city must have entered into agreement to pass that place at frequent intervals—was greeted with the exclamation, "There comes the Duke!" Then the crowd would suddenly subside as they saw the cause of their momentary illusion and a sad smile would pass over their faces at the thought of their "gullibility." So the time wore on, and when our patience was well nigh exhausted we were roused to a momentary excitement by the rumor—this time well founded—that the Duke was really here. He was preceded by a body guard, who attracted almost as much attention as the royal visitor himself. They reminded me of some of Scott's knights-errant, with their prancing horses and glittering helmets, and carried me in thought away back into the Middle Ages.

"While I was thus musing I cast my eyes" upon the carriage which followed and caught a passing glimpse of the occupants. In the open Victoria sat three people, a lady and gentleman in the back seat and in the seat facing them a gentleman. The crowd shouted, one of the gentlemen raised his hat and bowed, and the vision passed. I tried to convince myself that I had actually noticed in the Duke a striking resemblance to his royal mother, but considering the rate at which the carriage passed, and the bobbing heads of the crowd in front, I shouldn't care to be put on oath. As we slowly dropped from the attitude of tip-toed expectancy my companion said to me—in the accents of despair—"Which *was* the Duke anyway?" and we went away feeling more than ever before the truth of those words, "Verily, all is *vanity* and vexation of spirit."

E.

### THREE VICTORIES—ONE DEFEAT.

On Saturday, Varsity's Association team were credited with their third win in the Toronto League series. This time the victims were the Marlboro's, who, although a new entry in the league, have already made their reputation as a first-class team. At all events the match between Varsity and the Marlboro's was a rattling good one in all respects, and for fastness was not far behind its predecessor with the Scots the week before.

Some of the players were late in turning up, and it was not till four o'clock that the ball was faced. The Varsity forwards got at once to work, and from the kick off were always dangerous, Anderson's services being frequently called into requisition. The Marlboro's forward line was also frequently on the aggressive, and during this half the play was by no means confined to one end of the field. A short time after Anderson's grand stop of a clear shot of McLay's, Varsity's right wing ran the ball up, and on a centre by Duncan, Buckingham kicked goal No. 1 for Varsity. About ten minutes after, on another centre by Duncan, "Watty" Thomson scored with a swift, hard shot. Then came the Marlboro's turn. Through a series of misunderstandings and flukes by the Varsity defence, Elliott was enabled to carry the ball to the mouth of the Varsity goal and to score an unearned point. Thus the first half closed with the game 2 to 1 in favor of Varsity. During this half the play was somewhat even, with the advantage, however, with Varsity. During the second half two more goals were scored by Varsity, the first by a nice shot of Duncan's, the second being headed in by "Watty" Thomson off Buckingham's corner-kick. Had it not been for the really magnificent goal-keeping of

Anderson the score would have been much larger, as the play was nearly all on the Marlboro' goal, though two or three runs by Elliott forced Porter to use his hands. During the latter part of the game the Varsity forwards completely outplayed the Marlboro' defence, run after run being made and corner-kicks numerous.

Throughout the game the Varsity forwards played with great dash. On the left, Doc. McLay and Casey Wood combined well, especially in the first half, when they had the monopoly of the play. "Watty," in centre, besides scoring twice, steadied up the wings wonderfully by his long passes out. Duncan and Buckingham also showed up well, more particularly in the second half, when the monopoly of the play was with them. The defence as a whole played well, and was generally able to stop the Marlboro' forwards before they became dangerous. Warbrick was especially conspicuous by his hard and persistent work, though all the rest checked and kicked well. Elliot played the star game on the Marlboro' forward line, but his work did not count for much, the other forwards, though fast, being very inaccurate in their passing and shooting. The defence worked hard, but was not fast enough for the Varsity forwards. Special mention should be made of Anderson's star game in goal. Such exhibitions of goal-keeping as he gave on Saturday are very rarely seen.

St. Michael's defaulted to Varsity last Wednesday, and Varsity now leads the league with a clean sheet of three wins and no losses. The championship of the city depends on the match next Saturday against Osgoode Hall, a win by either side giving it the championship and the privilege and honor of playing off with the Western District champions. If misfortune does not overtake us, the victory next Saturday should rest on Varsity's banner. It should not be forgotten, however, that persistent practice is the only way to assure success. We, hope, in our next issue, to chronicle another victory, and to salute our Association football club as Champions of Toronto.

#### THE SECOND TEAM ALSO WINS.

The Varsity second team met W. R. Brock & Co.'s team on St. Mary's Flats, Saturday afternoon, and easily defeated them by the score of four goals to one. The field was far too small for good playing, and the ball was continually out of bounds. The game was not characterized by any brilliant playing on either side, and combination and the grounds did not seem to work well together. For Varsity, Hammill, Hooper, Orton and Edwards (half back) gave the parting kicks. The defence did all that was necessary to win victory for their team, while the forwards were always too strong in their kicking, and lost many valuable chances by shooting too high. Fairbairn scored the only goal for the Brocks. The Varsity team was as follows:—Little, Graham, Macallum, Merrill, Edwards, Garvin, Orton, Fairchild, Hooper, Govenlock and Hammill.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Fortune is already smiling upon our Rugby footballers, and although her smiles are not yet developed to their fullest extent, the goddess is propitious. Varsity stands in a fair way to winning both cups in the Ontario series. The victory of our second fifteen over the Toronto second, on Saturday, was rather a surprise; but have not our representatives time and again shown us that we often under-rate their ability? The result of the match with the First Torontos was disappointing, and shows that a lot more practice is still required. However, the defeat is not significant, as the team which will play in the ties will be much stronger than that of Saturday; and, with Mr. John MacLean's coaching, should play a much faster game.

At 3.30 the following team lined up opposite the first fifteen of the Torontos on the Bloor Street grounds: Back—Parker; Halves—McKay, Bunting, McLaughlin; Quarter—McClellan (Capt.); Wings—Lucas, Moss, Moran, Lash; Forwards—Pape, Symmes, Burson, Hutchins, Boyd, Malloch.

During the first half, Toronto had decidedly the best of it. Soon after kick-off, the ball was dribbled down the field and over the line where Parker was forced to the rouge. After the kick-off from twenty-five the ball was again taken over the Varsity goal line, and Toronto scored a try, which they failed to convert. Varsity then braced up and forced the oval up the field, and scored their first point by Garrett rousing. The game after this was all over the field, until McCarthy by a pretty kick scored a goal from the field for Toronto, making the score when time was called 10 to 1 in favor of Toronto. In the second half, Varsity played a better game. After a succession of scrimmages near the Toronto goal line Lucas scored a try which Pope failed to kick. The game was continued, and McKay made a good kick behind the Toronto line, Garrett rousing. Just before time was called Cameron scored a goal from the field for Toronto, making the score 16 to 6, and no further scoring was done by either side. Mr. Griffin acted as referee and Mr. John S. MacLean as field captain for Varsity.

While the above match was being played, the second fifteen of Varsity played and won their first tie match on the lawn, defeating the second Toronto's by a score of 20 to 13. The following team represented Varsity: Back—Crane; Halves—Bain, Gilmore, McLaren; Quarter—Smith; Wings—Roseborough, Moss; Forwards—Lash, Claves, Cronyn, Vickers, Boulton, Cross, Laidlaw. The game was fast throughout. The Torontos rushed the ball over the Varsity line immediately after kick-off and scored a try, which was converted into a goal. After this Varsity woke up and quickly took the aggressive. Toronto roused twice and Varsity scored two goals, touched down by Bain and Moss, and kicked by Cronyn. When time was called the score stood 10 to 14 in favor of Varsity. In the next half Toronto forced Varsity to rouge three times, and Varsity scored another goal. Vickers and Claves were conspicuous among the forwards, and did splendid service. Cronyn kicked all the goals, and played a good game throughout. Crane, Cross and Smith played well, while Gilmore's play at half was very effective. The score at the conclusion stood 20 to 13 in Varsity's favor. Mr. D. J. Armour acted as captain, and Mr. E. J. Rykert, '88, as referee.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Invitations have been received for Association matches at Cobourg and Bradford.

The Rugby team play Queen's in Kingston next Saturday. The first team of the Association play Osgoode Hall on the lawn, and the Second team play the Stanleys.

THE St. Michael's College team failed to put in an appearance for their match with Varsity on Wednesday afternoon, and, consequently, the match went by default. The reason given was that several men had not turned up, and thus they were unable to get a team together. The players and a large crowd were disappointed at not seeing a match, but two teams were chosen and an even better practice game than a match with St. Michael's, was indulged in. The first team forwards managed to get past the first team defence several times. St. Michael's seems to be an unsatisfactory member of the league.

#### EXCHANGES.

The *Bowdoin Orient* is the best dressed visitor to our table. It has a most artistic frontispiece, and the letter-press is the finest we have seen.

The *Owl*, from the University of Ottawa, was among the first to reach our sanctum. The literary department is well filled, and the local and athletic news interesting.

Among the newsiest and brightest of our exchanges is the *Tuftonian*, representing Tuft's College. Its editorials are good, and it contains a genuine well of information to college men.

## FELLOW APPOINTED.

As we are closing up our forms we learn of the appointment of Mr. J. M. McEvoy to the new Fellowship in Political Science. He will begin his course of lectures immediately, and will devote his attention principally to Canadian Constitutional History.

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Mr. D. W. McGee, '91, has been appointed Official Reporter of the Senate.

The first meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society takes place this afternoon.

The ladies of '91 propose to form a class organization, and held a meeting on the subject yesterday.

C. H. Mitchell, '92 has been appointed to THE VARSITY staff, Vice H. W. Brown, '92, resigned.

Mr. T. McCrae of '91, has been appointed Assistant Demonstrator in Histology, at the Biological Department.

Prof. Mills has begun his course of lectures on International Law. The introductory lecture was delivered on Thursday last.

The first meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association of the College will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall this afternoon at five o'clock.

At the annual rifle match of the Queen's Own on Saturday, the 11th inst., Lieut. Coleman, Color-Sergeant Crooks and Privates Clark and McLaren, of K Company, won prizes.

At a meeting of the Freshman Class last week, Mr. S. J. McLean was recommended as Director to THE VARSITY, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for a class organization.

The hand-book issued by the Y. M. C. A. has appeared. It is a most useful compendium of very necessary information. The map of the University grounds, with buildings situated thereupon, is one of the best features of the book.

The first meeting of the Modern Language Club will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall next Monday afternoon at four o'clock. The meeting will be an English one, and Matthew Arnold will be discussed. The meetings of the Club are open to all, and, though late in starting, they promise to be unusually interesting.

Hugh Fraser led the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last Thursday. The subject for this week is "What is Religion." Mr. E. A. Henry will lead the meeting. Every man in College is invited.

The two new scholarships in Physics have been established out of a gift from the Local Committee for the Toronto meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The annual value will be \$100 and \$45 respectively.

The first practice of the Glee Club this season was held on Wednesday last in Y. M. C. A. Hall. Mr. Schuch was present and assigned places to some thirty-two new voices. This is a promising beginning, and it is hoped that the old members will turn out and uphold the club in all its enterprises. An invitation to Leslieville Presbyterian Church was received and accepted for the 17th prox. Practice to-morrow at four o'clock. See notice.

The new uniforms and accoutrements, with which the Government has supplied K Company, should have the effect of arousing in the breasts of many peaceful civilians a longing for military glory in the ranks of our noble squad. The recruit class should swell as it has never swollen before, instead of comprising merely ten or a dozen festive freshmen as at present.

The Political Science students of Class of '92 met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Tuesday last, and cogitated over a scheme for an association for discussion of their particular subjects. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wales, Cooper and Graham, was appointed to prepare a constitution. The first meeting will be held on Friday, 24th inst., when a debate will be held on the subject "Justifiability of Usury." Pro., Burnett and Graham; con., Cooper and Lafferty. Prof. Ashley will preside.

Friday has been chosen for the date of the annual games. The following is the programme of events:—Morning—1, putting the shot; 2, running broad jump; 3, place kick (Association); 4, drop kick (Rugby); 5, standing broad jump; 6, tug-of-war (trial tugs). Afternoon at 2.30—1, 220-yard run; 2, fatigue race; 3, mile run; 4, 100-yard dash; 5, tug-of-war (final); 6, high jump; 7, 440-yards run; 8, half-mile run; 9, hurdle race, 120 yards; 10, graduates' race, 220 yards; 11, team race, quarter mile; 12, heavy marching order, half mile, open to members of "K" Company; 13, 440-yard race (open). Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are open to undergraduates of Trinity, McMaster, McGill, Queen's and Victoria Universities, and the cadets of the Royal Military College.

CLASS SOCIETY OF '93.—The class of '93 held its annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Friday last, with

President Strath in the chair. If a large attendance and lively interest in the affairs of the year are any indication of coming prosperity, then '93 will assuredly prosper. After the introductory remarks the constitution was amended so that the officers of the class now number fourteen, nine of which compose the executive. A motion was also passed approving of the editorial which appeared in the last issue of THE VARSITY advocating caps and gowns. The literary programme consisted of a charming instrumental duet by the Misses Watson and Houston, a characteristic song from Mr. McPherson, and the report of Miss T. M. Wilson, the class historian. Miss Wilson's report was written in a singularly felicitous style and well deserved the hearty reception given it by the class. The elections for the ensuing year were then entered upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour none were completed, except the one for President, which resulted in the return of F. B. R. Hellems.

## REQUIESDOG IN PACE.

Der flowers in der audumn fade,  
Der grass goes in degline;  
Und joost like udder priddy dings  
Dot leedle tog of mine.

Vot did he died of? I dunno;  
Der dogders disagreed;  
Bud von tam scoundrel say he tod  
Vhas somedings in der breed.

Vell, I dond mind him joost der same,  
'Und didn say a vord;  
For vhen a feller lose he's tog,  
A leedle more dond hurd.

He used to vrolig boud der blace,  
Der priddy leedle knave;  
Bud now he's leedle park is still,  
Und mouldering in der grave.

I toog he's collar mit der tag,  
Und hang dem on der nail;  
Bud never shall, I see some more  
Dot sweed curl in he's tail.

Dose leedle legs dot run so gwick  
Vill never run some more  
To meed me vhen I'm coming near  
My leedle coddage door.

Und somedimes vhen I lie avake,  
Mit purglars in der cellar,  
I'll wish, mit head benead der glose,  
I had dot leedle feller.

Dot dog is gone; und vhen mit grief  
My prest inside vhas dore,  
I toogs a glass of peer und sighs:  
"Not lost, bud gone pefore!"

Cumso: "Jaysmith is penurious, isn't he?" Fangle: "I should say he was! He won't even laugh at a joke unless it is at someone else's expense."

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, OCTOBER 28, 1890.

No. 4.

## Editorial Comments.



FEW of us realize that in our very midst a new and rival university has been established. But such is the case. The much-talked of McMaster University, comprising an Arts College, Toronto Baptist College, Moulton Ladies' College, and Woodstock College, is now an accomplished fact. Lectures are now being given in McMaster Hall to some sixteen students of the First Year of the Arts department.

Some are inclined to sneer at the efforts of the Baptist denomination to establish a university in opposition to the provincial institution. We are not of that number. We should be sorry to confess that our *alma mater* had failed to give us that broad liberality which should teach us not to view honest efforts for what is good after such a small-minded fashion. We do not anticipate that McMaster University will ever equal the University of Toronto in the extent of its courses, the number of its students or the excellence of its staff. Yet in a smaller sphere McMaster may, and doubtless will, do substantial and faithful work perchance in some lines in a better manner than Toronto. Of one thing we are sure, and that is that the establishment of McMaster cannot but exert a stimulating and beneficial effect on our university. Problems in education that we can not solve, or rather have not, may be cleared up by thoughtful men who perhaps look at them in a different light from us. Our methods of instruction and our curriculum are not necessarily perfect. Every day we see deficiencies therein and if others can not only see them but also suggest and avail themselves of remedies Toronto will accept and be grateful.

To us who are students of a provincial and therefore an undenominational university, such universities as McMaster, Queens and Victoria, appear to be at a disadvantage. But there are advantages which institutions not under the management of the State have been shown to possess. Generally speaking they are the recipients of greater and more frequent gifts of money than are the State universities. How much in the way of endowment has Toronto received from private individuals? While McMaster begins its career with the magnificent gift of \$800,000 from its generous founder, our university, in what might be termed a maimed and crippled condition, is denied a much smaller sum from a city that reaps the greatest benefit from the location of the State university within its limits. In comparison with McMaster our university is rich, but will it continue to be so? The experience of the great American colleges tends to show the contrary.

McMaster has already paid its tribute to our *alma mater* in the selection of professors. Professors McKay,

Trotter, Campbell, Clarke and McKenzie are the graduates of Toronto on the staff of Toronto. While loyal to the work they are undertaking, we have no fear that their loyalty to the school where they received that which makes them worthy of their present position will ever flag. In the councils of McMaster they will prove themselves worthy sons of Toronto.

Mr. Chant's letter in another column brings to our notice a phase of the medal question to which our attention had been called, but to which we have hitherto been unable to refer. From that letter and from other information that we have on the subject we are constrained to conclude that it will be difficult to show that in this case full justice has been done. In our article of two weeks ago we pointed out the difficulty of just such a contingency as the one of which Mr. Chant has given us a practical illustration. Then we implied the inconsistency of the attempt to present medals with the system of alphabetical ranking in vogue; now we see plainly that the two are entirely incompatible with each other. In fact the more light this matter receives the more thoroughly are we convinced that the whole system is imperfect—we had almost used a stronger epithet—and the more fully do we feel justified in having given it the attention that we have. As to the case in point there is no doubt but that an explanation of what, from our present knowledge appears to be an injustice, is due not only to those more directly interested, but also to the whole student body. The columns of THE VARSITY are open to anyone who can and who cares to give the desired information. It is to be hoped that those whose duty it is may investigate the whole subject, in which event we doubt not but that a more perfect and consequently more satisfactory system than the present one will be established.

We will gladly welcome contributions from any of the students and will publish those of sufficient merit to find a place in the columns of THE VARSITY. The fact must be impressed that the editors are appointed not to write, but to edit the paper. Doubtless the greater portion of the news and editorial matter in each issue will be written by them, but they have the right to expect the literary department to be filled by the contributions of those not in direct connection with the paper. Much of the diffidence shown in this regard is often due to the necessity of giving one's name even to the editor, and to overcome this the announcement is made of our willingness to publish approved anonymous contributions. This does not include letters to the editor. The simple journalistic rule in the matter of communications must always be followed by those who wish to express their opinion in print. Names must, in this case, always be given, not of necessity to be published, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## THE LONG AGO.

I dream that I sail on a moonlit sea,  
And the wave's long lift is a joy to me—  
Then I wake, and slowly I grow aware  
That a joy surged thus and no cloud was there,  
In the years of the long ago.

My heart goes forth in a loving word,  
Then I seem to be only as one who heard;  
The words go on, but my lips are dumb,  
I listen and know that the whispers come  
From years of the long ago.

'Tis thus I greet the friend of my heart,  
And for very joy the tears will start;  
I seem to awake in some other land,  
Where we walked in the sunlight hand in hand,  
In the years of the long ago.

WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE.

## THE CLAN OF '98.

It was about the middle of November, 1920. An electric express train was standing at the station in London and was due to start for Toronto in a few minutes. At a car window sat a young girl of—well, I should say—nineteen summers. There was nothing extraordinary in her appearance. She was by no means beautiful; but if you observed her (which you might or might not), you would notice that she possessed the usual compensation—a kind, an intelligent, nay, a cultured face. Her dress, of course, was plain, quiet, neat. The only thing one might have been inclined to criticize was that there seemed to be just a little too much of that cardinal red on her hat. That, too, might direct attention to the piece of ribbon of the same color which was tied to her watch chain. The narrator of this tale, who happened to be sitting in the same car, wondered what that meant. He had heard of blue ribbon societies in the last years of the last century, but he had never heard of a cardinal red ribbon society. While he was pondering over this problem, however, the young lady gave a noticeable start. A young man had entered the car, a young man also of, say, nineteen summers. But he was only an ordinary looking individual, too; well dressed, to be sure, but by no means "killing." Moreover, they were evidently unacquainted; though he, too, gave a second interested glance as he passed by the girl at the window. He sat down in a seat near by and became wrapt apparently in deep thought for a time. Then he grew ill at ease. His eyes wandered towards that cardinal red. He seemed agitated by some strange emotion. His lips would assume a position indicative of firm resolve, and he seemed at these moments about to rise. At last, after many evident oscillations of purpose, he "screwed his courage to the sticking point," and moved across the car towards the young lady with hat trimmed in cardinal red. It was only then that the silent spectator noticed the peculiar circumstance that from his watch chain, too, fluttered a ribbon of cardinal red and that his necktie was of the same high hue. With the fingers of one hand playing nervously with that ribbon, with the other hand raising his hat and with a smile that betokened good nature and trepidation combined, he addressed her.

"Excuse me," he said, "but I think you belong to the Clan of '98." He was proceeding to point to his own ribbon, seemingly by way of explanation of his intrusion, when her gracious smile and intelligent glance showed him that it was unnecessary, especially as she herself interrupted and said:—

"Oh, yes, and I see you do too. I noticed your colors when you came in. You're going to the re-union in Convocation Hall to-morrow night, I suppose?"

This reception was cordial beyond his anticipation, and

he sank into the opposite side of the double seat as he answered;—

"Yes," he said, "that's my destination, though I'm afraid I'll be quite a stranger there."

"Why, have you never been there before?" she asked in some surprise.

"No," he replied. "My father went to Australia shortly after he graduated and never returned to Canada. I'm taking a trip round the world, and he told me to wear this ribbon and tie and I would be admitted to the 'Clan of '98,' as he called it."

"I assure you," she said, smiling, "you will receive a cordial welcome there to-morrow night. Please give me your card and I'll introduce you to the members;" and cards were exchanged between them forthwith.

"This is a strange custom you Canadians observe, Miss Watson," he said.

"Indeed; do you think so? Haven't you anything like it at Sydney or Melbourne?" she said.

"Nothing like it at all; and my father never even told me about this till I was getting ready to start. How did it originate? I suppose you know all about it, don't you?"

"Well, I ought to," she said, "our family had a good deal to do with it. Oh, there goes the train. Well, I'll tell you about it, Mr. Reid, as we go along," and she settled herself in the seat more comfortably and proceeded to narrate as follows:—

"Well, you know mother graduated in '98, of course. She got a position next year as assistant teacher of Moderns in the Rosedale Collegiate Institute, but she didn't keep it long. Miss Jennie Cuthbertson and Mr. George Watson were married in the summer of 1900, and he started to practice law in Chatham."

"Excuse the question," interrupted Mr. Reid, "but did your father graduate in '98 too?"

"Oh, no," she replied with a peculiar laugh, "that was the whole trouble. He didn't take a university course at all. He took the five years' course in law at Toronto."

"Well, but I don't see what trouble that could cause," said Reid in surprise.

"Why, don't you see?" she said, laughing again, "things went on all right for a while; but one day in the fall of—of, yes, the fall of 1903 (mother told me about it not long ago; that's how I happen to know so well). One day a letter came addressed to Mrs. George Watson, B.A., '98, containing a notice that the first re-union of the graduates of '98 would be held in a couple of weeks in Convocation Hall, and all members of the year were earnestly requested to be present, and it was signed Henry Something-or-other, Secretary. Mother showed the letter to father when he came home; he read it over and asked, with a sort of incredulous smile, if she intended to go. Well, mother said she *would* rather like to see the old girls again, she hadn't seen any of them for a long time; she didn't see, though, how she could go very well, either; she didn't like to leave Bella (that's me, you know). But father said he guessed he and the nurse could manage and she had better go, by all means; and then he said with a bantering twinkle in his eye, 'I suppose the old boys will all be there too. Are any of them married yet?' And mother said she didn't know, she supposed some of them were, and then the matter dropped for a while until it was time to think of making arrangements for the journey. When mother spoke of it again father hesitated a little while and then said he—he—he didn't know, but he was afraid—he thought he would have important business to attend to in Toronto *himself* about that time. But mother said that would be splendid, they would go together; nurse could take care of Bella and she would ask Mrs. Pierce to drop in once or twice to see that everything was all right. So it was arranged. Father and mother went to Toronto on the day of the re-union and put up at the Arlington. About half-past seven they called a cab, and as mother was getting in it to go up to Convocation Hall she said to father that she really didn't see the use of

him staying around the hotel alone all evening and he might as well come along. He said he didn't *belong* and didn't like to go without an invitation. But mother prevailed on him to get in and go up to the hall door with her anyway. So he agreed, and off they went. When they got there of course father went with her to the entrance. But there she was surrounded in a flash by a throng of ladies who said how awfully glad they were to see her again, etc., etc.

"In the meantime father was standing off in one corner until a casual glance of one of the young ladies recalled mother to her senses, and she went to him and led him forward to be introduced. After this ceremony they talked around to each other a little while till father began to take leave of the ladies. They protested, of course, that he should not go; but he said he didn't *belong*, he hadn't "a wedding garment" (he meant the ribbon I suppose); but just then their attention was attracted by cheering inside the large hall; the proceedings were evidently beginning. The president spoke and some other officers delivered addresses. Then prominent individuals were called on by the crowd generally. At last when all these seemed to have spoken the idea struck some of the girls to call on father. They called out, 'Mr. Watson! Mr. Watson!' But father shook his head and protested again that he didn't *belong*. And he kept his seat in spite of them. This state of affairs appeared rather unjust to some one of the girls (I don't know whether she then anticipated similar embarrassments at the next re-union for a certain *other* gentleman or not); but when it came to make changes in the constitution she moved that a new class of members be established, to be known as "Honorary Members," to which every person who became the husband or the wife of a member of the class would *ex-officio* belong. This motion was carried unanimously and father was initiated as the first Honorary Member. The Secretary gave him a red ribbon for his watch chain and then he couldn't get out of making a speech. And mother says it was a good speech, too."

"And weren't there any of the gentlemen married too," asked Reid.

"Oh, yes, I think so," said Miss Watson, "but they had left their wives at home, I guess. At any rate nothing more happened that night. They separated to meet again in 1908. When the time came round at last and father and mother were getting ready to go to Toronto again they took me along because I cried so hard to go. They had to take me to the meeting, of course, and were relieved to find that they were not peculiar in this respect; for several other members of the class had their little girls and boys there too. It was quite a brilliant affair; I remember it first rate. We must have pleased the old folks pretty well that night too, for another amendment to the constitution was unanimously passed, declaring all descendants of members of the Class of '98 to be also members of it unless by a university course, or, in case of the women, by marriage, they enter another class, in which case they must adopt the corresponding color."

"Why, that's very like the old Roman laws in regard to families and clans," said Reid.

"Yes, and that's the reason why, last re-union, a member who had graduated in classics moved that our name be changed from 'The Class of '98,' to 'The Clan of '98.' Though I don't like the change a bit."

At this point in the conversation the train reached the writer's station, and he was obliged to leave the two. For some years he wondered if Miss Bella Watson did not remain within the sacred circle of the Clan of '98 though making Australia her home; but he met her accidentally about six years after and, behold, the ribbon was BLUE. There was no love story there.

Nov. 16, 1945.

O. TEMPORA.

1,200,000 cigarettes are sold every month by one New Haven firm to Yale students.

## GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club had a remarkably well attended practice on Wednesday in Y.M.C.A. Hall. It need hardly be said that the club this year will be as good, if not better, than that of former years. As the music which the club intend rendering at their concert had not arrived, several choruses, which, though in the song book, had not yet been sung, were practiced, and the members showed considerable talent in picking up harmonies and melodies which many of them had never before heard. These will come handy at the many public appearances of the club; and as two invitations have already been received, these also appear to be up to the usual number. It is very satisfactory to the committee to see such an interest displayed in the club and its doings, and if the old members would only turn out in full numbers they would have a chorus of seventy voices—the largest that the club has ever had. As it was, there were fifty-four at the practice. With a chorus of seventy or seventy-five voices the club could come before the public as the largest male chorus (and, of course, the best) in Ontario. Why should this not be possible out of such a large body of students, and each of them a voice? New voices are ever welcome; and Mr. Schuch, the conductor, will be pleased to assign persons before or after any practice.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society held its first meeting for the year on Tuesday last, there being a full attendance, including a large number of new men. The principal part of the programme consisted of the address, as is the custom at the first meeting, by the new President, Mr. J. K. Robinson, '91. This was enthusiastically received, as it indeed deserved to be. Open letters were then read from ex-Presidents Duff and Haultain. The latter is now chief engineer of a mining system in Bohemia. Next followed short anecdotes and instructive sketches by those who were "out" on surveys and engineering works during the vacation. Mr. C. J. Marani was elected Graduates' Representative, and nominations were received for First Year Representative. On the whole the first meeting was auspicious, and, with the interest which has been taken so far by the engineers in the Society, this year promises to be a most successful one.

New drafting tables have been provided for the Third Year men, and are a decided improvement on the old style.

Messrs. Merrill, '90, Lea, '92, White, '92, Milne, '92, and Hauley, '93, of the Mechanical Engineers, have been engaged in making observations and tests of the pumping capacity of the engines in the new high-level pumping station on Avenue Road. The results are to be embodied in a report to the City Council. These tests required the utmost care and attention and lasted over a period of forty-eight hours, commencing Thursday last at 9 am. The time was divided into shifts, two men being on hand constantly.

A friendly brush, which could not conscientiously be called a rustling, took place between the Seniors and Freshmen a few days ago. The "faculty" found its way down two flights of stairs to the dark corridors below, with the evident purpose of admonishing the parties concerned, but a reconciliation was soon effected upon due explanation.

The School of Science now boasts of an Association Football team, and although their "season" opened with an ill-omened defeat by the "Residence Butes," great things are expected by the Engineers, for there is good stuff in the school, if it could only be got out.

In a German university, a student's matriculation card shields him from arrest, admits him at half price to theatres, and takes him in free to the art galleries.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor. This does not include letters to the Editor.

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OCTOBER 28, 1890.

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### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



It was a very tired and sleepy-looking assemblage that met the eyes of the President last Friday evening. Owing to the sports in the afternoon the attendance was slightly smaller than usual, and those who had come were in a somewhat wearied and exhausted condition. The meeting was preternaturally quiet. No one had sufficient energy to make an interruption or to raise a cheer. Only gentle murmurings of applause greeted the measured accents of the speakers.

Some, indeed, of the more noble and patriotic spirits made gallant efforts to arouse the Society to its native vigor. Early in the evening serious and repeated fluctuations were observed in the gas supply, and it was not until the Recording Secretary had made a personal visit to the basement and had engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with the experimenter that tranquility was restored amongst the gas-jets. Occasional scuffling, too, and shouts of defiance drifted faintly into the hall from the outlying departments. But all was in vain. The sedateness of the Society remained unmoved. Not a yell, not a war-hoop disturbed the Sabbath-school-like stillness of the air.

Mr. Horne gave us a reading. Mr. Standing read a good essay, a remarkably good essay. Both were heard with attention and appreciation, and even with wild enthu-

siasm. The Glee Club was called for, but failed to respond. It was not dead, but sleeping. Mr. Stringer, abetted by the chairman, went as a search expedition for a soloist. The Society waited. There was no yelling, no unseemly boorishness. The members leaned back in their seats and dozed.

No soloist appearing, the debate began forthwith. The subject was of a solid and scientific character: "Resolved, That sentiment has a greater influence in moulding the destiny of the race than reason."

Mr. Cooper opened for the affirmative, dealing out history and statistics in a serene and gentle voice. Continued attention began to awaken the society. Faint murmurs of applause were heard. A joke, which was found imbedded in one of the later sections of Mr. Cooper's speech, called forth drowsy laughter from the corner of the room. Encouraged by this, the plaudits of some of the younger members grew firmer, and upon the conclusion of his speech Mr. Cooper was, one might almost say, vigorously cheered.

Mr. Knox followed for the negative. Gracefully introducing the subject with specifications of its difficulty and his own unworthiness, he proceeded to lightly touch it from the psychological, algebraical, anatomical, physiological and theological points of view, successively. Under Mr. Knox's more fervid and impassioned delivery, the society became stimulated, and on some occasions almost rose to a sense of its position and responsibilities; but when the last polysyllable had undulated its slow way down the hall and made the turn for the door, and it was seen that the speaker had resumed his seat, the meeting relapsed into sudden and complete inanity. Mr. Reeves, however, threw himself into the breach with an energy worthy of a less hopelessly ambiguous subject, and the society was saved from a yawning gap in its intellectual feast. Mr. Reeves' direct and simple earnestness effected what the rounded periods and more studied eloquence of his predecessors had been unable to perform; it aroused the meeting. Long before his speech was finished the society had regained its normally uproarious condition.

Mr. Lamont followed in a speech which did him great credit. Indeed, not only throughout this meeting, but throughout all the meetings of this year, the speaking has been of a character which compares very favorably with that of even the best which has been heard of late years. After Mr. Lamont had concluded no one was found ready to take up the discussion, and Mr. Cooper briefly closed the debate. The President summed up, and the meeting voted the victory to the negative.

After the debate several matters of business came before the meeting. The ballot for First Year Councillors took place, resulting in the election of Messrs. J. H. Brown and A. A. Vickers. A communication from McGill was read, proposing an inter-collegiate debate, to be held at McGill, in November, and requesting the Society to send representatives. The proposition was accepted, and Messrs. J. S. Scott and A. T. Hunter were chosen to represent the Society. Speakers for the approaching public debate were recommended, and a ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. J. M. Godfrey, J. A. McLean, J. A. Cooper, and R. H. Knox. This concluded the business of the evening, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

## THE GAMES.

In spite of a cloudy sky and the dampness of the ground, the games were a decided success. Everybody came, as usual, and everybody saw better sport than usual. There are five great days in the Varsity year, and Friday's result simply proves that nothing, not even the elements or fate itself, can unmake the greatness of one of these days. Every event was closely contested, and the laurels of every victor were well won. The running was fast, in spite of the soft track, and the men were always well bunched. So close and exciting were the shorter races that many an onlooker held his breath from the crack of the starter's pistol till the winner crossed the tape. The officers of the day did all in their power to bring on the events with as little delay as possible, and to give all the spectators a good view. As judges, Professor Baldwin and Mr. Wright gave entire satisfaction. The starter, Mr. Pierson, sent the men off well together.

The following events came off in the forenoon:—

Putting Shot—(1) Agnew, 33 ft. 8 in.; (2) Currie; (3) Strath.

Running Broad Jump—(1) Currie, 18 ft. 11½ in.; (2) McColl, 18 ft. 10¾ in.

Association Place Kick—(1) Pope, 150 feet; (2) Little, 138 ft.

Rugby Drop Kick—(1) Pope, 140 ft. 3 in.; (2) Bunting.

Standing Broad Jump—(1) Pope, 9 ft. 11¾ in.; (2) Dill; (3) Currie.

Tug of War—Three teams were on the field. School of Science—Dunbar, Deacon, Dill and Stanley; '92—Burnet, McLennan, Addison and Davies; '93—Strath, McMillan, Stewart and White. "The School" drew the bye, and '92 pulled '93, leaving the final between '92 and "The School" to be pulled in the afternoon.

This closed the forenoon's sport. Pope, with three firsts, was the hero of the morning. His standing broad jump eclipsed all previous Varsity records.

The chief events of the afternoon were the trials of speed and final tug of war.

220 Yds. Run—(12 entries). (1) G. D. Porter (24 sec.); (2) Hamilton; (3) Currie and Campbell (tied). This was a very close race. Porter won by the breadth of his body, but in good form.

Fatigue Race—(1) Strath and Macpherson; (2) Dunbar and Dill. Macpherson shouldered Strath, "while all the world wondered."

Mile Run—(1) P. White (5 min. 20 sec.); (2) Crawford; (3) Macallister. White showed a splendid combination of speed and judgment, and won easily.

100 Yards Run—(11 entries). (1) Currie (11 sec.); (2) Porter; (3) Hamilton. And the crowd which had been praising Porter, go back to their old favorite, Currie.

Tug of War—'92 and "The School." What a pull it was! "The School" are old veterans, but '92 were steady as clockwork and as strong as their opponents. It began by a draw, continued a draw, and ended a draw.

High Jump—(1) R. G. McKenzie (McGill), 5 ft. 9 in.; (2) Porter, 5 ft. 7 in.; (3) T. D. Dockray, 5 ft. 4 in. McKenzie's jumping was very neat, and his exhibition was probably the event of the day.

440 Yards Run—(1) Currie (57 sec.); (2) Hamilton; (3) Porter. Currie ran a very strong race. He was in good form and meant to run.

Half Mile Run—(1) P. White; (2) Langley.

Hurdle Race (120 yards)—(1) Porter; (2) McKendrick.

Team Race—(1) Moore, Pratt, Orton, '93; (2) White, Gilmour, Barker—Residence; (3) Campbell, Porter, McKendrick—Medical; (4) Langley, Rolf, Walbridge—S. of S. Campbell finished first, Moore second, Pratt third and White fourth. The Team Race is a new feature and was very exciting.

440 Yards Run (open)—(1) Hamilton; (2) Ross. This race is generally won by an outside man, but Hamilton captured it for the University.

After the games were over the crowd went to the School of Science to see the presentations of prizes. Sir Daniel Wilson presided, and Mrs. Baldwin made the presentations in a most becoming manner. Currie carried away the championship trophy. It was well won, for Porter was no ordinary antagonist. Both were cheered to the echo. McKenzie, of the McGill contingent, was greeted with "Three cheers for McGill," and the crowd cheered again. After the silverware was all disposed of, Sir Daniel Wilson made a few appropriate remarks on behalf of Mrs. Baldwin, and the meeting broke up. The day was over, and everybody went home—the wearied to rest and the wounded to dye themselves with iodine.

## CLASS OF '93.

The adjourned meeting of the Second Year Society was resumed in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday forenoon—President Strath in the chair. The election of officers was continued, and the new President, Mr. F. B. R. Hellems, will have to assist him during the year the following staff: 1st Vice-President, P. Parker; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Fleming; Secretary, A. F. Edwards; Treasurer, Mr. McDougall; Poet (re-elected), R. S. Jenkins; Athletic Director, H. Moore; Critic, W. P. Bull; Councillors, Miss Parkinson, Mr. Burton, Mr. Beaty.

After the election of officers Mr. Hellems was moved to the chair, and made a very felicitous little speech. A vote of thanks was then tendered the retiring officers and was acknowledged by Mr. Strath. A resolution was then introduced by A. McMillan, seconded by W. P. Bull, recommending that the Class ask the Literary Society to appoint a committee to devise a more simple and less expensive academic costume than the cap and gown. This was laid on the table for future consideration, and will command attention later on.

The Class met again in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in the evening to enjoy their first, but, as they say, by no means their last social gathering. The event was an unqualified success, and '93 may reasonably shake hands all around over it. The program was not commenced until about nine o'clock and was short and spicy. Mr. Strath, who presided, made his farewell address, and was followed by the retiring orator, Mr. E. A. Henry, who actually held '93 spellbound as he described the rolling forest scenery of extreme north Ontario as seen from saddle-back. Mr. K. D. W. McMillan, the retiring judge, gave a characteristic address, speaking in very tender tones of the late Sophocles. Miss Houston sang a solo which was very well received, and an impromptu glee club, led by Mr. McPherson, gave abundant evidence that '93 possesses fine musical talent. Caterer Lloyd furnished the company with very tasty refreshments.

The special number of the *University Monthly* comes to hand from Fredericton, N.B. It contains some splendidly executed cuts of scenery in the vicinity of the college, and an interesting article dealing with the history of the University from 1785 to 1800. The editorial page deals with the proposal to abolish the Provincial University, to which the writer is opposed. It refers to the success of the University of Toronto as a provincial institution, and claims the same support from the people of New Brunswick that Toronto receives from Ontario. We sympathise most heartily with the *Monthly* in its laudable efforts to render impossible the abolition of so necessary an institution as the Provincial University.

At Harvard for fifty years no smoker has graduated with the first honors of his class.

## ANOTHER WORD ON THE MEDAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

I do not wish to unseemly extend the present timely discussion on the awarding of medals at our Alma Mater, but you will excuse a few further remarks from one who thinks he has reason to feel that there is something wrong in the way matters now are arranged.

Your criticism of Professor Baldwin's kindly letter was well made, as it is not easily seen how aggregate first-class honors could be allowed if first-class standing in each of the class-list sub-departments were not taken. You also ask the question, "To whom would the medal be given if half-a-dozen or more were fortunate enough to take first-class honors all around?" For a practical answer to this I might refer you to the records in the department of Physics. At the last May examination four took first-class in the Fourth Year, and these same four all took first-class on their third examination. Further, two of these ranked high in first-class on every examination, and were not blessed with the twinkle of an evil *star*. And yet no medal was given in that department. It was claimed by some that "access to the percentages obtained" would have settled the matter; but that is really away from the real question of justice. If there had been only one in the first-class there would have been no difficulty, and so it would appear that the more first-class honors taken the fewer medals would be awarded. That seems rather strange, but is not that conclusion deducible? On such considerations as these, and from the stand which they believed they had taken, the students in Physics thought their treatment rather undeserved, when, after the mention of the Stanley Medal in the Convocation list, they saw the words "not awarded" with no words of explanation.

What is to be done? I think the experience of this year shows conclusively that the class-equality arrangement is incompatible with the presentation of medals. Indeed, one of the examiners says: "I do not myself see how they can consistently present a medal in the Fourth year when the principle of alphabetical ranking is in vogue." One or the other should be abolished, and the question is which is the more important? For my part the alphabetical arrangement seems a good one, as, if no medals were given for competition on graduation there would be no disappointments when they are withdrawn. The able members of the Senate can certainly decide.

Perhaps the above may explain away part of that feature on the medal list which, you say, impressed you most—the ever-recurring "not awarded." There may be something in your wonder at the necessity of taking first-class honors in each sub-department of Moderns; but, on the other hand, I have heard the opinion stated that in the distribution of patronage in the shape of class-list space, the departments of Classics and Mathematics are not so generously provided for as some of the others. It may be the vigorous rejuvenation of THE VARSITY may do much to correct all these errors, and in doing so you have the best wishes of

Yours very truly,

Ottawa, Oct. 16, 1890.

C. A. CHANT, '90.

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

A meeting of the Medical Students will be held in the reading room of the School on Wednesday next, 29th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing an Editor for THE VARSITY from amongst their body, and doing some other business in connection with the paper. A large attendance is requested.

Six Siamese students have been sent by the Government of Siam to be educated in this country. They go to Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

CHAMPIONS OF TORONTO.

Saturday's football match with Osgoode Hall had the usual result. Varsity's team, the victors of many a hard-fought battle on the football campus, still stands forth with an unblemished record of victories—a record which, we venture to assert, no club in the country can equal.

Osgoode came on the field with the determination to do or die, and played a hard, fast, dashing game throughout. The toughest match of the season was the result, and until the last ten or fifteen minutes the outcome of the game was always in doubt. The match did not start till after four o'clock, at which time a large number of sympathizers of both teams were on hand to vent their pent-up feelings in vigorous yells of encouragement or derision. After the kick-off by Osgoode, Varsity held the upper hand for some time, and before the game had been long in progress, on a combined rush of the forwards, Buckingham kicked the first goal for Varsity. After this the play evened up, and rush after rush was made on either goal, though those of the Varsity forwards were far the more dangerous, Starr having to use his hands several times, while during the whole first half Porter touched the ball only once. Osgoode was unable to score, and Starr's citadel did not again fall during this half. Thus, when half-time was called, a solitary goal—and that to Varsity's credit—was the only point scored on either side.

But it was during the second half that the game raged fast and furious. Osgoode, realizing what depended on the game, played up from the kick-off, and before long succeeded in equalizing matters. Then Varsity, pulling themselves together, began to rush matters. Duncan ran the ball down, and Doc McLay with a pretty shot put Varsity in the lead. Still Varsity continued to press, and the legal defence, though they played in brilliant style, could not keep the Varsity forwards out. Watty made a hard, swift shot, which Starr stopped. McLay was on hand and easily scored the third goal for Varsity. But the Legals were not disheartened. Urged on by the encouraging shouts of their supporters, they played up with the determination to win the match, notwithstanding Varsity's lead. On a centre from the right, Herb. Wood, a worthy brother of Casey's, scored Osgoode's second goal. Again the Legal forwards pulled themselves together, and made rush after rush on the Varsity goal. They were with the greatest difficulty prevented from scoring. But soon the possibility of their winning the match was gone, for the Varsity forward line made an old-time rush on the legal goal, and "Watty," after one of the prettiest plays of the day, scored goal No. 4 for Varsity, and put the result beyond doubt. The match thus closed 4 to 2 in favor of Varsity.

Of the team as a whole, it must be said that they did not exhibit their usual form, this being accounted for, in all probability, by lack of practice during the past week. This was shown more especially in the want of combination on the forward line, which on Saturday was conspicuous by its comparative absence. On the other hand, the fast play of the Legals, especially in the second half, was somewhat of a surprise to Varsity. As a whole, however, their combination was by no means superior to that of Varsity, and their attacks were comparatively seldom very dangerous, except in about ten minutes of the second half.

Mr. Jno. R. Blake acted in the capacity of referee, and though his decisions were not always unquestioned, his impartiality could not be held in doubt.

During the fall series, Watty, Doc McLay and Buckingham have each scored three times, and Duncan and Casey Wood once each. During the match against the Scots, Edmonds generously gave Varsity a goal, and this brings the total goals scored to twelve, those lost summing up to four. Thus it is that our association team has succeeded in upholding their reputation of last fall. But the final tugs-of-war, so to speak, are yet to come. Berlin and

the Grand Trunks of the eastern association have to be beaten, and then the championship of Canada is again ours to be proud of. We have no doubt our team will fight well and nobly, and as a result, we hope, will bring back to old Varsity the Championship of Canada. The following is the score of the matches played:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Varsity .....	4	0	0	8
Legals .....	2	1	1	5
Scots .....	1	1	2	4
Marlboro's .....	1	2	1	3
St. Michael's .....	0	4	0	0

#### SECOND RUGBY ONCE MORE ON TOP.

On Saturday second Varsity easily defeated Trinity College school by a score of 17 to 0. During the whole of the first half Varsity kept the leather well down towards the school goal. Two tries were secured by the men in blue in this half, one of which was goaled by Cronyn. The second half resulted in a try and goal for Varsity, and a rouge by Trinity.

The feinting and passing of Varsity was splendid. Trinity put up a good forward game, but their wings and halves, with a few exceptions, were decidedly weak. Parker and McLaren at half and Smith at quarter played a plucky game for Varsity, while Hutchins and Moss also did good service amongst the Trinity boys. Ferguson, Barker, Ogilvie and Meikeljohn were conspicuous by their good play.

#### VARSITY VS. QUEEN'S.

Queen's scored a fair victory over Varsity at Kingston on Saturday, the contest resulting in our demise from the series by a score of 29 to 5. The team, accompanied by a corps of backers, indulged in the luxury of a special car, which was thoroughly appreciated, and hove-to in Kingston when the natives were still shrouded in the silence of sleep. The morning was very pleasantly spent in inspecting prisons and colleges. Under the guidance of the Warden, our aggregation got an idea of convict life within the walls of the Penitentiary, and found the visit both instructive and interesting. The Royal Military College was next honored, where the artistic eye of the team was pleased to find a more *recherché* variety of uniform. From there to Queen's and thence back to the "Peterborough," which was our terminus.

The team reached the grounds at three o'clock, and Mr. John S. McLean immediately entered a protest against Marquis, who, it was alleged, was not qualified to play, according to the Union regulations respecting the composition of a college team. The teams were as follows: *Varsity*—Back, Gilmour; halves, Senkler, McKay, Bunting; quarter, McClean; wings, Moss, Lucas, Burson, McLaughlin, Claves; forwards, Pope, Symmes, Lash, Vickers and Boyd; spare man, Bain. *Queen's*—Back, Curtis; halves, McRae, Webster, Parkyn; quarter, Farrell; wings, Echlin, Hunter, Stewart, Ross, White, McCammon, Scott; forwards, Cameron, Marquis, Grant.

It was easily apparent, when the two teams lined up, that Queen's had a decided advantage in weight, and this fact was chiefly instrumental in winning the game. Our limited space will not permit of our publishing a detailed report of the match, which was in every respect a splendid exhibition of Rugby football. Mr. E. McColl acted as field captain for Queen's, and Mr. William Skinner was an apology for a referee. His decisions were at times somewhat peculiar, although we contend that no perfectly infallible referee exists. He was not partial to either side, and declared against Queen's as much as he did against Varsity. He was a Union referee, however, and we think that that body should exercise better judgment by choosing its officials from among those who know the rules of the game.

Pope kicked off, and Queen's was somewhat surprised when Varsity scored a rouge in about a quarter of a minute. However, this rate of scoring unfortunately did not last.

The forwards worked like demons, but Queen's scored two rouges and a try in quick succession, and soon the score stood 16 to 1 against us. Then there was a change. Varsity braced up and dribbled the oval up the field. There was a scrimmage, McClean passed to McKay, who sent it on to Senkler, and, after a brilliant run, "Ivan" got over the line and made a touchdown. But the referee had a strange dislike to tries at goal, and decided to give Varsity four points without a kick. After that there was no further scoring, until play was resumed after the usual interval at half-time.

The charging and dribbling of Queen's forward line won the game for them, and as a consequence of the weight of a few of their forwards, they could afford to play more wings than we could, and these, since they were unchecked, were very effective in charging our quarter and halves. White scored two tries in quick succession, and then the play was in Queen's territory. Varsity took the aggressive for a short time, but did not score. Webster made a good point and Queen's followed up, forcing Gilmour to rouge. The game was fast and rough, and Queen's scored another try. Varsity got the ball down into Queen's twenty-five, and a succession of scrimmages followed, but the score stood at 29 to 5 when time was called, and the defeat was taken gracefully.

It was generally admitted that Varsity played a faster game than their heavy opponents, but Queen's average of 182½ lbs. was always there. The score is not an index of the relative strength of the two teams, as the game was keenly contested all through. The individual play of our fifteen was good all through, and every man played the game creditably and well. There was none of the unpleasantness which commonly characterizes an important match, and the utmost good feeling prevailed, partly, perhaps, in consequence of the kind attentions and hospitality shown the guests. During the course of the evening a mob assembled around the car, and called upon President Moss for a speech, which was accordingly delivered with becoming eloquence and gravity. The team arrived home on Sunday morning, a sore, a sadder and a wiser combination, but quite satisfied that they were fairly beaten by a team that ought to beat Hamilton here next Saturday.

#### THE SECOND TEAM LOSES.

On the wretched grounds on St. Mary Street our second Association team underwent their first defeat, their vanquishers being the Stanleys. Another game was in progress until after four o'clock, which made it very probable that it would be dark ere the second game was finished, and the Varsity, therefore, protested the game before commencing to play. The result proved that their foresight was correct, as the last fifteen minutes of the game were played in almost total darkness. Our team was in a very crippled condition, Hammill, Hooper and Peat being off, and Merrill being entirely unfit for playing. The Stanleys scored the first goal and Varsity the two following, Orton and Govenlock scoring. Then the Stanleys scored again and once again, this time in the dark. This defeat spoils the team's promising chances for the championship, but they are not out of it yet. Their opponents next week will be the Victorias, and the match will probably be played on the lawn.

The Residents defeated McMaster Hall at football by 2 goals to 0.

The Niagara *Index* appears in a brand new cover, which gives it a very good appearance. Within its covers there is a large number of well-written and thoughtful articles on "The Soul," "Sentiment," and "Shakespeare's Treatment of Persons and Things Holy."

The Methodists have opened a large college with a liberal endowment at Salt Lake City, Utah.

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The first meeting of the Oriental Club will be held in Knox College this afternoon.

Mrs. Sheraton is "at home" to Wycliffe students every Tuesday evening.

During the progress of the games on Friday, S. J. Robertson, '92, entertained a company of friends to tea in his room in residence.

Prof. Alexander is arranging for a seminary in his department. The seminars in Political Science and Philosophy have been begun again.

Messrs. Andrew and Holmes, of Wycliffe College, have been appointed to attend the Inter-Collegiate Alliance to be held in Montreal next month.

The executive of the Victoria University Board of Regents have decided to proceed at once to award contracts for the new building in Queen's Park.

The Treasurer of the Association Football Club wants the members to pay in their fees. How many of those who kick the ball every day on the lawn ever join the club at all? Pay up, gentlemen.

The Mock Parliament will be opened at the Literary Society next Friday evening. The debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne will probably take up a considerable portion of the evening.

In the theatre of the Normal School, on Thursday evening, Miss Kate Jannalt Woods, of Boston, spoke on "Old Moravian Customs in America." Her lecture was very interesting, and was attended by many of the lady undergraduates.

On Friday evening President Wilson lectured on "One of the Rights of Women" in Association Hall, in aid of the News Boys' Home. By way of defining Woman's Rights, he said: "Whatever she can do well, she has a right to do."

Prof. Henry Drummond, of Glasgow University, author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," was in the city last week, and while here visited Knox College and delivered a short address to the students. Prof. Drummond is better known to college men by his being the inaugurator of religious work in the Scottish universities.

There was an ominous-looking notice on the board last week, announcing the fact that a "competent committee had been appointed to look after the interests of the Freshmen, and that due notice of the deliberations would be given to all philanthropists of the old school." It had a chilling effect on some of the Freshmen.

The Y.W.C.A. held the first meeting of the year last Tuesday afternoon. The hour was wholly taken up in discussing the accumulated business of the society. It was decided to hold the meetings on Wednesday of each week at five o'clock, instead of Tuesday as heretofore. A slight change was made in the constitution—namely, drawing a distinction between active and associate members. The following committees have been appointed: Devotional—Misses Watt, Hillock and Young; Musical—Misses Platt, Jones, Green, Telfer and Howson; Membership—Misses Rose, Rogers and Watson.

On Monday, the 21st, the ladies of the class of '91 met in the Y.M.C.A. parlors, with the object of forming a class society which should not only give pleasure during this year, but serve as a tie to bind the members together after commencement ceremonies shall have made them no longer students of University College. The society propose holding a social and literary meeting once every month. The officers are as follows: President, Miss F. U. Keys; Secretary, Miss L. L. Jones; Treasurer, Miss E. Bunnell; Poet, Miss M. McOvat; Historian, Miss C. Platt.

The Political Science Association of '92 completed their organization on Thursday. The officers are: President—Professor Ashley; Vice-President—J. A. Cooper; Sec.-Treas.—S. C. Wood. For the latter office Tennant and Sinclair were also nominated. The debate on "The Justifiability of Usury," proved to be interesting and instructive; arguments, historic and modern, being brought forward by both sides and stated very forcibly. Professor Ashley's remarks, while intensely critical were beneficial, and were spoken with a view towards improvement in style of speaking, and towards encouragement of original observation and thought. The debate for next Thursday (at 9 a.m., in Wycliffe) will be on the subject, "Resolved, That the rate of wages should be fixed by the State." Pro., Lamont and McLean; con., McCraney and Ross. The men are enthusiastic over their new association, and are bound to make a success of it.

The Mathematical and Physical Society held its first meeting of the year last Tuesday, and judging by the attendance the outlook for the year seems to be very favorable. The President, J. McGowan, B.A., gave a very thoughtful paper on the utility of the study of mathematics, showing how it develops all the different faculties, failing only in that of language, which could only be remedied by the study of English. Mr. F. Seymour, B.A., followed with some of the most successful and also most gorgeous experiments in color by means of polarized light the society has ever had

the pleasure of witnessing. He polarized the light from a projecting lantern and caused the rays to pass through crystals (chiefly mica) each of varying thickness, the refracted rays, after passing through an analyzer, being projected on a screen, thus producing all the colors of the spectrum in a thousand and one different forms. The experiments were very clearly explained by Mr. Seymour. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. McGowan and Seymour, to which they briefly replied. Mr. Riddell, B.A., of Parkdale Collegiate, an old member of the society, paid the society a visit and replied in a short speech to a call from the chair.

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT.—Mr. McKinnon, who was elected to lead the Government, announces that he has formed the following Cabinet:—

Premier and Minister of Interior—A. J. McKinnon.

Minister of Finance—A. T. Kirkpatrick.

Minister of Public Works—G. H. Ferguson.

Minister of Justice—J. A. Cooper.

Minister of Railways and Canals—J. McKellar.

Minister of Militia—H. I. Wales.

Minister of Customs and Revenue—W. Clark.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—R. H. Knox.

Minister of Agriculture—H. A. Little.

Secretary of State—W. Parks.

Postmaster-General—E. B. Horne.

Y.M.C.A.—The regular meeting of the association was held on Thursday afternoon. There was a short business meeting, at which Mr. W. R. MacIntosh, '91, was appointed a delegate to the Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance Convention at Montreal, Nov. 6-9. Thirty-four new members were received into the association, and a number of other proposals made for membership. The devotional meeting—a very interesting one—was led by Mr. E. A. Henry, '93. The leader took about ten minutes in opening up the subject, and then the meeting was thrown open, when quite a number took part. Next Thursday afternoon the first monthly missionary meeting will be held. Gale and Korea will be the subject. A brief description of Gale, the association's missionary, and an outline of his life and a short account of his work in Korea. Mr. F. Tracy, B.A., will preside. A cordial invitation is extended to the lady undergraduates to be present at this meeting. It is hoped there will be a large attendance. All students are always welcome at our meetings.

The western man who runs an "oration factory" is said to have done a \$1,000 business with Cornell alone last year.—*Wesleyan Argus*.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

No. 5.

## Editorial Comments.



FROM time to time the proposal has been made in the columns of THE VARSITY and elsewhere to establish a course of lectures in the college to be given by men from other parts of Canada and from Great Britain and the United States, who have attained to eminence in particular departments of thought or action. It is a system which prevails largely in American universities, and has been followed by the best results. However excellent our own professors may be their time is entirely occupied with the regular curriculum work of their respective departments, and we can hardly expect anything in the way of supererogation from them. Once last year, indeed, a move was made in this direction by one of our own lecturers, and it is safe to say that few more interesting events occurred during Easter Term than Mr. Fairclough's two lectures on Greek sculpture and architecture. It is for the want of such special and extraordinary occasions that our University life most seriously suffers. Weeks and weeks pass by and nothing whatever occurs in our intellectual world to vary the hum-drum monotony that will sometimes afflict even the most active and versatile mind no matter how excellent the prescribed and time-tabled curriculum lectures may be. If those in authority should take hold of the matter and invite distinguished men from other cities to lecture before the University of Toronto, we are sure that the scheme would be met with a responsive enthusiasm on the part of the undergraduates which would itself repay the inaugurators for all the trouble expended. And, if they, through lack of time or for other reasons, do not see their way to the adoption of the proposal, why should not the students themselves, through their own organization, the Literary Society, endeavor to do something in the matter?

According to the calendar of 1890, the medal in modern languages is to be given in future in the Third instead of in the Fourth Year. The present graduating class will therefore have had no opportunity of competing for a medal. This is only another example of the many gross injustices practised by our authorities at present in the distribution of medals. To refuse to one year the privilege of competing for a medal is tantamount to depriving some one of a medal fairly deserved. The Senate in their distribution of the highest honors that crown university education act with as much whimsical naïveté and playful irregularity as a child dealing out candy from a bag.

It is pleasing to observe the enthusiasm with which the Medicals have responded to the invitation to nominate editors for THE VARSITY from their number. This evidence of the growth of closer relations and more intimate intercourse between the students of the two faculties must be

indeed gratifying to all who desire to see the undergraduates of our University bound together in a firmer unity. We welcome our medical *confrères* to our sanctum, and see in their entrance an augury of better days.

We understand, on good authority, that the Education Department has decided to hold a common examination for entrance into all the universities of the Province. A Board of Examiners will be appointed by the Department and will doubtless be so arranged as to represent all the universities great or small. This means that the matriculation examination into Toronto will be under the management of the Department and all the universities, instead of the Department and University of Toronto as has been the case heretofore. The provincial universities, apparently, have to have all the disadvantages of such a university and none of the advantages thereof.

We would call attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of things in the reading-room which the Y.M.C.A. authorities have so generously placed at the disposal of the students. Some of the men who work there have evidently had no training in the reading-room ethics of the times before the Fire, when even the most subdued conversation would be vigorously "stamped" down. The old spirit of order and of polite consideration for others, which then prevailed, seems to have perished in the flames. There has been a break in traditional custom, but we hope that general opinion will soon enforce as stern a morality as ever.

The article of Miss C. Ross published elsewhere is one worthy of attentive perusal. While perhaps not agreeing with all the views expressed therein we are free to admit that her point as to the full signification of the term "Class Society" had not occurred to us. Perhaps some one who has felt the apparent justice of the argument and refuted it may be able to show the position taken by Miss Ross to be illogical. We invite brief expression of opinion on the question.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The sports are over and the School of Science tug-of-war team is again the proud possessor of the championship medals.

The new laboratories in the Chemical Department (north wing) are nearing completion, and promise to be a great improvement on the old ones, in both accommodation and convenience.

The work of putting in the machinery in the Mechanical Department is progressing very favorably. It is expected that before long the fifty horse-power engine will be completed and ready for use.

A new arrival at the school is an inoffensive-looking hose reel with equipment, which stands in the basement corridor. Several of the senior men were practising with the "weapon" a few days ago, but it is proper to add that the target was not a freshman.

## SONNET.

O Truth, unto thine ominous behest  
 Our conscious being shall be wholly bent,  
 E'en though it leadeth not to calm or rest,  
 E'en though a little human life-time spent  
 In vain endeavor to fulfil thy will  
 Leave it imperfect, unfulfilled, still;  
 E'en though on thine impassive face, there seem  
 For us, no light, no recognition sweet;  
 And with our eyes on thine, dream after dream,  
 Unwept, depart—yet kneeling at thy feet,  
 As at the burning stake of old, men stood  
 Content, and shrank not from the fire's breath,  
 So we shall learn to welcome pain or death,  
 Or ought thou shalt decree, as our best good.

EVELYN DURAND.

## TWO WEEKS AT NORTHFIELD.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The name of Northfield is becoming yearly more familiar to college men all the world over. There annually for the last five years or so conventions of students have been held with great success. The object of these conventions has been and is to give an impetus to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in colleges, and the men who go there are, as a consequence, principally Y. M. C. A. men.

Northfield itself is a beautiful little village of Massachusetts, situated on the river Connecticut, which is still quite narrow at this point. One street runs right through the place, and on this one street all the houses are situated; elms line either side of the road, which runs parallel to the river, and meeting in the centre high over head form a regular colonnade; if you add to this that the houses, which stand back from the road, are mostly summer residences, and many of them extremely tasteful, you have a short and imperfect idea of one of the most beautiful places I have ever been in. At the north end of the village is situated the seminary where the conventions are held. The buildings are five in number; two of them being stone structures of very tasteful design. Three hundred and eighty students took possession of this spot, for the greater part of the year sacred to the fair sex, and for two weeks alternately studied and took recreation, at the end of which an extremely unanimous decision was arrived at that a glorious time, in every sense of the word, had been spent.

The Toronto contingent this year numbered five, one of whom came from Trinity Medical School, and became six by the addition of a gentleman from the Ontario Agricultural College. We found at Northfield, as we had expected, men from all over the world. One hundred and and twenty-one educational institutions were represented. All the great American Universities sent large delegations; Yale, for instance, sent 26 men; Amherst, 19; Cornell, 15; Dartmouth, 15, and Harvard, 11, while the smaller institutions were represented by smaller contingents. A very noticeable feature was the large number of Japanese, over twenty of whom were present, and some of whom had come there all the way from Japan. Oxford was represented by several men, Cambridge also, as well as Edinburgh and Aberdeen; nor did Dublin come out far behind, for she sent one of her stalwart and witty sons to grace the occasion. Sweden was represented by a student from Upsala University, Germany by a student from Berlin and France by one from Paris. My list would not be complete were I to stop here; I should have made a lamentable omission had I neglected to state that Vassar and Smith Colleges sent representatives also. A large part of the interest connected with Northfield comes from the fact that there one meets so many university men of such different countries and ideas; and in this way gets broader views of student life and, indeed, of things in general.

Not all of our time was devoted to the serious business of the Convention; anyone who is possessed of any such idea is evidently not acquainted with Mr. Moody, in response to whose invitation we assembled. The whole of the afternoon of every day was set aside for sports, while morning and evening we discussed ways and means of work, and listened to rousing and heart-stirring addresses from well-known men. Mr. Moody, of course, was one of the principal speakers, and was, I think, the most popular man on the grounds. Besides him, we had Dr. Pierson, Professor Weidner, Bishop Thoburn, of India, Dr. Pentecost, Dr. Munhall, Mr. Mowell, of London, Eng., and many others to whose addresses we listened with much interest, and from whom we got many new ideas and useful hints. Beyond this I cannot say much more, for lack of space, about the addresses. Mr. Moody was intensely practical; Dr. Pierson confined himself almost wholly to missions; Drs. Pentecost and Munhall were strong at exposition; Mr. Mowell was earnest on the subject of the Second Coming of Christ, and Professor Moore moved us all to our innermost depths with the pathos and earnestness of his words.

As I have just said, the afternoons were devoted to recreation of various sorts. Prominent among the sports was, of course, baseball, under the presidency of Mr. Stagg, of Yale. Games were played daily in front of "Marquand Hall" and always attracted a crowd. Mr. Stagg pitched on one occasion only, and then not in a game, but for any who chose to try and bat him; he has wonderful speed, a good curve and splendid control of the ball, so that the strikes made off his pitching were few and far between. He received a great ovation and deserved it, though I do not know but that the catcher, who had never caught Stagg before, deserved one even more than the recipient.

Lawn tennis was played a great deal, some twenty courts or more being marked off in various parts of the grounds. Those who did not care to spend the afternoons in either of these ways could take a stroll or else go to the river and have a swim.

Words fail me and I become powerless indeed when I come to the description of the "glorious Fourth." The celebration started at one a.m., and kept up till twelve p.m. We were roused out of the sweetest of slumbers by a racket best described as unearthly and infernal, which resolved itself as we became wide awake into the blowing of tin horns, hooting and the ringing of a big bell. "What ever is this confounded racket about?" meekly asked one of our number. "Don't know," was all the response he got, until the fact that this was the anniversary of the Independence of the States struck one of our number who then exclaimed, "I'll tell you what it is, boys! it's the Fourth of July." That explained it, and these hoodlums who were making night hideous with their noise and bringing down upon their devoted heads more imprecations and threats than ever boot-jacks assailed the feline soloist were "Yanks," and, as we afterwards discovered, Yale men. Sleep was altogether out of the question, and all we could do was to groan in anguish sore and mutter threats against the invaders of our peace; for what had we to do with George Washington or the fourth of July? One thought alone comforted us, and it also was doomed to fail us—that having begun so early they surely would not keep it up late. At last the noise stopped or we slept in spite of it; but I am inclined to think it was the latter.

The enthusiasm displayed after the orderly ones on the campus had risen and breakfasted was huge and infectious; we all felt more or less proud of our cousins, and no false modesty prevented them from telling us why they should be proud of themselves.

In the afternoon athletic contests were indulged in and prodigies performed. Williams, of Yale, was on all hands acknowledged to bear away the palm. He threw the baseball 365 feet 4 inches, jumped 21 feet 9½ inches and ate a banana, with both hands tied behind him, in 74.5 seconds. The evening entertainment was held in Stone

Hall, and fully 1,500 people were present. The hall was draped with flags and streamers; the various colleges sat together, while the British and Japanese delegations, along with the chairman, Stagg, of Yale, occupied the platform. Speeches were made, songs sung and a long programme very heartily enjoyed. Mr. Mowell, of London, in a most felicitous speech responded to the toast of the evening, "The Ladies." The applause which followed was deafening and testified equally to the popularity of the subject of the toast and of the speaker. Stagg sang "Are You There, Moriarity?" with great eclat. The various delegations sang songs, the British subjects singing "The Maple Leaf for Ever." H. B. Frazer, of Toronto, followed this up by a speech in which he said that "we were glad to see them enjoying themselves, but that we Canadians were true and loyal to Britain's flag and Britain's Queen," gaining great applause. This might seem like too much Canadian patriotism on the event of a fourth of July celebration, but we were bound to contradict one error very prevalent among the American students, viz., that we Canadians were anxious to be annexed to the U.S., and that all they would have to do would be to beckon us over. This part of the evening's entertainment culminated in the yells of the various colleges. The British delegation were called upon and we gave them a rousing, hearty, British cheer, which, as the *Springfield Union* says, "took the palm from everybody." We then adjourned to the campus to enjoy fireworks and to indulge in various other hilarious proceedings.

The time for parting came all too soon, and when at last we bade Northfield adieu it was amid many handshakings and expressions of regret. Two weeks in each other's company had bound the men together wonderfully and given us all a sincere affection for Northfield and its people. We were sorry to part and yet we knew it was better, that we might spread the fame of Northfield further than ever before.

### SOME THOUGHTS ON CLASS SOCIETIES.

Within the short period of less than two years class societies seem to have passed beyond the region of experiment into that of tried and well-established fact. Already the Freshman years, as they come up, bright, enthusiastic, alert to catch their bearings, calmly accept organization as a matter of course, which requires no more serious reflection than does filling in the registrar's forms or joining the Literary Society; while we, who led the way and founded the institution with firm faith in its utility, can watch with pleasure the process of crystallization, certain that, young as the banded brotherhoods still are in our Alma Mater, hoped-for results are already discernible, and believing that all the advantages dreamed of are more than possibilities.

In speaking of Class Societies it must be understood that only those are meant that are properly "Class" Societies, that is, those that include all members of the class, and which, therefore, alone have a right to be so designated.

One consideration we as students can not keep too constantly before our minds, namely, that we come to a university not merely for instruction, but for education—a word which includes all the other and much more. The student who tears himself from his cherished books only to spend an hour at the feet of his chosen Gamaliel, and leaves the disciple's bench only to re-bury himself in his books, may take the highest stand in the class lists, and leave the college the most learned man, but will he leave it the best educated one? Surely he who may claim that distinction, is the man who has learned to combine with steady, faithful work a lively interest in his fellow students and the active life of the college, who has kept his mind open to all the various forms and influences around him, who does not consider as lost an hour spent in discussion

of his own particular work or inquiring into interests less peculiarly his, and who thus, by constant measurement by different standards, is able to form a truer estimate of himself and others, and learns that his standpoint is only one of many from which a question may be considered, so gaining that broad liberality so peculiar to a broadly-cultured mind. It is to the fact that they are, or may be, so conducive to this personal, friendly interest that Class Societies owe their chief value.

Ours being, happily, a co-educational institution our societies must be marked by a feminine element. For here the question is not whether one section of a year shall "invite" another to join an organization of which every student of the year, irrespective of department or sex, is, in the very nature of the case, already a member—a fact which renders an "invitation" somewhat absurd—but whether the organization is to be a class or not. If a year decides that greater advantages and enjoyment are to be reaped from a division, well and good. No one can quarrel with that. But is it not rather egotistic, to say the least, for one section, even though it be the majority, to term itself the class?

And surely one advantage is to be gained from this co-educational feature of our college in a further broadening of the societies, every difference of mind and temperament being of value here. As one bright woman aptly said: "Just as two eyes are necessary in order to get a true perspective, so must all questions be viewed from a womanly as well as a manly standpoint, if we would arrive at the truest conclusion." And surely it would indeed be saying little for our claims as ladies and gentlemen to insinuate that the friendliest relations cannot be maintained without a diminution of mutual respect. Moreover, if something of what was noblest and best in 15th century chivalry creeps into our midst, are we any the worse for that? But under the present condition of affairs it is perhaps to the lady students that the greatest benefit accrues. Whether as the result of natural bent or of old traditions we have in choosing our departments, with comparatively few exceptions, elected for the same course, which simply means that we, mingling among each other, are brought in contact only with minds trained in the same groove, and are to a certain extent shut out from the wide diversity of thought and opinion characteristic of University life, where men choose so many different paths to the same end. Moreover, the life of a girl often has been, and will be, narrower than that of a boy, and, therefore, she can ill afford to neglect any means that may clear her vision or broaden her perspective. It would be a lamentable thing, indeed, if our interest in the college did not extend beyond the Modern Language department, and yet we have but few opportunities, except through Class Societies, of keeping in touch with the other courses. Nothing rouses an interest in any line of work, if we except the actual doing of it, like knowing some person whom that work interests.

Yet, with all their possibilities for good, we should not forget that classes must always be second to Varsity, that the principle which governs them is only a restriction within the range of possibility of a principle which, if it were practicable, might be extended with advantage through the whole college. If this is not kept in mind the result may be narrowing instead of the reverse. These societies are after all only an expediency. If it is impossible for a student to know all his fellow undergraduates, he, at least, may and should know something of every student in his own year.

C. Ross.

An examination in gymnastics is now required of Johns Hopkins undergraduates before a degree is conferred.

The *Notre Dame Scholastique*, from Indiana, is, perhaps, the most scholarly of the exchanges that have reached us so far. It is unusually large for a weekly paper, but it is well supported.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
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BY

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Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor. This does not include letters to the Editor.

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A. M. STEWART, '91.	C. H. MITCHELL, '92.
S. J. ROBERTSON, '92.	
J. W. EDGAR, E. E. HENRY, School of Medicine.	

### The Directorate.

C. A. STUART, '91, Chairman.	W. J. KNOX, '93.
J. McNICOL, '91.	W. C. CLARK, '93.
A. T. KIRKPATRICK, '91.	F. H. MOSS, School of Medicine.
J. A. McLEAN, '92.	J. B. LOCKHART, '92.
S. J. McLEAN, '94.	
J. W. ODELL, '92, Secretary.	

NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



WHEN the Literary Society met last Friday evening (Hallowe'en), it was discovered that, although in respect of its corporate capacity it had taken no action, still, in so far as it was composed of the individual members of the student body, the Society had to a great extent adjourned to the gallery entrance of the Grand Opera House. The meeting was enthusiastic and well attended, and was graced by the presence of a large number of visitors from the other colleges of the city. The greatest harmony of action prevailed throughout, and those present passed a most instructive and enjoyable evening.

The meeting assembled at an early hour at the gallery entrance. Neither chairman nor chair being visible on the scene of action, the business of the evening was conducted without the aid of a presiding officer. Several gentlemen, indeed, of unknown identity, but of considerable force and fluency of diction, attempted, at different stages in the proceedings, to assume the position, but without success. The unanimity of the meeting on most of the issues which arose rendered the office of chairman well-nigh superfluous.

The Society having assembled proceeded at once to business. Mr. MacPherson made a motion to pass through the entrance-door. In this he was warmly supported by some five hundred and seventy-five of the members present, and the competition as to who should be his second grew so exciting that considerable crowding ensued. One man for whom the strain on his emotions proved too strong, was passed back over the heads of the crowd in a fainting condition, while another gentleman,

after vociferating loudly and attempting to kick down the partition, proceeded to crawl up the wall on his back, feet foremost, uttering wild howls, in the manner of the natives of the archipelagos of the Southern Pacific; after which he subsided into inane resignation. Information as to whether this gentleman was at the time *compos mentis* or no has not been obtainable, but his enthusiasm was beyond question. The entire meeting, indeed, was almost unanimous on this motion, the opposition proceeding, for the most part, from the authorities of the Opera House who definitely refused to open the door. Finally, however, the energetic manner in which the Society pushed the matter overcame their objections and Mr. MacPherson's motion respecting the entrance door was carried.

Thus, having been passed, the Society proceeded at once with the literary programme. It opened with a number of selections by the Glee Club, interspersed with passages of the Scottish Battle-cry, or Slogan, rendered with variations by the members and visitors in concert. This part of the programme was continued to some length, and was well appreciated. After its conclusion, at a signal from the leader of the orchestra, the full chorus gave "The British Cheer" with a fish-horn obligato. This well-known work was magnificently rendered. The attack was very fine, and the fortissimo passages of especial excellence. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the management, the orchestra began the rendition of a selection at the same time, but fortunately this was not found to interfere to any extent with the effect of the chorus, except to those sitting in the front rows of the pit, where occasionally foreign sounds from the orchestra must have reached their ears at intervals.

After the conclusion of this number, which lasted for some ten or fifteen minutes, a play entitled "The Little Tycoon" was presented by a company of travelling artists, assisted from time to time by the Society. Of the plot of this play we regret to say that, owing to circumstances not wholly under our control, we have preserved only a very imperfect recollection; but we warmly appreciate the efforts made by the company on our behalf. We feel that our thanks are especially due to the little girl in the blue and white jersey, with yellow hair. Indeed towards the whole party our feelings are those of the warmest gratitude. Their performance was a source of great gratification to us and was loudly applauded throughout.

After the conclusion of this play, as there was no further business to be done, the Society adjourned, having held a highly successful meeting. There was hardly an objectionable feature to be found in the evening's proceedings. We must characterize, however, as reprehensible the practice of throwing plug hats on the stage. Not only does it in some cases injure the hat, but there is often a serious risk of hitting one of the chorus girls. We trust that, now that the students' attention has been called to the dangers involved, the practice will not be persisted in.

A pleasant surprise awaited the members upon issuing from the building. It was then learned that the Literary Society had been holding a second meeting as well, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, with the First Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Stuart, in the chair. This is another to be added to the long list of instances proving the far-reaching influence and wide resources of this Society. No other Society in Canada, few in America, would have been able to display a meeting equal to either one of the *pair*, which the Literary Society of Toronto University, without perceptible effort, turned out simultaneously. At this second meeting several business matters came up. The date of the public debate was fixed for the 28th of November. A grant of twenty-five dollars was made to K Company, to be expended in prizes for presentation at the annual rifle match. A Mock Parliament was held with all the due paraphernalia of state, with all the ferocious dignity of opposing leaders, with all the pleasant, useless, playful kicks and queries of members wasting time, their country's and their own. The Mock Parliament apparently exhausted the meeting, for upon its

conclusion a general dispersion took place, delayed only long enough to hear various ministerial warnings of bills impending.

All this we heard from the members who had been present, and who had marched down in a body in order to form a conjunction of forces. The Society, including the visiting students, now filled Yonge Street from side to side for three or four blocks. The numbers were variously computed. A gentleman of the First Year maintained that there were not less than thirty thousand present, of whom ten thousand were Varsity students; but from computations made inside the building we are inclined to consider this estimate excessive. Our own calculation places the number between seven hundred and a thousand. These now marched up the street in a confused mass, formation in line having been found impossible. About Queen Street the Society, hitherto joyous, suffered from an attack of the blues. They arrested a man, but were compelled to disgorge. Later a patrol-waggon sped through the crowd. The students pursued it and ran it down at police station No. 2. This, however, if the word of the police authorities was to be taken, was a false alarm. The throng went on its way rejoicing, to serenade the various institutions in the city devoted to the advancement of female education.

This duty was well and thoroughly performed. By the time the crowd had reached College Street it was sufficiently reduced in numbers to admit of a four-deep procession on each sidewalk, long enough to have three or four different songs going on in different parts at the same time, without excessive clashing. The enthusiasm grew as the procession advanced northwards, until at Bloor Street, it attained its culmination. When Moulton was reached, the men were not to be restrained, but swarmed in over the grounds, regardless of lawn, fences or shrubbery, in a condition of uproarious sentimentality.

Truly it was a noble sight, this spectacle of five hundred students, driven by enthusiasm far beyond all regard for metre or tune, not singing, but yelling, shouting, shrieking frenzied supplications and frantic cries of adoration to the bare dark walls of Moulton, shrouding so much loveliness, while the more ardent sank to their knees and clasped their hands, and one freshman, overcome by excess of emotion, hurled a large sugar-cured ham, procured on Yonge Street by means best known to himself, into the basement. Let us pursue the subject no further. As we write, once again does a tear of melancholy and of unsatisfied yearning trickle down our cheek; once more does our breast heave with loneliness and despair. Alas! Alas! would that we had a girl of our own!

In the end cruel indifference, and the officious interference of the police, accomplished their baleful work. The crowd dispersed. The baser sort, unable to appreciate the finer poetic distinctions, passed down Jarvis Street to serenade aged medical professors. The more refined spirits wended their silent way homeward, reaching their respective houses at very various hours, according to the distance to be travelled and the more or less shattered condition in which they found themselves. Hallowe'en was over. This national festival of "the cream of the culture of Canada," was ended.

The daily newspapers have, with their customary sportive ingenuity, elaborated several accounts of this evening's proceedings, one of which is especially brilliant. These articles are interesting, and we are far from wishing to unduly depreciate the marked ability displayed in their production; but the general effect would be better if the writers were to take into account the intrinsic improbability of statements, to the effect that the manager came up to the "gods" and confiscated their fish horns; or that Hallowe'eners at a serenade "realized the ridiculousness of their position" and dispersed; or that young ladies in a boarding school threw articles of bedding and furniture out of their windows, as mementoes for the crowd. Seriously we think that the students have reason to complain of their treatment by the city dailies. We are to

some extent accustomed to being termed blackguards whenever we go out on a procession; we have grown used to having the occasion of every arrest misrepresented; we are willing to put up with having all the misdeeds of city toughs, who thrust themselves into our celebrations, charged to our account; but we do not like to be falsely described as a pack of noisy blusterers, who followed the patrol waggon, yelling, "but made no attempt to rescue their comrade." It may not be a very creditable exploit to assault the officers of the law; but it is not pleasant to figure as a crowd, which having every *desire* to do so, yet had not courage or energy enough to carry out its desire. You have our full permission, gentlemen of the city press, to designate us, in your playful vocabulary, low-bred blackguards, disturbers of the peace, rowdies, toughs, fools, scoundrels, but we would rather not be called cowards; nor do we care to see our perhaps inconsiderate boisterousness beneath the windows of any ladies, made an occasion for even the most scurrilous of journals to utter an insinuation against them.

#### MEDICAL STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the medical students of all the years was held in the theatre of the Medical School last Friday evening, Oct. 31st. At 4.30 Mr. Green took the chair. He addressed the meeting for a few minutes, explaining that the meeting had been called by the Sessional Committee to receive nominations for the offices to be filled at the coming Medical Dinner.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The chairman's attention was then called to the fact that nomination and election of medical editor, by the medical students, had been requested by THE VARSITY Committee. Mr. McLay, editor-in-chief, was called upon to explain the Committee's request, which he did, asking that two associate editors for the Medical Department of the University be elected. Mr. E. E. Harvey and Mr. Jas. W. Edgar were then nominated for associate medical editors, and elected by acclamation.

The regular business of the meeting was then proceeded with. The nominations were as follows:—

For Chairman: Messrs. C. A. Webster, Boyd, Millard, Barnhardt, Forrest, Macartney. For 1st. Vice-President: Messrs. Campbell, Evans, Moss, Gowland, and J. A. Wilson.

For 2nd Vice-President: Messrs. Wakefield, Austin, Smuck, Storey, Badgerow, McIlwraith, Coleman, J. N. Harvie, McNabb, and McCullough. For Undergraduates' Toast: Mr. T. E. Bennett—elected by acclamation. For Graduates' Toast: Dr. L. Barker—elected by acclamation.

For Ladies' Toast: Messrs. Smuck, W. J. McKenzie, Whitelock, McGarry, R. J. Smith, Elliott and J. N. Harvie. For Freshmen's Toast: Messrs. Ferris, Beckett, Wells, Shurie, Laycock, Alexander and Weir.

The nomination was then closed. It was then moved by Mr. Griffith, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that we have the elections next Tuesday afternoon. Carried. Short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Millard, Barnhardt, Forrest, Macartney, Campbell, Evans, Moss, and others. Messrs. Macartney and Forrest were then elected auditors. They will present their statement at next Tuesday evening's meeting. The meeting then closed.

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The following regulations have been drafted by the above Committee: (a) Periodicals shall not be removed from the files; (b) Back numbers may be had from the Curator on Saturdays only. Each member of the Committee is responsible for the filing of papers one day in the week; arranged as follows: Monday—McLay; Tuesday—Duncan; Wednesday—Bunting; Thursday—McColl; Friday—Brown or Vickers; Saturday—Lillie.

## The Sanctum Philosopher.



THE Sanctum Philosopher will be glad to receive any contributions that may be produced by those philosophically inclined among his readers. Short comments upon University matters, notices of books recently published, literary curiosities and the discussion of current events in the literary world will be gladly inserted. Caustic sarcasm of an impersonal nature and cynical reflections on the vanity of human life will be especially welcomed.

\* \* \*

The following quaint pun has been forwarded to me, accompanied, I am proud to say, by two dollars: Two Frenchmen were one day observing a passing funeral. The horse, whose office it was to draw the hearse, appeared restive, and, at length, frightened at the dulcet strains of a hand organ, took madly to its heels, "rider and hearse in one sad burial blent." "Ah, comme c'est drôle," remarked monsieur to his companion, "il a pris le mors entre ses dents."

\* \* \*

Alas! how often are we wounded in our *amour propre*! How often do the tenderest feelings of our nature excite the mockery of the ignorant! It was my lot last week to carry to the Sanctum a bundle of papers bearing on the title page the classic inscription, THE VARSITY. Feeling within my bosom the conscious pride of authorship, I was gazing fondly at the literary babe that nestled in my arms. When about to cross the threshold of the door that leads to Parnassus, I met a horde of urchins pouring from a neighbouring day school. "Say, mister," cried one of the foremost *gamins*, as they surrounded me, "Will you gim'me one of them *handbills*." Oh, ye gods, *HANDBILLS*!

\* \* \*

Many are the interesting souvenirs that have been made from portions of the débris of our great alas. The fragments of the University bell seem to have been the favorite material for their construction. Many students are wearing pieces of the old metal in the place of seals upon their watch-chains. The most unique of such souvenirs that has reached our notice is one possessed by Mr. C. A. Chant of '90. He has had a piece of the metal recast into an inkstand which is in shape an exact miniature of the old bell, shaft and wheel attached. I, myself, cherish similar trophies, a copy of Pliny, which I had out from the library at the time, and a ten cent piece that I had inadvertently carried from the registrar's table on the day preceding the holocaust. I have not yet been able to persuade myself to part with them.

\* \* \*

I have been pleased to see that conversation in Italian has been given a place in our new curriculum. This will truly supply a long-felt want. It is time that the one-sided system of culture which encourages the students to speak nothing more complex than French and German in their everyday life should cease. Let us reach a higher stage of polyglotticism, and let the melodious accents of Italy be heard more often in our corridors.

One of our city dailies, in talking of the occurrences of last All Hallow E'en, eulogizes the conduct of the police, declaring that "to their credit, they never lost their heads during the whole disturbance." We would heartily agree with our contemporary in lauding this sublime trait in the minions of the law. Its excellence cannot be too highly extolled, when we considered how useless in a moment of tumult that demands rapid action the average policeman must find his head, we realize that it is only by an act of manly forbearance that he refrains from laying aside his think-tank till the trouble is over.

## THE MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The opening meeting of this Club was held last Monday afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. There was a very large attendance, the ladies being considerably in the majority. Among the visitors were Prof. and Mrs. Ashley, and E. C. Jeffrey, B.A. The Honorary President of the Club, Prof. Alexander, presided during the presentation of the program, and the President, W. S. McLay, during routine business.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, a large number of new members were proposed. Mr. J. H. Brown, '94, was elected Treasurer, and Miss Beauregard, first year representative on the Executive Committee.

The subject of the afternoon's study was Matthew Arnold. After an excellently-rendered quartette by Messrs. Dockray, Little, Edwards and Crosby, accompanied by Mr. Parker at the piano, Miss L. L. Jones read an essay on Arnold's Lyrics. The essayist appeared to have entered thoroughly into the spirit of her subject, and the choice language in which she clothed her thoughts added to the excellence of her essay. Mr. T. D. Dockray read one or two of Arnold's more representative poems, which served as illustrations of Miss Jones' essay.

Miss McKenzie, '92, followed with a very comprehensive essay, in which she treated the many phases of Arnold's work and character from the view point of a critic. His style, religion, and influence, as exemplified in his poems and prose writings, came under review, and were illustrated by reference to his works.

Prof. Alexander in a few words expressed his approval of the aims of the Club, and advised the members not to fail in their duty to it. As to the author under discussion, he thought that his fame would rest mainly on his poetry. One achievement of his had been the introduction of a new verse for lyric poetry.

At the conclusion of Prof. Alexander's remarks, the meeting adjourned. Next Monday afternoon the meeting will be a German one, Schiller being the subject. All students in Modern Languages are cordially invited to attend.

## CLASS OF '92.

The elections of the class of '92 were held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Friday afternoon, with the following result: President, J. H. Lamont; Vice President, Miss Martin (accl.) and W. M. Govanlock; Secretary, A. W. Cameron; Treasurer, F. D. Davis; Historians, Miss Hillock (accl.), V. A. Sinclair; Athletic Board, (Director) R. E. Hooper, D. P. McColl, C. S. Wood; Orator, F. E. Perrin (accl.); Poet, J. A. McLean; Critic, J. McRae; Lord High-cock-a-lorum, Coleman; Prophet, J. F. Evans.

On a Queen West car, University Professor: "Oh, ah, yes the Euclid Feed and Flour Store, I wonder if they draw their supplies over the *Pons Asinorum*!"

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

## FIRST WIN IN THE FINALS.

The match with the Berlin Rangers, which during the past week has been the all-absorbing theme of discussion among football enthusiasts, is now an event of the past, and the most sanguine expectations of our well-wishers have been happily realized. On Saturday the Varsity team won from the Champions of the Western Association by a score of 3 to 2. This lead they will strive to hold and, if possible, increase in the return match, which will in all probability be played on the lawn November 8.

The team, accompanied by a small, but select, body of followers, travelled to Berlin by the G. T. R., occupying a car which, though not in reality a special, was monopolized as such by our unassuming representatives. To say that the boys made their presence known, even to the sleepest occupant of the car, was to speak mildly. The college glees were sung with a gusto calculated to soothe the savage breast of the most stony-hearted conductor, and that they were not on this occasion duly appreciated by that functionary is a source of great surprise to the members of the club. Surely it was such a man as this whom Shakespeare had in mind when he penned the lines, "The man that hath no music in his soul, nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds," etc., etc.

As the train neared Berlin the high spirits of the boys were dampened by the sight of snow, which continued to fall for the remainder of the day. Arriving at their destination, the team repaired to the American Hotel and proceeded to investigate its facilities for affording an afternoon's amusement. A piano was found and the college songs were once again executed. After an enjoyable afternoon, the eleven dressed and made their way to the Athletic Grounds, accompanied by the Galt contingent of the Rangers.

At 3.45 the teams lined up, while the shivering spectators disposed of themselves on the deserted-looking grand stand. Seeing the ground covered by two inches of snow, all prophesied a loose game, but in this they were agreeably disappointed.

Eshelman kicked off for Berlin, making use of the right wing, which from the start performed its duty efficiently. For some time the ball was carried quickly from one end to another. The Berlin forwards were playing a combined game, while the Varsity made frequent rushes. Fifteen minutes after starting McLay scored the first goal for Varsity by a long high shot. The Berlin forwards now played up, but although they often got near goal, the Varsity defence were doing their duty. The Varsity forwards lost several chances to score. Forty minutes had elapsed when Varsity secured her second goal, Thompson giving the parting kick. About half-time Buckingham and Duncan made a run, the latter centring to McLay. "Doc" being checked, passed to Casey Wood, who seizing the opportunity put the ball through for the third time. The teams changed over, the score standing 3 to 0 in favor of Varsity.

From the kick off Berlin played with the determination of evening the score, and in this they were well-nigh successful. The left wing combined in splendid form, while the right proved equally effective. Shortly after half-time Young and Boehmer securing the ball carried it down to the Varsity goal, where the former sent in a shot which proved too much for Sönkler. Elated by their success, the Berlin forwards worked hard for another goal and this they got thirteen minutes later, Eshelman doing the needful. No more goals were taken, and time was called at 5.15. About five minutes after time had been called, the referee, informed by an outsider that he had blown the whistle ten minutes too soon, ordered the teams on the field again. Varsity, after some hesitation prepared for play, but it was found that two of their men had already left the field. Under the circumstances the referee decided that nothing could be done, and the teams left the field.

## RUGBY CHAMPIONS.

What is doubtfully called the final tie in the junior series of the Ontario Union, was played off and won by our second fifteen on the Toronto Cricket Ground on Saturday. The Ontarios, of Hamilton, were the opposing force, and were easily defeated by a score of 16 to 8. The team lined up as follows:—Back, Crane; Halves, Gilmour, Bain, Parker; Quarter, Smith; Wings, Moss, Cross, Laidlaw, Claves, McCrae, Boyd; Forwards, Cronyn, McCrae, W. Vickers, Lash, N.; Field Captain, D. Armour; Referee, Bryce McMurrich, of U.C.C.

Varsity won the toss, and took advantage of the wind. After a short interval devoted to scrummaging, Varsity forced the ball over the line and scored a rouge. A muff by Varsity and dribble by Ontario followed the kick out; Crane fumbled and a try was scored against us, which was not converted. A rouge by Varsity and then Claves succeeded in making a touch-down which Cronyn could not kick. Time was called, with the score 6 to 4 in our favor.

After the usual interval play was resumed, and Varsity had the best of it henceforth. Ryckman succeeded in scoring a try for Ontario, making the score 8 to 6 against us. But this order of things was soon reversed. Vickers made a brilliant charge over the line and scored a try, which Cronyn kicked. Soon afterwards, enveloped in the dim, dull twilight, Vickers and Claves dashed over the line and secured another try, making the score 16 to 8, and so it remained till time was called.

The forwards throughout played a strong, fast game, and were chiefly instrumental in winning the match, most conspicuous among them being Vickers, Claves, Laidlaw, and the two McCraes. Gilmour made the run of the day, and Smith at quarter did his work admirably. Captain Armour handled the team in a masterful manner, and his efforts have contributed in no small degree to the success which has crowned their efforts during the season. There is a chance of the team having to play against the Guelph Agricultural College here next Saturday, although that team was not apparently entered in the series, when it should have been.

## OTHER MATCHES.

Our invincible second fifteen played a return match with the Canadians on Monday, defeating them by a score of 9 to nil. A touch in goal and a try without the privilege of a kick gave Varsity 5 points in the first half. Near the close of the second half Claves scored a try for Varsity which was not converted. The defence of both fifteens played well, the exchange of points being at times brilliant. Varsity was represented as follows:—Back, Crane; Halves, McLaren, Bain, Boyd; Quarter, Smith; Wings, Moss, Cross, Laidlaw, Roseborough; Forwards, Lash, Cronyn, Vickers, Claves, McCrae, Kingston; Field Captain, Don Armour.

Another victory was added to the second fifteen's record on Wednesday, when Upper Canada was vanquished in a muddy game on the lawn by a score of 14 to 7. Play was very even in the first half, the only point scored being a safety touch against the College. Varsity, however, braced up after half-time and scored three tries and a rouge, while U.C.C. got one minor. Varsity lined up as follows:—Back, Word; Halves, Boyd, Bain, Gilmour; Quarter, Smith; Wings, Laidlaw, Vickers, Barker, Moss; Forwards, Cross, Claves, Boulton, Cronyn, Jones, Lash; Field Captain, D. J. Armour; Referee, H. Pope.

K COMPANY.—The University Company paraded with the Battalion for the first time since last fall on Wednesday, October 22nd. The Company turned out very strong and, despite the fact that there had only been one Company drill, made an extremely good showing, being specially complimented by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton when dismissing the parade. It has been decided to hold the Annual Rifle Match next Saturday morning at 9.30. If the day is fine it is expected that there will be a large turnout and some large scores.

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscribers receiving THE VARSITY at the College will find the paper in the Janitor's room, every Tuesday, at or before one o'clock. The students of the four respective years will find their papers in separate bundles, and it is earnestly requested that each student will be particular to take the paper addressed to himself, and that only. Should none be there addressed to him, if he will report the fact to the Business Manager the matter will be rectified forthwith. If each student will do this he will materially aid the manager in the delivery of the paper, and a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction will be avoided.

## MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

A. T. Kirkpatrick, '91, summered in British Columbia, on a geological survey.

Residence defeated Wycliffe at football on Friday evening by three goals to two.

A. T. Kirkpatrick, '91, represented the undergraduates at Trinity Convocation Dinner on Tuesday last.

The ladies of the class of '91 met on Saturday last, and, after some discussion, arranged the subjects of debate for this term.

Miss Wilson will address the Y.W. C.A. at their meeting to-morrow at five. The lady undergraduates are cordially invited to be present.

A. T. Watt, M.D., will be missed in Residence circles this year. He left on the 17th for his old home in British Columbia, where he will practise medicine.

SPECIAL TO FRESHMEN.—Students tutored in Mathematics, Pass and Honor, of first year, 75c. per hour. References given. Apply VARSITY Office.

A. T. Hunter has declined to represent the undergraduates at the inter-collegiate debate with McGill. C. A. Stuart, '91, has been appointed to take his place.

The class of '94 held its second meeting in the parlors of the University Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon. After the constitution had been read and adopted the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Brown; 1st Vice-President, S. H. Glover; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Brown; Secretary, A. R. Gregory; Treasurer, F. E. Bigelow; Councillors, W. H. Gillespie and Misses Beau regard, Topping and Withrow.

R. K. Barker, '92, passed a pleasant summer in the British Isles, supplemented by a short Continental tour.

The Political Science men of '93 met last Tuesday and organized a Political Science Club. After a constitution had been adopted, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Prof. Ashley; President, E. B. Horne; Vice-President, W. P. Bull; Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Little; Councillors, R. S. Strath and K. D. McMillan. Mr. J. M. McEvoy, B.A., was elected an honorary member of the club. Meetings will be held fortnightly for the discussion of questions bearing on the Political Science work.

At the meeting of the Political Science Association of '92 on Thursday the subject—*Resolved*, That the rate of wages should be fixed by the state—was well debated. All seemed to agree that arbitration is the only feasible method for settling differences between the laborer and the employer. Then the discussion turned on the point, should this arbitration be controlled by the state? or, in other words, should the state appoint arbitrators to settle all disputes? The affirmative had slightly the best of it. The next debate on—*Resolved*, That the Mercantile System was unjustly condemned," will be held in Wycliffe College on Wednesday at 9 a.m. sharp. Aff., Badgerow and Bethune; Neg., Loughheed and Howell. The attendance at this Association is increasing.

The first meeting of the Philosophical Society of '92 was held in Wycliffe College on Tuesday, the 28th, the President, Mr. W. W. McRae, occupying the chair. There was a full attendance of the class. The program consisted of an essay on Voluntary Movement, by Mr. J. H. Tennant. This paper was a very superior one, and gave evidence of wide reading and a thorough acquaintance with the subject, as well as of great critical ability and deep philosophical insight. Prof. Baldwin, who was present, then gave some very helpful and suggestive remarks on the essay which had just been read. Mr. Shaw offered some very good criticisms. The following bear rule during the current year: Hon. Pres., Prof. Baldwin: Pres., W. J. Shaw; Vice-Pres., Miss McKenzie; Sec.-Treas., E. J. B. Haughton; Councillors, Messrs. Ross and Parr.

Y.M.C.A.—The Y.M.C.A. met as usual on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was on missionary work, with Mr. F. Tracy, B.A., in the chair. Rev. Prof. Wrong, of Wycliffe, and Rev. John McP. Scott spoke. The subject was Gale and Korea, and on account of the character of the meeting a special invitation was extended to the ladies, who turned out in quite large numbers. The meeting was otherwise well attended, and was one of the most

interesting meetings held for some time in the Y.M.C.A. Prof. Wrong spoke on general missionary lines at first, and then, coming down to Korea, he spoke of the debt we owed Gale, of his courage and devotion, and, after reminding the meeting of the lonely life he led, said we owed him a companion. Mr. Scott gave an outline of Mr. Gale's life from the time of his schoolboy days to the present, spending most time upon his work in Korea. He paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. Gale, and explained that our missionary was a pioneer in the part of Korea where he is now settled. The meeting next Thursday is on "The Question that Everybody Must Answer," Matt. xxvii. 22, and will be led by Mr. John McNicol. A large attendance is looked for, and all are welcome.

The Natural Science Association held its first regular meeting for the session on Monday last in the Biological lecture-room. A communication was read from the Registrar of the University, stating that the medal founded by Mr. W. B. McMurrich, M.A., and formerly awarded to students graduating in Natural Science, on the recommendation of the Professors and Examiners, would in the future be granted on the recommendation of the Natural Science Association. The matter will be further dealt with at the next meeting. The resignation of Mr. W. H. Jenkins, B.A., of the office of First Vice-President, was accepted. The Association wishes W. H. every success in his new field of labor—that of Science Master in the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. The President, Dr. Chambers, presided, and read a paper on the "Relation of Physics to Chemistry," pointing out the intimate relation of these two sciences. Prof. Pike, in tendering the thanks of the Association to Dr. Chambers for his address, referred at considerable length to the course recently established in "Chemistry and Mineralogy," giving much valuable information regarding this new departure.

## DI-VARSITIES.

Yale receives \$200,000 by the will of the late T. C. Sloane.

The University of Michigan in forty-six years has graduated 10,000 students.—*University News*.

Over five hundred young ladies have applied for admission to Wellesley this fall. The college cannot accommodate more than two hundred and fifty in one class.—*Ex.*

Prof. W. T. Harper, Professor of Hebrew in Yale, and for the past few years a popular lecturer at Chautauqua, has been selected as President of the Baptist University at Chicago.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

No. 6.

## DUALITY OF OFFICE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Before any attempt is made to consider this question, let it be thoroughly understood that no disrespect is intended towards any of those whose names may be mentioned. From the very nature of the case, it is impossible to do otherwise than mention the names of those who are honored by the students, but who at the same time hold dual offices in the University.

There is a trite old saying which is often quoted, and which runs in this wise, "Between two stools one will fall to the ground." There is no intention to assert that any of those occupying such an uncomfortable position have actually fallen, but there are cases in which the legs of these same stools show unmistakable tendencies to spread. There is no remedy except to move to one of the stools and hold it down. This may be a very homely way of stating the case, but it is none the less true. This principle has again and again been illustrated in the University. Students—ambitious one—have insisted on their ability to take several courses, and have in most cases finally decided to stick to the one course in which they might with good reason expect to succeed. The whole tendency in education the world over to-day is to specialize; the University of Toronto like all similar institutions prepares to meet this demand, and the various honor courses are arranged accordingly. While the authorities do this for the students, it seems somewhat strange that this same principle is not carried out in the staff, every member of which should be a specialist in his own department, and should not attempt to take up work outside of that department with his students. Better far have no lectures than have them from one whose attention is divided between too many interests. Following out this line of thought it may not be out of place to take up the various dual offices in the University, and consider each of them.

The President is also Professor of History and Ethnology. Under present circumstances the duties of the former office are as much as any ordinary man can undertake successfully, and the effect of the enormous amount of work which has fallen upon Sir Daniel Wilson during the last eight months cannot have been good. A man of wonderful vitality, he puts younger men to shame. In the hour of the University's greatest need it would seem that he has been able to perform successfully the duties of his dual office. It cannot be denied however that were he free to devote his whole time and attention to University affairs the wear and tear upon him would not be so great. The University of Toronto is fast becoming so vast an institution that the day must come when she will elect a President who will do no professoriate work, but attend solely to the business interests of the University, and when occasion demand represent the University; a man too who can win the support of all classes of society, and use that to further the interests of the institution which he represents. Columbia College authorities never did a wiser thing than when they chose the Hon. Seth Low, as President, a man who had been Mayor of Brooklyn, and held high offices of trust. The effect was seen at once; all classes of men from artisans to millionaires lend a hand to aid that already wealthy institution.

There is no intention to disparage in the least the work which Sir Daniel Wilson has done either as President or Professor; he has done right well, and has stood in the front rank in many a hard fight for the interest of the

University. We but echo the wish of every one that he may be spared to see the building for which he worked so hard more than thirty years ago restored to its exterior architectural beauty, but more adapted in its interior arrangement to the needs of the present day.

The Professor of Greek is also Professor of Comparative Philology—two departments which are not entirely inconsistent, for a knowledge of Greek is essential to a thorough understanding of Philology. But it does seem absurd that the lectures so far have dealt mainly with the origin of the alphabet, and the change from listening to a lecture on Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, or Plato's Republic to another on the evolution of G, P or K, as we have them to-day, is somewhat startling; we very much prefer the former lectures. So say we all. The lecturers in Latin and Greek are also lecturers in Roman and Greek History, but one must confess that by their position as lecturers they are more able to lecture on the history of the peoples whose literature they read. Still, we hope the day will come when the history and literature of any language will be considered as different departments.

The lecturer in German is also Librarian, and when one looks at the number of cases still unpacked, and library but lately opened to the students, it is evident that if he attended to his duties as Librarian there would be no time for German at all, and if this last had its due there would be no time for Library duties; one or the other must and will suffer; of that there can be no mistake. Both departments are much too important to be in the least degree imperilled, and there ought to be a change for the interests of all.

The Registrar of the University is Registrar of University College, Secretary to the Senate; he is even said to be Asst.-Librarian (if this be so what is Mr. Brebner's position?) and what other offices he holds we know not. It would be indeed a calamity were he to retain his present positions and be made Librarian if any change took place there; it would be simply a worse case of out of the frying-pan into the fire. The Registrarships and Secretaryship are wisely centered in one person; and with the advancement of the University the duties of these offices will not diminish. But these are sufficient if successfully performed to require the undivided attention of one person.

These are all cases of dual office, and it is to be hoped for the good of the University in the future that no more be instituted, and that these be abolished; it would be far better if each one kept to one department, and did that well, than to fail in attempting to do what two men should do. The interests of the time demand the best men in every position, and these men should be secured whether for instruction or management. As intimated at the outset, no disrespect is intended to anyone who has come under discussion, but there is a desire to protest most vigorously against duality of office. The time was when this system could not be helped; it is a survival of times gone by, but a new day has begun when everyone in any position whatever should be able to fill his place, and do the work it demands well, and not several things poorly; a man for every place, and the best man in every such place.

The railway expenses inside of New York State of its students are paid by the Utica Conservatory.

There are nearly 4,000 young men in the American colleges who are preparing themselves for the ministry.

## AUTUMN.

Now sings the hoarse wind thro' the glade,  
 Whilst the bright leaves are roughly made  
     Whirl swiftly round and round,  
     Then flutter to the ground,  
 Where on the earth's cold cheerless breast,  
 With the dead grass, they sink to rest.

One other summer come and gone  
 Whilst winter's king is marching on  
     To victory. Good-bye! Good-  
     Bye summer. Thro' the wood  
 The sad wind of thee is sighing  
 Softly, Summer's dying, dying.

But thy going is not as Death  
 Doth often come, thy last drawn breath  
 Doth clothe the wood in varied hue  
 And dress, 'till in the sky's bright blue  
     Expanse, it all is one.  
     Come back, sweet Summer, come  
     Back again to rejoice  
     The forest with thy voice.

W. G.

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 INTO THE LAURENTIDES.

One morning in last August a party of eight, of whom the writer was one, left Buckingham village for one of the numerous lakes with which the Laurentide region is dotted. The du Lievre, up which we sailed, is a typical Laurentian river; it is a narrow stream flowing in a swift and tortuous course between very steep banks. Here and there a ripple on the water indicates that not far from the surface lie rocks that would be the death of the craft that might unwarily run upon them.

On this part of the river there are no wharves; owing to the depth of the water near shore the steamer can run right in to land and let the passengers step off. This method of procedure has its drawbacks; occasionally a passenger is drowned, but there, owing to forest fires, timber is scarce, and so it is cheaper to lose a passenger than to build a wharf. It was all plain sailing for us until we reached Little Rapids, but here we found ourselves stopped by a steamer which was stuck in the channel. In the interim we looked at the canal, which our paternal Government is building to circumvent the rapid. In a piece of work, not over one thousand feet in length, there has been already expended over two hundred thousand dollars, and the canal is by no means near completion. After a couple of hours' detention we were at last enabled to proceed on our way. Above the rapids we entered the phosphate region—a region in which lies the wealth of this part. The mountains rise from the very edge of the water, and as far as the eye can reach there is an unending succession of mountains, on whose bare sides nothing seems to grow. The derricks of the mines were in plain view from the steamer. Judging by the amount of phosphate that lay scattered round, the party came to the conclusion that the mountains must be very weary, in fact very much bored.

At High Rock we transferred our precious selves and belongings to a rowboat. We soon came to the Long Rapids; here we had to get out and scramble along the bank, clinging to trees and rocks as best we could. Meanwhile the boat was poled up the rapids by the boatmen, and at length we embarked once more. We now came to a portage, known as the Chute Hill. Here the natives have, by letting a mountain torrent flow down the steep hillside, made what, with their innate French politeness, they call a road. But such a road! Imagine a slant like that of a toboggan-slide; then dig holes in it, then scatter boulders all over it, and you have a faint idea of the road in question. But notwithstanding this, we managed to get

our traps taken over. When we reached the other side it was so dark that we concluded to stay for the night at a house near by. Supper was soon prepared, and the edibles were discussed with a relish that an epicure would have given worlds to possess. We then turned in, shanty fashion, on the floor. I had the pleasure to strike a part of the floor which had a knot protruding some five or six inches; I found this very uncomfortable. As soon as I got nicely balanced, and got settled down to sleep, I would fall off the knot. My fellow-travellers didn't seem to like my actions, and I heard some muffled remarks about my hurting their feelings.

At last morning dawned, and we sallied forth to see the celebrated High Falls. We had heard much about them. When we left Buckingham they were one hundred and fifty feet in height; when we were ten miles above Buckingham they were two hundred feet, and when we came near the falls they were anywhere from three hundred to ten thousand feet high. However, they are a sight worth going miles to see. Several of the party had seen Niagara, and they said that the beauty and impressiveness of High Falls were second not even to that of Niagara. At High Falls the river leaps in one mad, whirling mass of foam over a ledge of rock one hundred and fifty-eight feet in height. There was a weird fascination in gazing at the never-ending onward rush of the water. But at length we recalled ourselves to things prosaic, and again prepared to set forth on our journey.

The lake, for which we now set out, was called Whitefish Lake, principally because there never had been any whitefish in the lake. We had to pack our baggage on two primitive contrivances called "jumpers," and at length we set out. One of our drivers was a treasure; he was with us from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., and during that time, with the exception of a short stop for dinner, he swore fluently and copiously all the time without repeating himself once. When we started out the lake was about six miles away, but as we advanced it seemed to get a spurt on and advance also, and soon it was about nine miles ahead of us. One of our jumpers now broke down, and we had to spend an hour or so, in the midst of a drizzling rain, in fixing it. At last it was fixed; we advanced six feet further and it broke down again. At this juncture a native came along and informed us that we were ten miles from the lake, and that all the bridges had been swept away by a flood.

We now determined to direct our weary steps to another lake, called Lake Rouge, and after a considerable amount of walking we reached a house, where we remained for the night. In the morning we set out, and without further adventure arrived at our destination. Of our camping experiences it is not my purpose to speak, for the main features of camp life are everywhere the same. Suffice it to say that two weeks of chequered toil and pleasure soon passed away, and we started travelling again. As we travelled homeward, those obstacles which seemed formidable before were now easily overcome. When we reached the Long Rapid, instead of scrambling along the shore as formerly, we now sailed down the swift-flowing stream; before, half breathless, we had clung to rock and bush; now, reclining at our ease, we listened to the rhythmic stroke of the oars, or watched the sturdy form of our steersman, as with his deft paddle he directed our course so as to shun the cellars and rocks ahead. Soon we were aboard the steamer. As we sped onward, with the combined force of steam and current, the places on the banks seem to flit past. At Buckingham we got on the cars, and ere long were home again. The physical benefit obtained from the trip amply repaid any toil or privation undergone; and there was not one of the party who did not return with renewed strength and vigor, better fitted in every way for his part in the drama of life.

M.

The students of Harvard University propose to raise \$100,000 for a new library and reading-room.

## THE MEDICAL DINNER.

As announced in last week's VARSITY, the election of officers for the University Medical College dinner was held on Tuesday, Nov. 4, in the east lecture-room, with Mr. Green in the chair. There was a very large attendance of students and great interest was taken in the result. Before the election was proceeded with every candidate was obliged to make a speech, in which each showed himself off to the best of his ability, and, as each man finished, a street piano, engaged for the occasion by a few of the mirth-loving students, made things interesting until the next victim made his appearance. Speeches over, the voting began and lasted for some considerable time, Messrs. Massie, Wilson and McNab being appointed scrutineers. While the voting proceeded the students enjoyed themselves in the reading-room, dancing to the charming music of the street organ (which had been moved to the seat of action), the pauses being filled in with songs and recitations.

Finally the results of the voting were announced as follows:—

Chairman .....	{ Webster .....	124
	{ Barnhart .....	99
1st Vice-President..	{ Moss .....	99
	{ Gowland .....	126
2nd Vice-President.	{ Wakefield.....	104
	{ Coleman .....	99
	{ Austin .....	32
Ladies' Toast.....	{ Smuck .....	99
	{ McGarry.....	128
Freshman's Toast..	{ Ferris .....	40
	{ Alexander.....	23
Undergrads' Toast...	T. E. Bennett.	
Graduates' Toast....	Dr. Barker.	

On the second ballot for the 2nd Vice-President, Theo. Coleman received 78 votes and Wakefield 67, Theo. being elected.

The Committee men from the various years elected are: 4th Year—J. Watson, J. Wasley, O. Yeder; 3rd Year—S. McCoy, J. A. C. Grant, — Crawford; 2nd Year—McKenzie, Alway, McNaughton.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space for a few comments re "Medals and Scholarships":—

You successfully disposed of the sophistical reasoning that Mr. Kerswill and I were equal at last examination. Any one conversant with past awards knows that Mental and Moral Philosophy was considered the group in those awards. Even taking it Prof. Baldwin's way, three first-class honors come to me, and two firsts and one second to Mr. Kerswill.

I am surprised that Prof. Baldwin brings up the "actual attendance" clause. Before the award was made I laid before him the interpretation of one, than whose there is none higher in the Council, to the effect that the clause could have no reference to me, but was directed only against the students of other colleges competing for our medals. What else means the *quasi*-explanatory clause in your published sec. 5: ". . . medals are open for competition among the students in actual attendance in the college. The other federated colleges have similar limitations and would not award one of their prizes to a University student not ranking among their own alumni?" Even allowing it Prof. Baldwin's interpretation, precedent would overthrow it, as you have pointed out. How can it be said, then, that I did "not comply with the conditions"? Is it fair to institute a new departure at my expense?

The question, "What does attendance at lectures mean?" may well be put. What did it mean when I

offered to furnish evidence that Prof. Baldwin's leading students had not attended a-half dozen lectures Easter Term?

I agree with you, that such awards should be carefully made owing to their ulterior effects. Years will bury this discussion and Mr. Kerswill will be ranked as medallist. I asked for, but was not allowed, even a testimonial to the effect that I took first place at the examination. Why not allowed? Because it would effect the value of the medal to its holder. Is that justice? Need we other testimony? If so, ask the Philosophy Class of '90. Even to Mr. Kerswill, they will tell you that they thought I fairly won the medal.

I hope that this discussion may, at least, induce the University authorities to grant me a testimonial as desired above.

Yours,

Port Royal, Oct. 20.

A. L. McCrimmon.

## EXCHANGES.

The *Sunbeam* is a cheerful weekly emanating from the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. As it penetrates the obscurity of our sanctum we feel dazzled by its brilliancy; and it dispenses a flood of literary light over our exchange department. The absence of a sporting column is to us the most conspicuous. The current number contains an interesting and instructive panegyric on Cardinal Newman.

We congratulate Victoria University upon having such a well-edited journal as the *Acta Victoriana*. We are at the same time sorry to observe the displeasure evinced in its columns at the recent ruling of the courts in regard to the destiny of Victoria. Under the mellow influence of federation her future should be even more bright and honorable than her past, and we know of no reason which leads us to believe that either Victoria or her college journalism will suffer from the change which will soon place her in a filial relation to Toronto University.

The current number of the Ottawa College *Owl* contains an article on the subject of "The Influence of the Iliad on Art," which is both able and interesting. The writer has handled his subject in a masterly manner, every line reminding us of Lessing's celebrated treatise of pleasant memory. A glance over the columns of the journal compels us to conclude that the *Owl* is one of our best exchanges. Its literary standard is away above the average of a college monthly, and every department bears evidence of being carefully and ably edited. Many of our monthly exchanges might derive much benefit from a perusal of the *Owl*, and, by a careful attention to its periodical screeching, might attain to a much higher degree of excellence than some of them at present possess.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

Vassar distributes over \$7,000 every year among her students.

The President of the Pekin University is translating Shakespeare's works into Chinese.

The University of Pennsylvania is now building a \$75,000 theatre for the use of the students.

English Seniors at Dartmouth are required to make fifteen minute speeches extempore instead of taking examinations.

The use of tobacco in any form is prohibited in the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal., and applicants who use it are denied admission.

Statistics show that the 94 universities of Europe have 1,723 more professors and 41,814 more students than the 360 universities of the United States.

# The Varsity

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BY

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NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



THE Literary Society met, as usual, last Friday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, with the President, Mr. T. A. Gibson, in the chair. The meeting was small, but exceedingly pugnacious, nor was this fact long in making itself manifest. Once more, as in the old, golden, happy, bygone days, which we may emulate, but dare not hope to equal, the society uprose in the power of its complex belligerence, and the air was lurid with motions and amendments, and censures, and points of order. The intense interest which was taken in every question which came before the meeting, and in many, which, strictly speaking, did not come before the meeting at all, should be very gratifying to all who have the welfare of the society at heart.

Once started in its career of activity, the society zig-zagged its way with gay irrationality from one order of business to another, according as each seemed to promise most satisfaction to its instincts of combativeness. The fray was opened by Mr. A. M. Stewart with a demand for order of business K, and a motion setting apart a night for the discussion of the constitution, with which another motion, suspending an inconvenient rule of order, was inextricably intermingled. This complicated attack on the privileges of a free society naturally aroused strong opposition, and a long discussion ensued. With few exceptions, every male member of lawful age expressed one or more opinions more or less remotely connected with the subjects at issue. We shall not enter into details. Our faculties were at the time in a tottering condition, and we feel unable to do justice to the finer points of constitu-

tional law involved. In the end the motion was carried. What it may portend, no man knoweth. For his own part, Mr. Stewart disclaims radical intentions; but the remarks of Mr. McNicol, his seconder, seems to presage dire up-tearings of the entire constitutional fabric. We can only wait in silence until the blow falls.

This matter over, Mr. Godfrey brought in a scarcely-veiled censure on the General Committee for holding its meetings at so late an hour, and thus delaying the opening of the society's meeting. The general opinion on this subject seemed to be that the Committee's late meetings had got the society into the bad habit of coming late to the Hall, and that the Committee's action was due to the society's inveterate habits of being late, and so delaying the meeting anyway, and that the persons to blame should be severely censured. In view of the state of public opinion, Mr. Godfrey withdrew his motion.

A motion respecting the presentation of K Company prizes was next brought forward, and was carried after the usual struggle. A communication from McGill was read, asking for a representative to their annual dinner, and Mr. G. H. Ferguson was appointed to represent the students. Mr. Walker and Mr. Ferguson gave notices of motion which will be found given below. This ended the business of the evening.

The literary program was then proceeded with. Mr. Wales was down for a song, but did not present himself. The society appears to be Mr. Wales' Jonah. Mr. Graham read "Spartacus," revised and brought down to the needs of modern times. Mr. U. M. Wilson then opened the debate with a remarkably well prepared speech. Mr. Buckingham followed with a speech which was especially creditable to him from the fact that he was at the time suffering from a severe toothache, and was even compelled to leave the room before being able to finish. The debate was then thrown open, but the meeting, having tasted blood, would have naught to do with such an abstract subject. The President accordingly, after an able summary of the arguments, delivered his decision forthwith, and the meeting hastily adjourned, Mr. McKellar postponing his motion on account of the lateness of the hour.

### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. D. Walker gave notice that at the next meeting of the Literary Society he would move that the following clause be added to the "Rules of Order:" "One week's notice in writing shall be given of motions for the granting of any of the society's funds for any purpose other than the defraying of the expenses incurred by the 'Literary and Scientific Society' proper."

Mr. G. H. Ferguson gave notice that he would move, "That a grant of twenty-five dollars be made by the society to the Association Football Club, to assist them in defraying the expenses incurred in the matches they played."

The November number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* is up to its usual high standard. "A Laggard in Love," by Jeanie Gwynne Bettany, and an article on "Heroines of the Human Comedy," in which Balzac's works are specially referred to, are among the best of an excellent number.

The *New England Magazine* is making itself very attractive to Canadian readers. Its September number was preëminently a Canadian number, and the interest which that number aroused will be held by the fully illustrated article in the new November number, on "Fifty Years of a Canadian University," by J. J. Bell, M.A. Queen's University, Kingston, which celebrated last year its fiftieth anniversary, is the subject of this article, which is enriched by pictures of the old and new homes of the University, a view of Kingston, and portraits of Chancellor Fleming, Principal Grant, and the leading professors. It is an article which will have interest to many in Canada besides the graduates of Queen's University.

## MOTT AND WEBSTER AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A large number of students, both Arts and Medical, turned out to the mass meeting in the College Y. M. C. A. Hall on the evening of Monday, the 3rd. Sir Daniel Wilson occupied the chair and introduced the speakers, Mr. C. A. Webster, B.A., of the Toronto Medical School, and Mr. J. R. Mott, B.A., the International College Secretary.

Mr. Webster referred to the success of the Association in the past, but urged that a still higher ideal should be set before it. The fact must not be forgotten that the Y. M. C. A. is a *Christian* institution. More enthusiasm is required in the individual members, and a higher standard of living. He showed that the power of personal influence is exceedingly great by referring to the lives of Livingstone in Africa, Mrs. Phoebe Smith in Persia, and Mrs. Judson in India.

Mr. Mott conveyed to the Arts and Medical Associations of Toronto the greetings of hundreds of similar institutions throughout the continent. He congratulated the Toronto Associations on the efficiency of their organization, the extent of their work and their exceptional opportunity. He then gave a brief history of the Y. M. C. A. movement among the Colleges. There are Associations now in about four hundred educational institutions throughout the continent, with a total membership of over 20,000. The first College Y. M. C. A. was established in the University of Virginia, which was founded by Thomas Jefferson to be a free-thinking institution, and equipped with infidel professors from France. Through the influence of this Association last year the last of these professors renounced his infidelity. In Harvard and Yale great results have been achieved since the organization of Associations. Not many years ago there was at Yale only one professing Christian student while there were six Tom Paine clubs. Now the membership of the Yale Association numbers 500. Not long ago a Y. M. C. A. was formed in the University of New Brunswick, which has completely revolutionized the customs and manners of life among the students. Mr. Mott then referred to two great problems now before the College Associations. A very small percentage of the College men are influenced permanently by College Y. M. C. A.'s. How can our College men be brought into touch with Christianity? The second great problem concerns the study of the Bible. College men do not realize how grand a literature it contains. How can it be brought more before the attention of students, so that they may be induced to study it as they study other literature? With this, Mr. Mott closed his eloquent speech, and received the hearty thanks of the students who heard him.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The second meeting of the Club was held on Monday afternoon, Nov. 3, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, and was well attended. The President occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The members proposed the week before were elected and a large number of new ones proposed. The resignation of Mr. H. W. Brown, '92, of the office of Corresponding Secretary was received and accepted, Mr. L. Macdonnell being unanimously elected to the vacant position.

The meeting was a French one, the subject being Alexandre Dumas. Misses Hewson and Telfer rendered a very pleasing instrumental duet. Miss Phelps, '91, read an essay on "*Les Trois Mousquetaires*." This was a well-written paper, and the distinctness with which the essayist read made it the more appreciated by those present. Mr. A. L. Lafferty, '92, gave a reading, prefacing it by a few remarks *en français*. It is needless to add that Mr. Lafferty read well, though perhaps a little too fast for the great majority of his hearers. Mr. W. S. McLay, '91, followed with a paper on "*Henri Trois et Sa Cour*." Owing to the lateness of opening there was no time left

for conversation, but in the future this most useful feature of the Club's proceedings will not be overlooked. A week from next Monday evening there will be an English meeting, the subject being Carlyle.

## "K" COMPANY RIFLE MATCH.

The annual Rifle Match of "K" Company took place on Saturday morning. The day was about as good as could be expected at this time of year, but it was rather chilly and there was a very gusty wind blowing, which was by no means favorable to good shooting. The scoring, however, was not at all below the average but rather above it. The most important match was that for the Trophy. This is a bronze equestrian statuette of the value of \$125, which was presented to the Company several years ago by the ex-members to replace that won by Capt. Manley. The conditions attached to it are that it shall be held annually by the person winning it, to become the property of any person winning it three times. This year it was won by Col. Sergt. A. D. Crooks, whose property it now becomes, he having won it in '88 and '89. The previous winners were Col. Sergt. Cronyn '85, Pte. T. E. Elliott '86, and Pte. A. Elliot '87. The Rifle Committee desire to express their thanks to those who so generously contributed to their Prize Fund, especially the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the University Literary Society. The prizes will be presented at the public debate on Friday, Nov. 28. Below is a list of the prize winners and their scores:—

## NO. 1, STANDING MATCH.

200 yards. Standing. 5 rounds.

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Pte. D. A. Clark ...18. | 3. Lieut. G. A. Badgerow...12.   |
| 2. Pte. A. T. Kirkpatrick  | 4. Lieut. Theo. Coleman ...12.   |
| .....13.                   | 5. Col. Sergt. A. D Crooks...12. |

## NO. 2, NURSEY MATCH.

200 yards, kneeling. 400 yards, any position. 5 rounds at each range

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Pte. W. M. Weir ...36.   | 3. Lieut. G. A. Badgerow...26. |
| 2. Pte. J. T. Leask.....35. | 4. Pte. W. A. Gilmour.....24.  |
|                             | 5. Bugler Wilmott...20.        |

## NO. 3, GENERAL MATCH.

200 yards, kneeling. 400 and 500 yards, any position. 5 rounds at each range.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Col. Sergt. Crooks...54. | 8. Pte. W. M. Weir .....36.    |
| 2. Pte. W. Parkes.....50.   | 9. Pte. H. I. Wales .....35.   |
| 3. Pte. H. MacLaren...48.   | 10. Pte. W. A. Gilmour...34.   |
| 4. Pte. J. T. Leask.....48. | 11. Lieut. G. A. Badgerow      |
| 5. Lieut. Theo. Coleman     | .....32.                       |
| .....45.                    | 12. Pte. A. J. Mackinnon...23. |
| 6. Pte. D. A. Clark ...41.  | 13. Pte. F. A. Heney .....20.  |
| 7. Pte. A. T. Kirkpatrick   | 14. Bugler Acton.....20.       |
| .....37.                    | 15. Bugler Wilmott.....20.     |

## NO. 4, AGGREGATE MATCH.

Scores in the Standing and General Matches to count with 5 rounds at 600 yards.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Col. Sergt. A. D. Crooks | 3. Pte. W. Parkes .....66.    |
| .....78.                    | 4. Lieut. Theo. Coleman...63. |
| 2. Pte. D. A. Clark ...71.  | 5. Pte. J. T. Leask .....63.  |
|                             | 6. Pte. H. MacLaren...58.     |

## NO. 5, THE TROPHY MATCH.

Scores in the General Match to count with 5 rounds at 600 yards.

1. Col. Sergt. A. D. Crooks.....66.

## NO. 6, RANGE PRIZES.

- 200 yards, Pte. W. M. Weir.....21.  
 400 yards, Pte. J. T. Leask .....21  
 500 yards, Pte. W. Parkes.....16  
 600 yards, Col. Sergt. A. D. Crooks.....12

## The Sanctum Philosopher.

The Editor says he wants me to unwind myself more regularly. That is why I am about to send in the following contribution which has been sent me in response to my invitation. Any other ambitious ones who may wish to write me will be welcomed.

\* \* \*  
TO SWINBURNE.

O strong-mouthed master of the might of rhyme,  
O sweet-mouthed singer of divinest things,  
Our souls are flames while thy loud anthem rings  
Triumphant through the labyrinths of time.  
Our souls wax weary while thy choral chime  
The langorous verse with too much sweetness brings;  
Beauty is tribute to the mouth that sings  
Of majesties that make our lives sublime.

Thy lips were touched with Apollonian fire  
That fed thy ardent spirit's mystic power;  
Singer Republican, whose youthful ire  
Made sceptred nations and their minions cower.  
Ah! still for us thy harmonies outpour  
The splendor of the music of thy lyre!

\* \* \*

In contributing the accompanying poem I may remark that I have, of course, sent the manuscript to the gifted inspirer, Mr. Swinburne, and I am eagerly awaiting his reply. I have also been prevailed upon to send copies to the various American magazines, but with strict injunctions not to publish. For the advice of the younger among your poetic contributors I wish to make a few remarks on the dedicatory sonnet, as the most delicate form of compliment that verse can convey. I shall, therefore, take my modest production, with apologies to Mr. Swinburne, to explain the structure of the "laborious verse," and reveal the formative processes of inspiration. You will observe, then, the peculiar force of the opening lines. They burst upon the reader's mind with the power and beauty of a cataract. To the vigorous appeal of those O's, Mascarrille's effusions were child's play, devoid of pathos and of passion. A word in passing on the subject of O's. Fountains gush, nature is emotional, orators and lovers hysterical in their utterance; and why should the poet alone be bereft of his O? We recommend, therefore, that dedicatory sonnets with any pretensions to the name begin henceforth with O. Then, perceive the refined music of the alliteration in the first two lines. Could anything be more delicate than the s and m sounds, not dwelt upon to excess? Furthermore, since the impression of a sonnet to be lasting must be instantaneous as an Alpine lightning flash, observe, also, the accumulative force of the appropriate epithet "strong-mouthed"—I will not dwell upon it. Notice the conjunction, in the first line, of the words "strong," "master," "might;" in the second, of "sweet," "singer," "divinest," and "sweet-mouthed," serving as it were as an antidote to "strong-mouthed." In the meanwhile the 'wo end words "rhyme" and "things" have already to the quick poetic ear suggested the ensuing rhyme; but such trifles as rhyme never trouble the masters of the art. A more serious question is the selection of words. I find that even in my less inspired moments my chief obstacle to absolute perfectness is that words and epithets arise in my mind with such impetuous swiftness, and in such overwhelming numbers. As an instance, you will notice the word "anthem," in line three. Little you know what anguish that word has cost me. One bitter, feverish night I tossed upon my sleepless pillow debating in my mind whether "anthem" or "pæan" were the more appropriate word. Any Christian will be aware of the ultimate reason that led me to reject "pæan," although it is the favorite word with the master himself. I shall forsake line for line criticism, as my mind resents a detailed dissection, although it be to reveal unsuspected beauties, and deal with candor upon the poem as a whole. I have always held that a bard can convey more in a line than a

critic in a book. We see at once the essential germ of a kindred genius. So in this poem you will find not an epithet but will bear the test of scrutiny, and repay a diligent research. They are all typical of the master's manner. Such words as "triumphant" (l. 4), "choral chime" (l. 5), "langorous verse" (l. 6), "majesties" (l. 8), teach more than a multitude of critics' books. Does not "Singer Republican" recall the "Old Man Eloquent"? And, finally, dear fellow poets—and this is as important as the opening O, never conclude your dedicatory strain without the mighty exclamation mark, to clinch the harmonious argument. Farewell.

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

CHAMPIONS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

Even in the football world history repeats itself. At the close of the fall season last year our Association representatives were saluted as champions of Ontario, and now by virtue of their victory over the Berlin Rangers on Saturday last they have again proven themselves worthy of that proud title. Contrary to general expectations, the protest entered by the Rangers at the first of the final ties was sustained by the committee and the match thrown out on the understanding that the second game should decide the championship. Consequently the Varsity, instead of having a lead of one goal, took the field on an equal footing with their opponents, but by their play they clearly showed their superiority over a team which well deserves to hold the championship of the Western Association. Last season it was insinuated by some that "luck" had won Varsity first place, but we sincerely hope that it is now beginning to dawn upon any such that there is something very substantial underlying and guiding this so-called good fortune.

There was one feature of Saturday's game which was especially welcome to all those who take an interest in the financial success of our League, namely the large attendance. From seven to eight hundred people occupied the grand stand, to say nothing of the restless enthusiasts whose intense interest in the play lead them to assume anything but such a position. This is the first of our League matches at which anything approaching a respectable gate has been realized, but we hope that it will not be the last. Although the Toronto League has lately shown its superiority over the Western Association in point of play it is far from its equal from a financial point of view.

It was about 3.15 when the teams lined up. Berlin having won the toss elected to kick with the wind, which was blowing quite hard. With such an advantage their forwards kept the ball in uncomfortable proximity to the Varsity goal until a characteristic rush by the forwards in blue transferred the play to the other end of the field. A scrimmage taking place in front of goal, Thompson shot and the goal-keeper threw out, giving Duncan an easy chance to score. For the remainder of half-time the play was well down on the Varsity goal, the wings of the Rangers giving the defence continual work. Frequently the Varsity forwards broke through the opposing defence, but on every occasion failed to score. Much to the surprise of the spectators, the Rangers failed to score while the wind was in their favor. The teams crossed over, with the score standing 1 to 0 in favor of Varsity.

With the wind in their favor it would have been surprising if the students did not increase their lead. From the kick-off, rushes were made on the Berlin goal, but the backs were not to be beaten so easily. It was not until Thompson became fired with his old-time enthusiasm that the Rangers' stronghold again fell. "Watty" securing the ball from McLay, and passing Snyder and Roat, put the leather through for the second time. That one such run should be made in a match was surprising, but imagine

the consternation of the spectators when a second was made, and that too by a youngster. Buckingham, about a quarter of an hour later, appropriating the ball, insinuated himself between the two backs, with the result that the Berlin goal-keeper was outdone a third time. This was one of the fastest and prettiest runs ever seen in Toronto. No more scoring took place, and the game ended 3 to 0 in favor of Varsity.

The result of the match is hardly a true indication of the nature of the play. Many spectators were of the opinion that the Rangers had the best of the play, and while we can hardly agree with this decision, we must admit that they are as a team inferior only to one, and that, of course, Varsity. Of both forward lines it may be said that they played a combined and fast game, and they were equally well supported by the respective defences.

#### VARSITY SECOND.

Within the past week the second team has added three more victories to their record of success.

On Monday, the Association game with the Victorias was played on the lawn amidst great enthusiasm. The first goal was scored in the first half by Moore, while another was added in the second half. This was beautifully headed in by Govanlock on a corner from Marr. The Victorias also scored one goal, making the score 2 to 1 in favor of Varsity.

On Thursday, the team spent a most enjoyable time at Bradford. The hours before the game were spent in singing, and the vigor and energy which was expended in the singing of "Littoria" was a surprise to the natives, who loudly applauded when the roof and floor had ceased to shake from the stirring strains.

The bill of fare included the time-honored roast goose and plum pudding, to which the boys did ample justice, notwithstanding the stringent rule of the captain to the contrary.

The game was called at four, and the first goal was scored for Varsity by Merrill, the half-back, by a long swift shot, which was too much for the goal-keeper. About the last twenty minutes of second half Varsity got in their fine work. The second goal was scored by Hooper on a centre from Hammil. Merrill aided in taking the last goal by passing to McCallum, who in turn passed to Hooper, by whom it was centred, and sent under the bar by Govanlock. Varsity thus had three goals to their credit. Both teams were photographed after the game.

On Saturday, Varsity second played the Marlboros, while the first were winning victory at Rosedale. In the first half one goal was scored by Govanlock. After half-time Varsity woke up and scored no less than five goals, of which Hooper had the bad taste to score four, while the sixth was scored by Orton. It would be difficult to distinguish superior playing in any one member of the forwards, as they one and all played a good game and worked well together, being well supported by the halves.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The action of the official referee in the recent Queen's-Hamilton match has resulted in very disturbing consequences, and is, to say the least of it, very unfortunate. We cannot help regarding his decision as unjust and not warranted by either written or unwritten rule; and it is our opinion that his proper course would have been to continue the game until the full time had elapsed.

Some prominent players have advanced the opinion that the rule-book is wanting in definiteness, and more particularly Regulation 6, which, it is said, leaves it at the discretion of the referee whether time shall be deducted in cases of accidents. Now, a comparison with the rule-books of other games will satisfy these authorities that such insertion is unnecessary, as it is an unwritten law of every game that time so occupied *shall* be deducted. Therefore he has no alternative, but must deduct time. The referee

on the occasion in question considered that he was not *compelled* to deduct such time, and therein made a mistake. Surely he should have been aware of the universal prevalence of such a rule. His defence, therefore, loses its strength, and the question at issue is whether he can call the game on account of darkness six minutes before the regulation time has elapsed.

The rule-book is deficient regarding such a case, and he should have been actuated by considerations of equity in giving his decision, as no written law for his guidance exists. When semi-darkness prevails and one side has a fair majority of points an equitable decision would be to give the game to that side, just as a base-ball umpire declares the game won after five innings have been played. But notwithstanding his personal difficulty in seeing the game, a fairer ruling would have been to have continued the game until the full time had elapsed, and we see nothing to warrant his actual decision. Regulation 6, determining the duration of the match, further justifies the action of the committee, and certainly means that the ball shall be *in play* for an hour and a-half.

In condemning the referee, it therefore follows that our argument upholds the Executive. But other considerations than the action of the referee, which alone fully justified them, influenced their decision. It is fair that Hamilton should suffer for being forty minutes late in appearing on the field; for, in delaying the start, they spoiled the finish. Queen's might have claimed the game by default, if they had cared to follow the letter of the law, for bad railway service did not prevent their opponents from being on time. Therefore, the decision of the Executive is further justified. The argument that the meeting was illegal and the composition of the executive unconstitutional is absurd, for, if such is the case, then all legislation this year is null and void, and no club can rightfully claim the cup. But we think that the Executive was precipitate in holding the meeting and that the referee should have been present. Many absurd opinions have been advanced; for instance, that as the Union chose the referee, it is responsible for his mistake; that the probability of further scoring should be considered; and that as the weather was unfavorable another game should be played; to continue in the same tone, we might add, that as a press badge was not sent by the Union to our reporter, the match should be played over again.

We cannot see how the executive could have conscientiously given any other decision, except possibly that of having the two teams play for the remaining six minutes, and such a ruling would be unreasonable on the face of it. It is only fair to Hamilton to say, that they have been very unfortunate, and that they have proved themselves to be the best team in the Union; and further, that, in the event of Queen's accepting the cup, they will hold it by virtue of fortunate legislation, and not by having shown a superior ability in playing the game.

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There are thirty secret societies at Ann Arbor this year.

Resolutions, signed by 1,360 members of the University of Cambridge, protest against any movement towards the admission of women to membership and Degree in the University.

Owing to a delay in the completion of the steam-heating apparatus, the temperature of the School of Science has been a number of degrees lower than is altogether pleasant or comfortable for those who require to take lectures there. During the past week it was mutually agreed by professors and students that hats and overcoats be brought into requisition in the lecture and drafting rooms, and it was amusing to see a worthy professor, attired as for the chilling blasts of winter, endeavoring to demonstrate some intricate theorem to the shivering beings below. It is hoped, however, that before another week passes the heating arrangements will be fully completed.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

W. Weir, '90, is taking the medical course.

A. E. Segsworth, '90, has gone to Germany to study for two years.

Efforts are being made to secure a reading room for the use of the Natural Science Association.

The meeting of the '93 Political Science Club will hereafter be held weekly, instead of fortnightly.

J. A. McKay, '90, and W. E. Woodroffe, '90, are in Moss, Hoyles and Aylesworth's office down town.

D. H. McLean, '90, is studying law in Ottawa. He spent the summer vacation bicycling through England and France.

Hugh Fraser, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was home on a visit last week. His place was well taken by John McNicol, '91.

W. A. Graham, '90, is away out West. He is cashier on a new railway of 900 miles that is being built and will remain there for at least three years.

It is expected that the two new reading rooms in the School of Science will be ready for occupation by the students in a few days. This will be welcome news.

We have received a letter from "A Sufferer." If that person will send in his name to the editor we will try and find space for his communication.

It is the annual custom of Ann Arbor ladies of the sophomore class to give a spread to their sisters of the freshman class. Why not do ditto at Toronto?

Next Saturday the second Association team play the Stanleys on the lawn. On Monday next the first team play the Grand Trunks of Montreal for the championship of Canada.

The Y.W.C.A. held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday last. Miss Wilson gave a short address on Christian work to the members. An invitation is extended to all the ladies to be present and it is hoped that this will be accepted by many.

Last Tuesday afternoon Residence defeated the Sophomore team by three goals to one. On Wednesday the School of Science put a stop to the victorious career of Residence footballers by defeating them by two goals to none. Hooper, '92, refereed both games.

H. F. Thomas, '91, was married on Thanksgiving Day to Miss Annie Shields, daughter of the late G. W. Shields, Esq., of this city. The scene of the happy event was Knox Church, and the officiating clergyman, Dr. Parsons. THE VARSITY extends congratulations.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The Mathematical and Physical Society met last Tuesday, the President in the chair. After the routine of business was finished Mr. J. C. McLennan gave the Society the results of his researches for the origin and history of Algebra. Mr R. Henderson read a very thoughtful paper on "Newton's Laws of Motion."

"K" Company turned out sixteen files strong at the Muster Parade on Wednesday evening and the same strength the following day for the annual Sham Fight and Inspection. The Company did well on the March Past and were also complimented by Major Sankey on their performance in the morning. The University has, indeed, no reason to be ashamed of the Company. It is a credit to the institution that after only three parades for the year they should hold their own with the other Companies of the Battalion.

UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL CLUB.—The first regular meeting of the U.O.C. for 1890-91 was held in Knox College on Tuesday evening, November 4, President G. F. Johnstone in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and others interested. Prof. Thomson's paper was listened to with rapt attention. He dealt with the "Old Testament as an Organism," and showed that it was not a jumbled collection of ideas and truths, but a growing organism. The paper was a unique one and a masterly exposition of the truth. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, December 2.

On Thanksgiving Day representative teams of the Toronto Football League and Western Association met in Berlin, the result being a draw, each side scoring two goals. Warbrick, Forrester, McLay, Thomson and Duncan were the Varsity representatives on the team. Next Saturday an interassociation meeting between the West and East will be played on Rosedale. McLay and Thomson will be on this team. It is proposed to hold a mass meeting of the League some day this week to consider the invitation to send a team to Detroit and Chatham.

Our representatives worthily upheld their college in the intercollegiate debate with McGill on Friday. The subject was, "Resolved, that the political and social reform advocated in Bellamy's 'Looking Backward' is undesirable." The affirmative was supported by the McGill men, Messrs. Davey and Craik, while our men, Stuart and Scott, presented the negative side of the question. On being put to the meeting it was almost unanimously decided that our men had brought forward the stronger arguments. The chair was occupied by Judge Davidson. Our represen-

tatives were two of the best men in college and they deserve congratulation on the splendid manner in which they handled the debate.

The Engineering Society held a regular meeting on Tuesday last in Lecture Room, No. 2, S.P.S., there being a large attendance. The election for First Year Representative resulted in Mr. R. B. Watson being chosen. The programme consisted of a paper on "Land Drainage," by Mr. E. F. Ball, and a short description of the "High Level Pumping Station," by Mr. W. A. Lea, both of which were quite interesting. After the regular meeting of the Society a mass meeting was called for the purpose of considering the question of the Engineers' dinner. An Executive Committee, with Mr. J. K. Robinson as chairman, was elected, and the time of the dinner fixed for Nov. 28.

The sixth annual convention of the Canadian Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance was begun on Friday last in the Wesleyan College, Montreal, and continued until Sunday. Besides those from Montreal and Toronto colleges there were present representatives from Acadia, Queen's, Victoria, Ontario Agricultural, Ontario Ladies' College, Albert College and Woodstock College. Papers were read by L. McKinnon, of McMaster Hall, and W. R. McIntosh, '91, of University College. The next meeting will be held in Kingston. The Toronto representatives were as follows:—Miss Shortreed, Presbyterian Ladies' College; Messrs. Frith and McKinnon, McMaster Hall; H. R. Horne, B.A., P. E. Nichol and J. N. McMillan, Knox College; Homes and Andrews, Wycliffe; Thompson and Webster, of Medical College, Y.M.C.A., and McIntosh, '91, and Scott, '91, of our own college.

Y.M.C.A.—Thursday being Thanksgiving Day there were but few at the meeting. Consequently the regularly advertised meeting did not take place. Instead there was an informal prayer meeting conducted by Mr. C. R. Williamson, '93. Though small in numbers, the meeting proved a most interesting one. This week being the week of prayer for young men throughout the world, the building will be open every evening until Thursday from 7 to 8 for any who may wish to come and join in prayer. Thursday afternoon Sir Daniel Wilson will give an address on a subject of special interest to young men. That is the only day in the year a collection is taken at our meetings. It is for the International Committee's work. It is hoped a very large number will come out to hear Sir Daniel and to help the world-wide work of the International Committee. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

No. 7.

## THE MODERN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday evening the Senate will deal with matters of the utmost importance to the University, and consequently of the greatest interest to all University men. Considerable attention will be given to the department of Modern Languages, the result of which will, it is to be hoped, prove very beneficial to the teaching of Moderns in the University. For a long time it has been patent to all that some changes were necessary, and these, it is expected, will be made on Thursday evening. Two of the most important of these are the appointment of the present lecturers in Moderns to Professorships, and the establishment of another Fellowship.

During the summer vacation an application was made to the Educational Department by Messrs. Squair, Fraser, and Vandersmissen, asking for representation on the College Council, virtually applications for Professorships, the matter of salary being left in abeyance. It was then pointed out, and very properly too, that although they had the entire supervision of the teaching of French, Italian, Spanish, and German, yet they had no voice in the councils of the University, and thus little direct say on the very subjects they taught. The Department, recognizing the justness of their position, but not wishing to act without advice, referred the petition to the Senate. A Committee appointed by that body reported favorably on the cases of the above named gentlemen, and also on that of Mr. Dale, lecturer in Latin. The report has not yet been discussed as the committee was instructed to consider another case, and to bring in their full report this week.

To any one who has witnessed the difficulties under which the lecturers in Moderns and Latin work, the reasonableness of their claims will be at once manifest. As has been said, the entire teaching of one of the largest and most important departments in the University is in their hands, and yet, when matters most intimately concerning them are to be decided they are in a position to say nothing. THE VARSITY can give a most convincing example of this. Two weeks ago we commented on the action of the authorities in changing the medal in Modern Languages from the Fourth to the Third year. We were greatly surprised when we learned afterwards from a most reputable source that our article was the first intimation to the lecturer in French and perhaps to the others that such a change had been made. This is a very strange state of affairs, when an action of such importance can be made by persons who have nothing to do with the real management of Moderns, and without the knowledge of those most nearly concerned. Perhaps this system of managing things may account for the fact that History, though now not an honor subject in Moderns, is included in the subjects necessary to obtain the medal in Moderns in the second year. The panacea for such strange freaks lies in the granting of the petition of the lecturers, and allowing them thereby a voice in matters pertaining to Modern Languages.

Another Fellow is also needed. Not long since a Fellow was appointed in Political Science; if one was required there, it is absurd to deny that the necessity in Moderns is equally urgent. We doubt if there are any men around the college who have more lectures in a week than the lecturers in Moderns, unless perhaps it be the Science men. And yet they have the least help, least pay, and least opportunities of doing their work as it should be done. The same might be said of the lecturer in Latin. We hope the Senate will see the justness of these and many other points on the same question, and act in a way satisfactory to all concerned.

## MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The medal question has been pretty thoroughly discussed in these columns, and from the various articles it is very evident that the state of affairs, so far as the awarding of medals is concerned, is in a most deplorable condition. The question is one of so much importance that inquiries have been made in various directions to learn how this awarding is done; a complete solution seems to be entirely impossible, because of the mystery which enshrouds so much of the affairs of the University. Yet we are in a position to give a partial explanation.

There are three bodies which might have to do this awarding—the Council of the University of Toronto, the examiners of the University of Toronto and the Council of University College. Now, since the University of Toronto is supposed to confer no medals, neither the Council nor the examiners of the University of Toronto should do so, there remains, then, the Council of University College. This body consists, we believe, of the President and the Professors in the departments of Greek, Oriental Literature, English Language and Literature; and if the Corporation and Council of University College are the same, we find that Professors Baker and Baldwin are also members, are we to conclude that this body "arrogates to itself" the decision of matters over which it has no supervision? If this be true, it is most remarkable that this body should decide questions which are entirely out of its sphere, but which, if any body should decide, such a matter ought to be under the control of the University of Toronto. If the non-awarding of the medal in Physics this year was ignorance of the subject and merits of the men, we must take that as the excuse for the action, or rather lack of action. When we consider the medal in Philosophy, if it was awarded upon Professor Baldwin's recommendation as a member of the Council of University College, then nothing can be said; if, however, the recommendation came from him as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Toronto, then the same privilege belongs to the Professor of Physics. It would certainly be far better to abolish all medals and scholarships than that the present state of affairs—which is at once unjust and illegal—continue.

It seems strange that some action has not been taken to remedy this disgraceful condition of affairs. It may be, however, that the injustice which has been done this year in two departments may cause a thorough investigation of the matter, and then, perhaps, something like order may be evolved from out the present chaos. We are all willing to be patient, if only in the end wrong is made right, and what was obscure is made clear.

The question of a common matriculation examination for entrance into all the provincial universities is again assuming considerable proportions. The Educational Department proposal of last year to institute such an examination was so strongly opposed as to necessitate its being dropped for the time being. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto has, we understand, been in correspondence with the heads of other universities, with a view of reviving the matter on the lines of the discarded scheme of the Educational Department. Prof. Loudon, alive as always to the best interests of the University, will present a plan whereby the examination will be conducted by representatives of the Educational Department and the University of Toronto. THE VARSITY wishes to make it known with no uncertain sound that Prof. Loudon's plan, and not the Vice-Chancellor's, is the one that will receive our support.

## A LOST WORK.

[BY THE SANCTUM PHILOSOPHER.]



DELIVING among the débris of the University Library last Saturday morning, one of the workmen stumbled upon what proved to be the charred remains of a curious book. The fiery ordeal through which it had passed had rendered it almost illegible and unrecognizable. After a careful examination, however, its antique form, its quaint parchment resembling the skin of human beings, and its marvellous contents proclaimed the work to be one of rare and priceless antiquity. Its existence was probably unknown even to the librarian, as it does not appear to be mentioned upon the University catalogue. The title-page is so obliterated that the names both of author and work remain illegible. From the still readable fragments the book appears to be the marvellous tale of a lost tribe of Indians and the story of their decadence. The tale is told in the form of an epic poem, and with a graphic force that proclaims the unknown author to have been a poet of the highest quality.

The opening pages of the book contain a fine and idyllic description of the tribe that had passed away :—

In the days of dream and shadow,  
In the vistas of the by-gone,  
In the prehistoric epoch,  
Dwelt of yore a mighty people,  
Dwelt a mighty tribe of Indians.  
Many names, I ween, they bore them,  
Mystic titles deep with meaning,  
Jun-yahs, Seen-yaws, Oon-dah-grad-utes,  
And they lived within a wigwam,  
Tall and stately, built of lime-stone,  
Metamorphic rocks and felspar,  
Gneiss, hornblendic scist and basalt,  
By the hands of cunning crafts-men.  
Here throughout the snows of winter  
Live the tribe in peace united,  
And they dug them for their sustenance  
Plants of an exotic nature  
Brought from Greece into their valleys;  
On these Liddel roots they fed them.  
But when winter's rigor weakened  
And the vernal sunshine beckoned,  
Then they girt them on their blankets,  
Blankets of a prescient blackness,  
Wrought by cunning hand of fairies  
And retailed to them at profit.  
And they laid them on their helmets,  
With the nodding plumes above them,  
Crinal plumes of sombre darkness,  
Scalps of many a by-gone battle.  
Then they hied them to the war-path  
In the balmy days of May-time.  
All throughout a lunar cycle  
Dipped the steel the warriors wielded  
Till the foe lay dead around them.  
Then they hied them hooping homeward,  
And the stars looked down upon them.  
Home they carried all their trophies,  
Glittering tin the mead of valor.  
But the noblest and the bravest,  
Still unsated with the slaughter,  
Sped again upon the war-path,  
'Mid the fading leaves of autumn.  
Many chiefs they had among them,  
Sages gray and venerable,  
Who no longer sought the war path,  
But who sat within the wigwam,  
Chewing roots and ever mumbling  
In a long-forgotten language.  
Yet the proudest of the chieftains  
Was a warrior great and mighty.  
Still he trod a double war-path,  
And they called him ever Mouph-tai.

He it was that led the sun-dance  
In the hazy days of autumn,  
When the children, the papooses,  
Sought admission to the warriors  
He it was that in the mystic  
Ceremonies of the autumn  
Tried the courage of the striplings,  
Tested them if they were worthy,  
Proved them as his future vassals;  
Gave them fond, paternal counsel,  
Taught them on the lawn to galop,  
Promised, as the mead of valor,  
That, if staunch, he'd teach them further,  
Teach them o'er the green to gamble.

Following this comes a long portion of the book which unfortunately is no longer readable, and probably lost forever. Where the story is again legible the author is found depicting the mystic rites of the sun-dance which he eulogized in the opening pages. As we read the account of the gruesome cruelties inflicted by the warriors of the tribe on the young braves, the explanation of the skin-like appearance of the parchment is revealed to us.

Always when the full moon glimmered  
Through the trees about the wigwam,  
Touching every tower with silver,  
Making all things weird and ghostly,  
Then the warriors donned their blankets,  
Met them in a solemn pow-wow  
Where they chewed whole bales of cotton  
Over who the bravest brave was  
In the days now long forgotten.  
And the wise ones, ever snoozing,  
Snored each time the same decision.  
When the great debate was finished  
And the last chestnut was roasted  
Then they seized the young papooses  
Bore them shrieking through the darkness  
To the cave beneath the wigwam  
Of the mystic Phi-a-wata.  
There they thought of all their misdeeds,  
Of the times they looked reproachful  
At the Seen-yaws when they smote them  
On the ear with whiz, the snowball,  
Of the times they'd dropped saliva  
On the fair and virgin campus,  
Of their canes, and gloves and whiskers.  
So their hearts were bowed with anguish,  
Loud they wailed in deep contrition.  
But within his sacred wigwam  
Sate the Mouph-tai calmly smoking,  
Heeding not their childish clamor.  
As he sits there slowly puffing  
Shadowy figures gather round him  
Wrapped in flowing torture mantles,  
Sable robes of awful meaning.

\* \* \* \*

In the sombre caves of torture,  
Underneath the grimy arches,  
'Midst a hundred flaring torches,  
Lie the pallid, quivering bodies  
Of the striplings waiting torment.  
For a moment all is silence,  
Then the Mouph-tais circle swiftly,  
Circle in the sacred sun-dance;  
Fiercer, swifter every moment  
In the Kay-a-Gee, the sun-dance.  
As they fly they strike the Freshment  
Blow on blow with blazing torches  
Till their skin is burnt and blackened  
Like the pine tree in the forest  
When the fire has breathed upon it;  
And they make them rise and join them  
In their mystic, flying circle,  
Till they fall down, sobbing, dying.

\* \* \* \*

The next part of the book contains what is at once the finest and saddest portion of the entire epic. The author tells, in his simple yet graphic style, the story of the tribe's decadence and the punishment inflicted by their tutelary deity :—

But a change came o'er the nation  
 For the sages they that mumbled,  
 In the long-forgotten language,  
 Said within their stagnant senate  
 "Let us look into the future  
 Let us elevate the nation."  
 And they brought upon the war-path  
 Blushing squaws of erudition.  
 But the warriors looked upon them  
 And forgot their ancient valour  
 As they looked upon the maidens.  
 They no longer on the war-path  
 Shouted they symbolic Hoop-la,  
 For the warrior's steel lay useless  
 And they softly sighed them Ha-there.  
 So the tribe was enervated  
 Till the feeblest of the fighters,  
 Craven dogs with sickly spirits,  
 Gathered in a prurient pow-wow,  
 And they croaked in coward accents:  
 "Let our valor go untested,  
 Let us have no mystic sun-dance."  
 Then they formed themselves a union,  
 And they made themselves a title,  
 From the mumblings of the sages  
 In the long-forgotten language,  
 Speaking of themselves as Antis.  
 But the few that yet were noble,  
 Christened them in scorn the Grannies.  
 But the weaker were the stronger  
 And the force of numbers triumphed  
 And the sun-dance was forgotten.  
 So the nation lingered broken,  
 All its valor enervated  
 Tyrannized by mumbling sages  
 In the long-forgotten language.  
 So they might have dwelt for ever  
 But the being of the cloud-land,  
 Manitou, the moving spirit,  
 Angered at their vile decadence,  
 Breathed his mighty wrath upon them,  
 Breathed the fire from out his cloud-land  
 And consumed all the wig-wam.  
 All its limestone blazed and tottered  
 All its felspar and its hasalt  
 Echoed to the sky in thunder,  
 All its gneiss and its hornblende  
 Melted into streaming lava,  
 And the warriors that were noble,  
 They that yearned them for the sun-dance  
 Looking sternly at the burning,  
 Gathered in their neighboring temple,  
 Gathered round the shrine of Mouph-tai  
 Gathered round his bier, and drank it.

The work closes with an appendage in which we learn that some fragment of the tribe yet remains steadfast in the customs of their ancestors. These, it appears, dwell within a mystic and hallowed temple, remote from the haunts of man, where they still practice the rites of their forefathers in all their primordial glory. Though this account is probably a mere legend, retold by the author from hearsay, it is extremely interesting, as showing that a lingering belief in the future revival of the sun-dance was yet harbored by the bolder warriors of the tribe:—

In each room within the temple  
 Hidden in a darkened corner  
 Underneath the coals and kindling  
 You will find a tattered fragment  
 Of the cloak of Phi-a-wata—  
 Of the mantle decked with pictures  
 Of the sun-dance done in coal-tar,  
 Touched up here and there with feathers,  
 Wrought in all the cunning fashions  
 Of the Wheight-khups and the Mouph-tais.  
 Once a year at darkest midnight  
 All the priests bring forth their fragments;  
 And the one that has the largest  
 Pins the rest about his shoulders,  
 Rohes himself in 'Wata's mantle.  
 And the forty dance the sun-dance  
 Underneath the trees till day dawn;

And the spirits long departed  
 Come once more to dance the sun-dance.  
 Dance the Kay-a-gee the sun-dance  
 As it was of yore and shall be  
 Till the squaws sit in the Council  
 And their chatter rules the Senate,  
 Till they make us all wear legging  
 Like their own of hideous blueness  
 And we all love tea and gossip  
 And the high-priced hats from Paris.  
 Here the tale of 'Wata ended  
 Phi-a-wata mystic Mouph-tai.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The first German meeting of the club was held in the usual place on Monday the 10th inst., and, like its English and French predecessors, was well attended and highly successful. Mr. A. L. Lafferty, '92, was unanimously chosen First Vice-President in the place of Mr. C. P. Bishop, resigned. All the vacant offices are now filled, and the Executive is placed in a position to do its work well.

It has been and is the aim of the club to bring before the members such authors as are not on the curriculum, or in the case of well-known writers to discuss their less-widely read works. In this way a more general and wider survey of French, German and English literature is obtained. That accounts for the fact that, though Schiller is perhaps the most popular German poet to both German and English readers, the works studied last Monday evening were two of his less important works.

Miss Wilson, '93, read a very well written essay on "The Robbers," in which she reviewed this representative of the "Sturm und Drang" period, touching at the same time upon the influence of that movement on Schiller. Mr. Leacock, '91, chose as a selection for his reading "Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer." To the seniors present this sounded as an echo of by-gone times, of the balmy day of one-time verdancy. Mr. Leacock read as a German would have done. The subject of Miss McQuat's essay was "Die Braut von Messina." In her absence it was read by Mr. Dockray, '91. In it Miss McQuat gave a concise abstract of the plot, interspersing it with quotations and criticism. This finished the programme and then followed conversation in German among the members of the club, Mrs. Fraser and Mr. Bremner aiding in that. Owing to the postponement of the meeting yesterday that of next Monday will be an English meeting, when Carlyle and his works will be discussed.

#### SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

All the third year men are to be seen sporting Tam O'Shanter. Where the idea originated, or what the arguments in its favor are, no one seems to know.

One redeeming feature about the exterior aspect of the School of Science is the new terrace which is being built around the building. It is a much needed improvement and might well be followed by others.

Since the new University library has been opened on the top floor, the Practical Science students are favored with the presence of the gowned arts (of both sexes), and it is needless to say that this is highly appreciated.

The principal topic around the S.P.S. is the Engineers' Dinner. The committee is working industriously, and no trouble will be spared to make it a success. It was decided at a mass meeting a few days ago to send a representative from the engineers to the McGill University dinner.

At last the heating apparatus is complete and in full operation, and the lecture and drafting rooms are now quite comfortable. It is rumored about the corridors, that now, since the heating arrangements are finished, Graham will, at the earliest possible moment, have the deed of the building made out in his own name.

# The Varsity

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BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HE Literary Society met as usual last Friday evening and held a long and interesting meeting. Several important matters came up, arousing very lively discussion, and the speaking was at times of a high order. Owing, however, to the number of notices of motion to be inserted, we shall be able to give only a very brief account of the proceedings.

The first matter to come before the society, always excepting the multitudinous notices called forth by the approaching constitution meeting, was Mr. McKellar's motion concerning the Medical Society meetings. After some opposition the motion was passed in a much softened down form. This matter settled, Mr. Walker introduced the amendment to the "Rules of Order," of which he had given notice at the last meeting. This was carried almost unanimously. Mr. W. P. Thompson then, in the absence of Mr. Ferguson, brought forward the motion to grant twenty-five dollars to the Association Football Club. After considerable discussion, in which the arguments were all on the one side, and the enthusiasm all on the other, this, too, was carried by a very fair majority.

After these motions had been disposed of, Mr. C. A. Stuart brought up the matter of the conversazione, and a committee was appointed to confer with the General Committee and to devise some event to fill the place of the conversat. for this year. The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Donald, McLaren, Barker, McNicol, Walker, Kirkpatrick, G. H. Ferguson and A. M. Stewart.

The Mock Parliament was then proceeded with. The

Minister of Canals and Railways, Mr. McKellar, introduced his bill, and a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Evans, Knox, Godfrey and Bowles were the most prominent combatants. Finally, under the persuasions of the ministers, the meeting, by a very narrow majority, decided to take over the various railway systems in Canada. This ended the legislation of the evening. After some further skirmishing the House and the society adjourned simultaneously.

The notices of motion are as follows:—

By Mr. A. M. Stewart, "That Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article II. be struck out, and that the following be substituted: '1. The society shall consist of Ordinary, Honorary and Life members. 2. Life members shall consist of such Ordinary members as have paid four years' membership fees to the funds of the society. 3. Honorary members shall consist of (1) all ex-presidents of the society, (2) such other gentlemen as have already been elected Honorary members, or may hereafter, having been nominated at least one week beforehand, be elected by a vote of five-sixths of the members presents at any regular meeting of the society.' The same to be Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Article II."

By Mr. A. M. Stewart:—"That clauses 6, 7, and 8, of Article II. be struck out, and that the following be substituted: 'No ceremony of nomination and election shall be necessary for admission to this society, but all persons qualified for admission shall be considered as admitted and as in possession of all the rights of members in virtue of this and without having to be elected members.' The same to be clause 4 of Article II., clauses 9 and 10 being numbered 5 and 6, and that in accordance with this change the following alterations be made in other parts of the Constitution, namely, that in clause 6, Article III., the words 'He shall keep . . . made by him' be changed so as to read 'He shall keep a roll-book in which shall be entered each payment of fees made by each member,' and that clause 2, Article VII. be struck out.

"And that in view of this change, and of the greater importance thereby attaching to clause 1, Article I., the said clause be worded more precisely as follows: 'The society shall consist of (a) male students in active attendance at University College or at the School of Practical Science; (b) Male graduates or under-graduates of the University of Toronto, and the extent of class (a) shall be determined by the official lists of students registered as in attendance, and that of class (b) by the official lists of graduates and under-graduates.'"

By Mr. McKellar:—"That Article VIII., section 1, be amended to read as follows: 'Alterations in the laws shall be discussed only at the first meeting in March, and at such other meetings as the General Committee may appoint.'"

By Mr. McNicol:—"That Article III., section 1, subsection (a), be amended to read as follows: 'The officers of the society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Curator, a Corresponding Secretary, a Historical Secretary, a Secretary of Committees, etc.;" and that the following section be inserted in the same Article, after section 8: 'The Historical Secretary shall keep a file of THE VARSITY, and a copy of each edition of the Constitution, and of all business publications of the society. He shall keep also a book in which he shall enter, in chronological order, all important matters which are brought up for discussion in the society from time to time, a record of all the athletic events of the College, and of all matches played by each of the clubs, and all such other events as are of general importance or of general interest to the student body. These records shall be called the Varsity Annals.'"

By Mr. Davis:—"That whereas it has been customary in the election of councillors of the society to declare elected a certain number of those standing highest at the polls, a clause be inserted in the constitution to the effect that each candidate shall be placed in competition with the opposing candidate of his year."

By Mr. Evans:—"That Article I., clause 4, be amended to read as follows: 'No controverted point in religion shall be admitted for discussion in the society.'"

By Mr. Standing:—"That section 9, Article II., of the constitution be amended by the addition of the clause: 'And no ordinary member shall be entitled to vote or to be elected to office at the annual meeting unless he shall have paid his fees at least two weeks before the date of that meeting.'"

By Mr. C. A. Stuart:—"That Article VI. be struck out entirely."

By Mr. Evans:—"That Article VII., section 1, be amended to read as follows: 'The annual subscription shall be \$1.'"

By Mr. Robinson:—"That to Article V. the following section be added: 'The annual meeting shall be held during the Michaelmas Term, or before the third Friday in December.'"

By Mr. Stringer:—"That in Article III., section 5, as now amended, be inserted after the words 'for at least four days' the words 'or cause to be published in THE VARSITY of the week.'"

By Mr. Hellems:—"That in printing the constitution the list of ordinary members be omitted."

#### NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Probably the largest meeting the Natural Science Association ever had was held last Tuesday afternoon in the Biological Building, the President, Dr. Graham Chambers, B.A., in the chair. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. W. Ross, B.A., the matter of drawing up regulations, *re* the granting of the McMurrich medal, was given into the hands of a committee composed of the Executive and Dr. Acheson, said committee to report at the next regular meeting.

A motion of Dr. W. L. Miller to have the office of First Vice-President open to undergraduates led to much discussion and was at length ruled out of order. Biology then won a well-fought engagement with chemistry, the result of which was the unanimous election of Dr. W. T. Miller to the position of First Vice-President, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Jenkins, B.A.

Mr. T. McCrae, '91, read an excellent paper based on a criticism in the *Edinburgh Review* on the recent researches and speculations of Professors Eimer and Weisser, dwelling more particularly on Professor Eimer's work on "Organic Evolution."

Mr. F. R. Lilhe, '91, Mr. A. J. Hunter, '91, and Dr. W. T. Miller followed, and, in thanking Mr. McCrae, made some remarks on the subject, giving precisely the meaning of and the position held by the theories of evolution to-day. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

#### THE Y.W.C.A. RECEPTION.

The reception given on Saturday afternoon by the Y.W.C.A. to the young ladies of the first year, though an innovation, was a startling success. Notwithstanding the rain, about four o'clock a merry gathering had assembled in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A. building. The seniors acted as hostesses to the freshmen, who were conducted hither by protecting sophomores, while the juniors played a no less important *role* as waiters. The time passed very quickly and pleasantly; an informal musical programme was contributed by Miss Keys, Miss Platt, Miss Teskey and Miss Telfer. Some of the men in the basement in a vigorous attempt to be funny turned out the gas much to the amusement of the ladies who thought it so extremely clever (?). When six o'clock came, each and all felt that in some measure this social meeting had approached the happy times in the old room at the Varsity, which, though the cause of much complaint on account of its narrowness, yet gave an intimacy of acquaintance now almost impossible.

#### A MEDICAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—At the meeting for the election of medical editors for THE VARSITY, the editor-in-chief of that paper, in a few remarks, asked if we had no "grievances." This set the writer thinking, and, in a short time, he had succeeded in jotting down grievance topics sufficient to fill the space allowed the Medical Department of THE VARSITY for some considerable time to come.

Among our chief grievances is one which has existed for years and still we are powerless to help ourselves. We refer to the "ticket system." By this we mean that, for everything we do or have in connection with our medical education, we must buy a ticket, and that too at a most exorbitant price. Some choice in the matter might reconcile us to the existing state of affairs, but of this we have none, being obliged to take the bad with the good. To render this more apparent, I might say that, for every set of lectures there is a representative ticket which every student, in some part of his course, *must* buy, and, although it is possible and altogether probable that he does not desire to take the lectures, still, he must buy the ticket or be deprived of the privilege of writing on his different examinations.

If it were possible for a student to take only such lectures as he considered would be instructive to him and run the risk of getting the rest of the work up without the aid (?) of the professors, we would not complain; but such a course would not be allowed, for, as is generally known, there would be singularly few tickets which the student would consider it necessary to buy. Again, some one may say, would not the student run a risk of being "plucked" if he were allowed to follow this course? Most certainly not, it is because he is *forced* to pay for tickets representing certain lectures and thus in a way compelled to take these lectures and so waste valuable time in endeavouring to obtain *some* knowledge from these "matured intellects" that he runs this most disagreeable risk. This is a fact, for it has been observed that those students who paid particular attention to the lectures and were most regular in their attendance were those who were generally disappointed at the results of the examinations.

There is one set of lectures which the writer was foolish enough to attend, and which (if he had not referred to some *authority* on the subject) would have conveyed to him the impression that the expression, "but more of this hereafter," contained all the information which was to be obtained on the subject. Would it not look nice for a candidate on an examination, in answer to a question, to say, "but more of this hereafter"? The probability is that the disgusted examiner would give him a splendid opportunity to give more of it some time after the supplementals.

Other of our professors (the vast majority) give us a rehash of our own textbooks. They have evidently forgotten that the old style of medical student has passed away, and that the present generation stay in at night and "seek after knowledge," and have therefore read, on some other occasion, what they receive in the lectures. Give us something out of the books which an ordinary medical student cannot possess, Doctors, and we'll not grudge paying for our tickets or taking time to attend what would otherwise prove interesting lectures.

One would think that some of our professors did not believe in the advancement of medical science, for they give the same old material year after year, and some of the note-books out of which the lecturing material is obtained look as if they had originally belonged to the last generation and the material which they contain does not always change the impression. Others again don't use note-books, which is a very healthy sign (showing that they are at least acquainted with their subject), but their manner of delivery might be improved.

On the other hand, we have some of the best men in the Dominion, to whom it is highly instructive to listen,

and to miss whose lectures is an irreparable loss. These professors are "up" in the most modern theories, and don't consider it wrong to use the fine abilities for the advancement of the students, and the students have all the more respect for them, as is testified by their large attendance and perfect attention.

In thus writing, it has not been our object to belittle the school. If we were writing of other schools in the Province, we would say things which would throw all the above derogatory remarks into the shade. We believe the University Medical College, our college, to be the college of the Province, and, if not at present, shortly to be, the best in Canada. But our college is not perfect, and some of the defects have been pointed out in the above, having as their object the general improvement of the college.

MEDICO.

## ON CLASS SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—I always think it a pity that the stern pressure of college work forbids, so much as it does, the exercise of the mind in affairs of the world round about one. I do not think that the benefits of University education arise so much from what we study at the University as from what we acquire inductively from the lives and words of the other students and the Faculty.

Thus far I think I am supported by your able correspondent in the last VARSITY, Miss C. Ross, but I believe I must differ from her, to some extent, in her opinion of the benefit which is to accrue to the class societies from the membership of the ladies. Her very text, viz.: "Just as two eyes are necessary in order to get a true perspective, so must all questions be viewed from a womanly, as well as a manly, standpoint if we would arrive at the truest conclusion," illustrates truly enough the "brightness," but also the weakness, of a certain kind of womanly reasoning. The only woman to whom I have ever listened who could effectually combine womanly beauty of metaphor and simile with logical exactness of deduction, is Frances E. Willard. The "bright woman," from whom Miss Ross quotes, had womanly brightness of simile, but her logic is very bad. Two eyes may be necessary to true perspective, but there is no necessity that one should be a masculine and the other a feminine eye. It seems to me that a man and a woman should be able to arrive at no truer conclusion than two men or two women. Before we can prove that the ladies as such bring a new element into the intellect of our class societies we must prove that womanly intellect is of a different cast from ours; and I would respectfully point out that just now every woman would like to prove that womanly intellect can fill just exactly everyone of those spheres in which the sterner sex has hitherto reigned supreme.

Then I would respectfully ask, what intellectual impetus have the ladies actually given to the meetings of our class societies? One or two essays have been read which, however good, could, I think, have been equalled in either the texture of the wit or the beauty and soundness of the logic and composition, by the other side of the house. As for speech-making, they haven't done it. Some will say: "We hope they won't."

And the benefit to the ladies themselves seems to me equally problematic. The class societies merely give them the opportunity of sitting and hearing the men talk—I won't add that this is a reversal of the nature of things. If the ladies had societies of their own how different this would be.

Of course all this is outside of the consideration of class receptions, which I would prefer to see given by the two class societies of '91 or '92 or '93 for their common benefit, or by one to the other.

As to the objection that the fact of the ladies taking but one course prevents them from contact with minds in

other courses, I would ask, how does the class society remedy this evil? Then there are already signs that female bondage to language is breaking, and, indeed, no one imagines that it is to continue forever.

I very much like Miss Ross' closing paragraph and think that it could be enlarged upon with great profit. It contains the germ of a brilliant idea.

A. McMILLAN.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—The men of the class of '93, at least those of us who are taking classics, have a real grievance that falls not lightly on our shoulders already overburdened with work.

After passing *honorably* in all our first year subjects, viz., classics, mathematics, English, and chemistry or geology, we are politely requested by the Senate to take second year pass French (instead of physics according to the old curriculum); while those of us who do not know any French at all are allowed the agreeable and fascinating option of taking first year French in connection with our second year honor work and second year French in our third year. This certainly is an injustice that might be remedied. In our first year, French was not on the course, chemistry or geology taking its place, while physics was the subject required for the second year. In all fairness will it be too much to ask the Senate to allow us to take either (1) first year French in our second year, or (2) second year French in our third year, or (3) physics in our second year according to the old curriculum? Is all the hard work that was expended on chemistry last year to count for nothing? Is it to be as if we did not pass in it at all? In this way those who failed in chemistry are let off "scott free," taking French instead, while we who passed in that subject are forced to take French likewise.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will find space in your valuable paper for the above, and thanking you beforehand for the same, I remain, yours respectfully,

A SUFFERER.

## EXCHANGES.

The *Chronicle* and the *Argonaut* of the University of Michigan reach us this year under the name and style of the *Chronicle-Argonaut*. The consolidation of two such excellent papers as these were will doubtless prove beneficial to college journalism at Ann Arbor.

From the provinces down by the sea comes also the *King's College Record*, of Windsor, N.S., pleasingly romantic in its external appearance and containing a very interesting address, delivered at the King's College Centennial in June last, by Dr. Bourinot. May the shekels you require pour in till the editorial purse is overflowing.

University Federation in Ontario has had the effect of drawing renewed attention to the question in the Maritime Provinces. The *Dalhousie College Gazette* and other College papers of the East discuss the question not unfavorably. We are of course unacquainted with the details necessary to form a decisive opinion on the subject, but at first sight it would seem that one strong Maritime University would be highly desirable. In union there is strength.

The November number of *The Portfolio*, published by the students of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, has been received and perused with pleasure. Its motto, "*Vita sine literis mors est*," is evidently no "vain repetition," and, judging by the contents of the present number, our fair sisters of the Ambitious City are not likely to suffer spiritual death. But, dear girls, we abjure you to beware how you trifle with that "*old Port*" to which you refer in your editorial page. Too much of it might have a bad effect.

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

## THE SECOND ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS.

On Saturday afternoon the Second team of the Association Champions imitated the good example set them by the Second Rugby and the First Association team by winning the championship in their series. Their opponents were the Stanleys, who stand second in the series, and they succeeded in winning by the substantial score of three goals to one. The day was wet and the ground very slippery; a day to awaken no pleasurable emotions in the heart of the genuine footballer.

The game was commenced at 3.30, and during the first half-time the play was not very exciting. Though Varsity had the advantage in the play, they were able to score only one goal, Govanlock in the left making a brilliant run and scoring. There was more scoring after the change of ends. Orton and Moore on the right ran down the length of the field, passing the ball into Hooper, who sent in one of his lightning shots with good effect. With this advantage the home team began to play loosely, and the Stanleys, seizing the opportunity, scored from a carom off the wet and muddy boot of one of the Varsity defence. This aroused Varsity, as nothing else could do, and away went the whole forward line determined to score. Hooper and Govanlock took the sphere along the left, passed it over to Orton, who scored. The match thus ended. The Varsity had by long odds the best of the game, the Stanleys only getting one shot in on goal which was beautifully put out by Jackson, who by the way is a rattling fine goal-keeper.

The Second team are now receiving the congratulations on the brilliant scores they have so successfully scored. They have played five schedule matches, none of which they have lost. In all they have scored twenty-one goals to their opponent's four. Besides this, they lost one match to the Stanleys by three goals to two, and they defeated Bradford by 3 to 0. The points made are as follows: Varsity, 10; Stanleys, 7; Marlboros, 6; Victorias, 5; Strollers, 3; Brocks, 0.

## VARSITY VS. TRINITY.

According to principles developed in my early youth, I feel the greatest contempt and abhorrence for those studious frameworks, who take little or no interest in the sports of their college. Although not an active participant, I take a keen interest in all departments of athletics, more especially Rugby football. While wandering aimlessly across the lawn, last week, I accidentally overheard some festive enthusiast murmur "Trinity"! The word fell upon my ear with peculiar and indescribable charm, like the murmur of a fountain playing in the midst of roses. "Trinity"! 'Twas the name for which my soul had panted for years, as the hart panteth for the water-brooks. I listened further and heard that Varsity and Trinity would meet at Trinity on the following Thursday. But where was Trinity? Never in all my limited reading had my vision been gladdened by seeing the celestial word in print. I asked my friends about it, but they were ignorant as I. I rushed to the library and examined all the maps and records, but I could nowhere find Trinity. Nevertheless I was confident it existed somewhere; that the symmetry and perfection of our planetary system would be incomplete without it; in fact, I was overwhelmed with the conviction that it not only existed somewhere, but that, wherever it was, it was a great and glorious educational centre; and that the golden orchard of the Hesperides was but a poetical synonym for an ideal like unto Trinity's moss-grown quad. But I was painfully perplexed because I could nowhere find Trinity, and just as the agony of anxiety was culminating in a frenzy of despair, my blessed music teacher saved me. She casually told me, in accents sweet and mellow, that she had taken a musical degree at Trinity. Ah! Rapture! I followed the clue and, on the day appointed for the struggle, she guided my willing footsteps over the thistle-grown cow-pastures of Trinity's domain.

Having taken up a position near the college pump, I became keenly interested in the game, which was already in progress. I found upon inquiry that Varsity was strengthened by having the services of several of the celebrated second fifteen. The aggregation was named and placed as follows:—

*Back:* Gilmour; *Halves:* Senkler, McKay, Bunting; *Quarter:* McClean; *Wings:* Moss, Lucas, Burson, McLaughlin; *Forwards:* Boyd, Clayes, Vickers, Cronyn, Lash, McCrac.

The play on both sides seemed to be what is denominated as ragged by the initiated, and when Trinity's satellites, fanned by the balmy breezes from the adjacent brewery, scored twice in quick succession, my soul was beset with fears of degradation and defeat. But soon the tide of fortune changed; the pluck, determination, skill, and fleetness of our noble fifteen overcame all opposition, and their efforts were crowned with the glorious halo of success. Clayes, Moss and McCrae were chiefly instrumental in scoring the points, while McClean skilfully kicked the pig-skin over the bar. The score at the conclusion stood 16 to 13 in favour of Varsity. The referee, Mr J. Smellie, told me himself, and his words seemed like the soft sweet accents of an angel's whisper in the bright joyous dream of sleeping innocence. And ere another moon shall wax and wane, or, at least, ere the modest violets of early spring shall ope their beauteous eyes, desolation and silence will have returned to the wilderness of Trinity, and the memories of the day will have been lost among the traditions of the past. Hail! Trinity; it is our earnest wish that, far along in the dim vista of ages yet to come, your deserted corridors may echo with the footsteps of myriads, and your reputation may yet extend far beyond the weeds around your college fence.

## SPORTING NOTES.

The match in Rosedale on Saturday, between picked teams from Eastern and Western Ontario, resulted in an easy victory for the West by 6 goals to 0. McLay, Thomson and Forrester, of the Varsity team, were in the Western team.

The Mathematical and Natural Science men of '92 played a match on the lawn Thursday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 3 to 2. The paraffin-chewers are anxious to meet the disciples of Euclid at as early a date as possible, hoping to reverse the score.

A trip to Chatham and Detroit will eventuate next week. Vacancies in the Varsity team will be filled by men from other city teams. The team will play in Detroit on Thursday, the 27th, American Thanksgiving Day, and on Saturday in Chatham. On Friday the boys will be tendered a reception by the Chatham boys. A great treat is in store, as the Chatham and Detroit players are all fine fellows.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

The graduates of Yale number 13,444, one-half of whom are living.

The Northwestern University supports a life-saving station on Lake Michigan.

Harvard has 16,930 graduates, of whom George Bancroft, the historian, a member of the class of 1817, is the oldest survivor.

The *College Man*, of New Haven, Conn., an inter-collegiate journal, offers prizes of \$50 and \$25 respectively for the best and second best essays written by an undergraduate of any college.

One of Ann Arbor's students has been appointed to a professorship in Heidelberg University. This is the first instance on record in which an American has been appointed to a chair in a German university.

## MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

There are sixty-eight lady undergraduates in attendance at college this year.

Miss Watt read an essay on Sidney's "Apology for Poesy" at Prof. Alexander's first Senior English Seminary.

The ladies of Moulton College entertained their co-religionists of McMaster Hall to dinner on Thanksgiving Day.

Hammill, '91, was home last week to attend the funeral of his father. He has the sincerest sympathy of all his friends.

Scott, '91, of THE VARSITY staff is laid up with typhoid fever, contracted while in Montreal on the Inter-collegiate debate.

The Class of '91 will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 26. The election of officers will be the important item of business.

On Friday the lady undergraduates were delighted to receive a call from Miss Ryckman and Miss Scott of '90 who spent Thanksgiving in the city.

The invitations issued by The Association Football Club, for their match on the lawn yesterday, were among the neatest ever gotten out by any organization around college.

Messrs. V. A. Sinclair, '92, and C. H. Mitchell, '92, spent Thanksgiving Day by taking a walking trip to the Caledon Mountains, a distance of nearly forty miles, which they walked in about nine and a-half hours.

The cross-country run will take place to-morrow. It is expected that a large field will enter. The course will be the same as in past years, from Rosedale to Oulcott's. Dinner will be served at the end of the run at the usual price.

The Y. W. C. A. had their general meeting last Wednesday, under the leadership of Miss Watt and Miss Hillock. The subject for discussion was the fourth chapter of Ephesians, and a number took part. The meeting next Wednesday is on "Influence" and will be led by Miss Carter and Miss Young.

The Political Science Club of '93 held its first regular meeting on Monday the 10th inst. The subject of debate was, "Resolved that the disadvantages of the division of labor are greater than the advantages." The question was very ably discussed, the affirmative side being upheld by Messrs. Clary and Hunt, and the negative by Messrs. Bull and Craig. The quality of this debate leads us to the conclusion that '93 will have a flourishing society in connection with this course. The Honorary President, Prof. Ashley, closed the meeting with a short critical address.

The Junior, Sophomore and Freshman Classes are arranging for their annual banquets.

The Glee Club had a very large practice last week, seventy-three members being present. This was the largest one in the Club's history. A concert was given by the Club in Leslieville last night, a report of which will appear next week. Several other invitations have been received. Regular practice is held every Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

CLASS OF '94.—At a meeting of the class, held on Wednesday afternoon, the following were elected: Musical Director, M. Blythe; Poet, Miss Durand; Athletic Director, J. C. Hamilton; Historians, Miss Bain and T. W. McKay; Orator, W. P. Reeve; Critic, W. Griffith; Prophet, G. H. Levi; Judge, C. C. Stuart. Besides the reading of an original poem by Miss Durand, the poet of the year, a number of matters of business were brought up and discussed. It was decided to hold a reception in the University Y. M. C. A. Parlors on Saturday evening, Nov. 29, open to all the members of the class to afford them an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with one another.

Y.M.C.A.—Sir Daniel Wilson addressed the students last Thursday afternoon. One of the largest meetings of the term greeted him. This is as it should be, for Sir Daniel is always ready to help us in our work. His address was on Social Purity, and was one of the most interesting and profitable addresses we have ever had on the subject, and was listened to with wrapt attention throughout. A collection was taken up in behalf of the International Committee's work, which amounted to about \$12.

Next Thursday, the 20th, the delegates to the Inter-collegiate Missionary Alliance Convention, held in Montreal last week, will report. In addition to this, Mr. Cossum, the Travelling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Missionary Movement, will be present and give an address. Last week being the week of prayer for young men throughout the world, an informal prayer meeting was held almost every evening in the building. The Bible training class met Sunday afternoon as usual. There were about a dozen present.

The Political Science Association of '92 met on the 5th inst. and resolved itself into a society for the prevention of cruelty to theories, debating the subject: "Resolved that the Mercantile Theory has been unjustly condemned." The subject was well handled by Messrs. Loughheed, Bethune and Cooper. The arguments seemed in favor of the affirmative. On 13th this society met again, when Messrs. McDonald and Sinclair argued

that the merits of Adam Smith have been over-estimated; Mr. Bunting opposing this idea. The affirmative showed that Smith did not create political economy; that he did not deal with universal principles to any great extent; that most of his ideas were borrowed, and that he has received too much credit. Mr. Bunting maintained that Smith's great name is deserved, that his doctrines have influenced statesmen all over Europe and that "The Wealth of Nations" was the first book in which the science was treated in a systematic form. Professor Ashley presided at both meetings, and his remarks were very instructive. It is expected that Hon. David Mills will take the chair at the next meeting.

## DI-VARSITIES.

Prof. in Latin—"Mr. R., 'dic' is the contraction of what word?" Sleepy Freshman, (who is not looking on his book)—"Richard, sir."—*Ex.*

Doxology as sung by the Freshmen: Praise '94 from whom all blessings flow, Praise her, all Freshmen, here below; Praise her great name, ye verdant host, Praise '94, or be forever lost.—*Ex.*

*Pater*: Sam, can't you set around square in your chair? *Sam*: No sir. *Pater*: Well, why not? *Sam*: 'Cause you can't sit a round square.—*Yale Record.*

*Jack*: "I'll never smoke in the presence of a lady again." *Tom*: "Why not, if she doesn't object?" *Jack*: "I was once smoking while with a lady and began blowing rings. She slipped her finger through one and considered herself engaged.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

## A FORWARD GAME.

A Senior nursing his first mustache,  
A Vassar maiden on the "mash."  
Quoth he, to chaff her, "I've heard they row,  
Play baseball, swim, and bend the bow;  
But, really now, I'd like to know,  
If they play football at Vassar?"

He smole a smile that was sharp and keen,  
She blushed a blush that was hardly seen,  
And thought him just a little mean,  
Thus trying to surpass her.

But she straightway blushed a deeper red,  
While the sunlight danced on her golden head;  
With an artful look in her eye, she said,  
Gazing modestly on the ground—

"'Tis awfully rough to tackle and run,  
And one's complexion is soiled by the sun,  
But once and awhile, for the sake of the fun,  
At Vassar we do touch down."

The senior nor left, nor fled his place,  
But "tackled" her gently about the waist,  
She whispered "held," with a winning grace,  
And then touched down for safety.—*Ex.*

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

No. 8.

## Editorial Comments.



THE Senate has recognized the justness of the memorial of the lecturers in Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish for representation on the Councils, and has requested the Government to take steps to secure such representation.

An expression of opinion on the part of the Senate having been asked by the Government, that body, the necessary expression having been obtained, will doubtless immediately proceed to carry out the views of the Senate. The principle being virtually accepted, the only question now to be decided is that of how the necessary representation can be given. Two modes of procedure are open. Amendatory legislation may be introduced whereby, contrary to the present law, lecturers may be allowed on the Councils as well as professors, or the present lecturers may be appointed professors. To our mind the latter is by far the best and fairest plan.

The Act provides for professorships in Latin, French and German in University College and of Italian and Spanish in the University of Toronto. These places must be filled some time, and now seems a very opportune time for so doing. By appointing the present lecturers to the vacant professorships the department in question will receive the representation they require. What need is there then for any further legislation?

It is but justice to the departments hitherto without representation that professors be appointed. They are probably the largest in the College, and, without a doubt, of the highest importance. Their close connection with the whole school system of the province gives them an importance far beyond the other departments, and makes it imperative that they should be most adequately equipped. As to numbers, everybody knows that there are more honor students in Moderns than in any other department, while Latin has more pass students than any other. Under the new curriculum this superiority in numbers will be even greater than at present. What reason is there for not giving such large and important departments the same status allowed to others?

Moreover, it is simple justice to the present lecturers. Why should amendatory legislation be necessary in their case and not in that of those in charge of Political Science, of Chemistry, of Orientals, or of any other department? In suggesting that such is necessary in the present instance there seems to be a reflection on the lecturers; but if so, the reflection goes farther—to the very University of Toronto, as it so happens that the gentlemen in question are all graduates of that University. They have been in sole charge of very important and difficult work for a number of years; nothing has been, nor can be, said against the manner in which they have performed their duty; they are our own graduates, and yet they have been forced to occupy an inferior position. As to salary, they make no demand. To those who know how the Moderns men are obliged to

work, it seems very strange that they, with more lectures than any others in the College, should receive the least pay. This state of affairs as regards position and salary has continued long enough, and a change is absolutely necessary. Justice to the University of Toronto, to its graduates, to the departments, to the lecturers and to the students, demands it. It must not ask in vain.

We are glad to observe that the movement towards the formation of a Classical Association has now taken definite shape. A circular has been issued by Mr. Hutton and Mr. Dale calling a meeting of the Classical Masters of the Province in the Biological Building on December 29th, at 8 p.m. The splendid success which has attended the efforts of the Modern Languages Association justifies the expectation that similar results will follow from the organization which will then be formed, especially when we consider that the necessities of the situation are even greater than in the case of Modern Languages. Nothing less than a complete revolution in methods of elementary classical instruction is required if the languages of Greece and Rome are to retain their place in our educational system. The first and greatest difficulty is to remove the prejudice against them which the hard, mechanical, lifeless method hitherto obtaining in our High Schools has naturally produced in the minds of a majority of those who seek higher education. This can only be done gradually by the inauguration of a rational system in which pronunciation will occupy as important a place as it does in the study of Moderns, and which will, therefore, make the beginner know and feel that he is learning a language, not deciphering hieroglyphics. The present situation is critical, and the efforts of the Classical Association will be watched with deep interest by all who have faith in the educative value of the ancient languages and literature.

We have learned of an incident which occurred during the past week which emphasizes the remarks made in a recent issue on the evils arising from "Duality of office in the University." In the first year there are a large number who wish to pursue an honor course in Science. The curriculum allows all such to substitute Hodge's Course in Scientific German for a portion of the work in Pass German in both the first and second years. A petition signed by more than twenty Science students was presented to the lecturer in German with the very reasonable request that provision be made for lectures. The petitioners met with a refusal, and are thereby deprived of what was and is their right. They must either worry through the work with the undesirable prospect of a "star" in the spring, and great disadvantages in their course, or attend lectures in German, which will not be of so much practical value to them in their course. This action was doubtless due not to Mr. Vandersmissen's unwillingness, but to the impossibility of his devoting any more of his time than at present to German. With the new fellow in Moderns this may be changed, but it is clear that as regards the interests of the students duality of office is a curse.

## SONNET.

As when a mother's tender-reaching hand  
Removes the baby-clasp and shows the track  
It needs must go alone, it glances back,  
Scarce knowing how without her help to stand,  
And clutches vainly at the sweeping skirt,  
Then staggers forward, fearful lest it fall,  
So I, a little one, in losing all  
Of thee, O friend, who guarded me from hurt,  
Who led me through the years, day after day,  
Unconsciously supported, clinging fast  
To thy great strength, like as the child at last  
Perceiving whence the aid has come, it may  
No longer have, do stumble silent on  
Unto dim depths where never yet hope shone.

EVELYN DURAND.

## EARTH, AIR, FIRE AND WATER.

BY A THEOLOG.

Now they are fairly entered on their years, you see how each school of Theologs is adapted to the element in which it labors. Here first is the rock-loving Knoxonian. He delves on, weather always permitting, at the bottom of his Spadina Ave. shaft. The hard fruits of his subterranean labor are seen in the Homiletical Department of the College museum. The cases are rich in doctrinal specimens—ecclesiastical ores, valuable and invaluable, and religious sandstones. Brimstone specimens of untold value are cabined for reference. Heresy-analysis by fire goes on under the visitor's eye. Patience unbounded has produced a faultless classification of the products of such mining heroes as Calvin, Knox and Luther. In pity regard these obscure geologists in recesses too deep for the finding of jewels, too heavily-walled for music, too sunless for flowers, too narrow for recreation. The crowning joy of the grave aspirants within is to learn to rap in a masterly way the Silurian and Devonian strata of Revelation, and to descant on the everlasting utility of the churches' coal-measures.

The following notes from authentic source will serve the purpose of a visit to the centre of ærial learning, on the S.W. corner of Queen's Park: All questions relating to light and shade, the reflection and refraction of dim religious light; the relations between the human soul and monotone; the laws of cloud form High and Low; the importance of air to the life of the church; studies in clerical voice-registers; how to hypnotise congregations by sonorous delivery; the art of establishing communication between high-box pulpits and people on the earth; Rarefaction of atmosphere at various pulpit altitudes; how to lighten theology and inflate the ecclesiastical balloon; experiments in air navigation; (a heavy atmosphere favorable to the success of such experiments fills and surrounds the College building).

The Victorian will soon be here. In the meantime he studies in his high temperature the properties of heat, and heat as a motor in religious life. First there is the whole theory of religious Spontaneous Combustion to master. And Voluntary Combustion is not neglected, for each graduate must be able to produce in the coldest season a vigorous religious movement. The science of applying hot theological fomentations to communities to reduce church debts is mastered in the fourth year. The mercury is not allowed to fall below 75° around the College, so that since the cheaper scheme of heating by Liberal Fire went out of use, the steam heat consumes a big educational fund. The course in Pulpit Athletics insures a steady, fervid bodily heat in the preacher. (There is no option here—all students must take this course.) All the College songs are of the "Turn or burn" ring, and are sung with feverish enthusiasm.

Now note the fishy instinct of the McMaster theolog.

Marine athletes are trained there! He delves not in the earth as the Presbyterian; he works not for any mastery of air navigation as the Episcopalian; he is out of his element amid the glow and heat of Wesley's Vulcan fires. He is an amphibian learning to spout—whale-like; merrily disporting in his element, water-proof as the porpoise; shark-like digesting a whole 15th century theology, cutting through Calvinist sea-depths with the speed of a sword-fish; emerging uninjured and victorious from the slippery coils of every devil-fish heresy of whatever type. In this element, salt or fresh, he will be a Sea King.

## IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Having in mind the fact that at the public debate, to be held on the 28th of the month, "Imperial Federation" is to be the topic of discussion, it may not be amiss to call attention to the "Study of Imperial Federation," by J. Castell Hopkins, which has just issued from the press of C. Blackett Robinson, in neat pamphlet form. The study shows a deal of thoughtful research, and the arguments are concisely presented and clearly brought out.

In Part I., Mr. Hopkins briefly describes the origin of the Imperial Federation League, and outlines the objects it desires to compass. He endeavors to show by quotations from numerous colonial and imperial statesmen that the scheme is both practicable and desirable in the opinions of men who are no mean authorities. In Part II., he presents arguments to show the results which would flow from Imperial Federation, under three heads: (1) It would afford a combination for defence, (2) It would facilitate co-operation in trade, (3) It would tend to a gradual consolidation of political relations. The weak point in his argument seems to be that he does not satisfactorily establish the proposition that these are desirable ends, before he attempts to prove that Imperial Federation would effect them. The second proposition all people would admit to be a desirable end, viz., that better trade relations are very desirable for Canada, but the first and the last propositions require very substantial argumentative backing before thoughtful men and women will accept them as desirable.

Mr. Hopkins' attempt to answer the very pertinent question: "Why not stay as we are?" does not seem very satisfactory. He points to our manifest growth since our establishment as colonies, and declares that no *progressive* society, no living and *changing* constitutional system, such as ours is, can remain *stationary*." Most people will grant him that he is at least truthful in this statement. But since, under our colonial relationship, we have gone on developing and progressing (as he well points out) without Imperial Federation, it does seem probable that we might venture to expect a continuation of these blessings under the same relationship. His objections to both "Annexation" and "Independence" are well taken, though he does seem rather vigorous in his criticism of American institutions.

His argument as to the loss Canadian credit would sustain in the money market as a result of Independence is a potent one as against those who look to Independence as a desirable goal; and the arguments that unless the Empire is consolidated there is an imminent danger of the mercantile and naval supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race being wrested from her; and that Anglo-Saxon institutions may be forced to occupy a secondary place in the world owing to our loss of physical strength—these are arguments worthy of serious consideration. If by tariffs or other circumstances our much boasted *Great Britain* should be thrown entirely on her own resources we should soon realize her littleness. Should any combination of power succeed in shutting out raw material from the little Island she must soon succumb. In such a case an outlying empire would be highly desirable to Great Britain, at least; and if there were danger of the Anglo-Saxon race being conquered by piecemeal, as Mr. Hopkins seems to think there is, it must also be desirable to the colonies.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Remember Joshua Lemon, the old chap who died last year?  
Well, Josh told me a story once, perhaps you'd like to hear;  
I can't begin to give it in the slashing style he could,  
But this is something like the way the circumstances stood.

Some forty years ago Josh lived in township Maccabee,  
And there he worked at farming and at being school-trustee;  
He *worked*, for school-trustees those days had sometimes work  
to do,  
They added to their duties those of tax-collector too.

One quarter-day, when Josh was out collecting Section Four,  
He got two hundred dollars, or perhaps a trifle more—  
He stowed the cash at evening in an antiquated sock,  
And shut the doors and windows with his patent double lock.

A bull-dog slept within the house, whose enterprise was such  
That Josh's dreams were not disturbed by fears of burglars much,  
But towards the early morning he awakened with a start,  
He thought he heard some noises down about the kitchen part.

He listened—and he heard a growl, and then a lively rush,  
And then a window loudly bang, and then a sudden hush;  
So hurrying on some garments better fit for daily wear,  
He grasped his shot-gun in his hand and hurried down the stair.

Beside the kitchen window, on the floor, the bull-dog lay:  
The window was quite closely shut and nothing was astray;  
But gripped within the bull-dog's jaws he saw a funny thing,  
Which proved to be—a circular piece of worsted trousering.

"Ah ha!" he cried, "I have a clue. I'll use it, you may bet,  
I'll track that burglar through the place, and I'll convict him yet."  
So off he went, 'twas four o'clock, when cutting through a field  
He came soon after to a spring, and there a stranger kneeled.

The pattern of the stranger's pants was easily discerned,  
His back was facing Joshua, and so, before he turned,  
Our hero, creeping up to him, had raised his long-tailed coat—  
The consequent discovery we do not need to note.

The burly farmer grabbed his man and marched him into town,  
And left him in the station for the morning, to cool down.  
He had him brought at two o'clock before a learned J.P.,  
To answer to the serious charge of "Burglary, first degree."

The evidence of Josh required no aiding eloquence,  
For what most able advocate could patch up a defence?  
The circular exhibit seemed to exactly fit the case,  
The learned Justice of the Peace gave judgment from his place:—

"I think you'll all agree with me, without you all are geese,  
It's at least a piece of breeches, if it ain't a breach of peace,  
And so the best thing I can do to show judicial sense,  
Is, give the burglar sixty days  
To mend his pantaloons and ways,  
And show we will convict on *Circumstantial Evidence*."

B. M. J.

## UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At the meetings of the Senate during the past week some very important matters were decided. With respect to the petition of the lecturers in Latin, French, German, Spanish and Italian, the Government will be asked to take steps to give them representation on the College Council by amendatory legislation or by their appointment to professorships. After a review of the finances of the University a committee reported, recommending the following appointments: (1) A demonstrator in chemistry; (2) an additional fellow in modern languages; (3) an attendant for the department of mineralogy and geology; (4) the purchase of apparatus for the Department of Philosophy. This report was adopted.

Committees were appointed to prepare a scheme for examinations and degrees in music, and a curriculum of studies for the same, and to inquire into the requirements of the departments of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. The proposal of the Senate of the University of Victoria, that there be a joint Matriculation examination for the Universities of Victoria and Toronto, was approved.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society met last Tuesday in the School of Science. Considerable business was disposed of, relating principally to the Society library. Messrs. White and Gormley were elected as assistant librarians. Mr. William Newman read a most interesting paper upon the drainage system of the counties of Kent and Essex, on which work he has been engaged during the past summer. An old graduate, Mr. T. S. Russel, '90, was present at the meeting and gave a short address, descriptive of railroad work in which he has been engaged in the Rocky Mountains.

Now that the School of Science building is fairly completed, and the authorities have time to look about them, there are several inconveniences to which the students would like to call their attention. One of these is the absence of a notice-board in the new building. It has been customary this term to pin notices, etc., on the doors, but this is now forbidden, and for very good reasons, and a notice-board is consequently immediately necessary. It has been suggested that one be placed on the first floor near the main entrance, to be of access to all students coming into the building.

It is a lamentable fact that, in a new building like the School of Science, supposed to be built upon modern and "practical science" principles, there is no convenient and direct communication between the old and new buildings, except through the basement corridor. It is true that there is communication on all the floors, but this is by means of rooms through which the students are not allowed to pass—in other words, rooms of which their domestic despot, Graham, holds the keys. The consequence is, that going and coming from the second floor, say, in the new building to a lecture on the third floor in the old, the men have to pass over *ten* flights of stairs—five up and five down. Now this is a very strange state of affairs and should be attended to by the authorities, who no doubt think that the men are in need of exercise; but it is stated on good authority by those who appear to know that stair-mounting is not such a great factor in a man's scientific education as some people seem to think.

Another trouble is the locking at five o'clock of the doors in the basement corridor, leading from the old building to the cloak-room. On account of this, men working in the laboratories have no way to get their hats nor put away their instruments.

The School of Science still holds its prestige in the cross-country run. Last year three out of the six medals given came to S. P. S. men. This year the same thing occurs, Messrs. J. E. McAllister, C. E. Langley and A. L. McAllister being the winners of the second, fourth and fifth medals respectively.

## FIRST PUBLIC DEBATE.

The Literary and Scientific Society will hold their first public debate of the year in the School of Science next Friday evening. The chair will be taken by Prof. Ashley. The subject for debate will be: "Resolved that Imperial Federation is Desirable." Affirmative, Godfrey, '91, and Cooper, '92; negative, McLean, '92, and Knox, '92. President Gibson will deliver his inaugural address, McNicol, '91, will give a reading, and the Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. Schuch, render selections. One of the most pleasing features of the programme will be the presentation of the prizes won at "K" Company's annual match. Mrs. Edward Blake has kindly consented to present these. The censors will be Messrs. A. T. Kirkpatrick, C. S. Wood, R. K. Barker, G. H. Ferguson, E. A. Henry, W. Hardie and W. E. Olmstead. Programmes and invitations may be obtained from the Janitor or H. B. Fraser. Academics will be worn.

Daily journals are published at Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Michigan University.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



LAST Friday's debate was one of those periodical visitations to which the Literary Society is subject, a special discussion of the Constitution. The evening opened with the President in the chair, but as the terrified hours flew by the members of the Executive Committee took the control of the meeting by relays, the exhausted being deposited in the

adjoining room. The obstruction of the evening was, on the whole, characterized rather by heavy-headed intellectuality than by the brilliant inconsequence usual on such occasions, but as the society warmed to its work this became less noticeable. The Honourable the Leader of the Government on Mock Parliament nights and of the Opposition on all other occasions was unable to remain with us throughout the meeting, but his mantle fell upon Mr. Walker and Mr. Standing, who showed themselves not unworthy substitutes. We were talking quite a bit ourselves at times and are unable to give a very clear account of the proceedings at certain stages, but we trust that if our narrative seems in passages deficient in its customary lyric daring, our readers will, in view of the circumstances, excuse us.

After the opening exercises had been concluded Mr. A. M. Stewart opened fire with a small preparatory motion demolishing some five sections of Article II. The society, though hardly as yet in fighting shape, rose to the occasion and plunged at once *in medias res*, which is to say, in the vernacular, became immediately and irremedi-

ably desperately tangled up. After considerable discussion the motion was carried, having been amended by the addition of a clause to the effect that an Ordinary Member is a member who is not a Life Member nor an Honorary Member nor any other special kind of member, but just simply an ordinary member. It is to be hoped that this proviso will obviate further painful misunderstandings on this point.

One motion disposed of Mr. Stewart immediately came to the point with his second and more voluminous and iconoclastic proposition. After first excusing himself for not having been able to prepare any speech on the question, Mr. Stewart proceeded to briefly explain the purport of his motion, until after the lapse of some time Mr. C. A. Stuart felt impelled to call attention to the rule of order limiting speakers to ten minutes. As, however, the authorities had not foreseen this contingency and had neglected to take Mr. Stewart's time at the start, the remonstrance, beyond inducing the speaker to slightly condense the remaining half of his speech, produced no result. Contrary to the general expectation, there was very little discussion on this motion, the objections being mainly on account of a loop-hole discovered in the regulations proposed. It was feared that, encouraged by the urbanity of the Registrar, a number of Philistines might before elections register themselves as students without intending to attend lectures or to pay fees, when, under the new system, they would be entitled to vote. After considerable consultation an expedient was devised which, though not absolutely satisfactory, will probably hinder malpractices until the price of votes rises considerably. As thus altered, the motion carried on a very close division.

Next came the motion by Mr. McKellar, and that by Mr. Davis, who introduced his in a slightly modified form. Both of these were recognized as useful and necessary, and were carried without opposition. Mr. McNicol then brought on his motion, creating the office of Historical Secretary, and defining his duties. This aroused opposition. Some said that there were too many offices already, some that some of the other officers should have been doing the work, some that the enactment would be a sort of insinuation that some of the other officers should have been doing the work and had not done so. From one source and another a large aggregate of disconnected, and sometimes irrelevant, sagacity was brought to bear upon the motion, but the motion survived and was finally carried by a majority larger than usual, but none too large for safety.

Mr. Evans' motion, removing the restriction on Political discussion, came up next, and, after a short debate, was defeated. Mr. Standing's monstrous proposal striking at the very root of our noble system of elections was next considered, and was instantly and sternly negatived. Mr. C. A. Stuart's motion, abolishing prizes for essays, was passed with very little opposition. Three motions disposed of in a few minutes! The society began to think that it had earned a little time for diversion.

At this unlucky juncture Mr. Evans brought up the annual motion to have the fee reduced to one dollar. The influence of old associations proved too strong for the sedateness of the society, and the meeting broke loose. After a very short discussion the question was put and the result declared a tie. Everyone yelled and stamped. The chairman asked for instructions. Six members sprang up and asked for a recount. Mr. Stewart called attention to the clause declaring it the chairman's duty in case of a tie to give the casting vote. Applause. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to have a recount. More applause. Mr. Stewart asked for the chair's ruling on his point of order. The chairman ruled that he was compelled to give the casting vote. Loud yells. Mr. McKellar and Mr. Graham protested that since the vote required was a two-thirds vote there could be no tie; either the majority amounted to two-thirds or it did not. Frenzied cheering. The chairman admitted the justice of the protest, and gave the figures 32 to 18. He then declared the motion lost, which

was hardly the result which Mr. McKellar had intended to produce. Mr. Kirkpatrick appealed from the decision of the chair. Frantic enthusiasm. The appeal was lost. The meeting began to yell and stamp and kept on yelling and stamping. Somebody moved for a re-consideration. Some one else called attention to Rule of Order requiring a week's notice for motion to re-consider. Some one moved to suspend the Rule of Order. Carried. Some one moved a re-consideration again. Some one else showed Rule of Order forbidding any one to move for a re-consideration who had not voted for original resolution. Another man was found to move the re-consideration. The motion to re-consider was put and carried, and the main motion was declared again before the meeting, and the doors were closed, and a division was taken again, and the votes were counted, and the motion was again declared lost, and everybody got up and howled, and the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. came in and said if this disorderly conduct was not put an end to he would turn the entire meeting out of the building.

The remaining motions were quickly disposed of. Mr. Robinson, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed his until next meeting. Mr. Hellesms was not present and his motion was also postponed. Mr. Stringer, after some discussion, succeeded in carrying his amendment to Article III., Section 5. This ended the discussion of the Constitution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had for some time been making ineffectual efforts to get into order of business K, was at last enabled to introduce and carry a motion appointing Messrs. Pope (Convener), Senkler, Badgerow, Peat, McQuarrie, W. P. Thompson, Currie, F. H. Moss, Edwards, Dunbar, J. A. McLean, Buckingham and Duncan a Committee to enquire into the advisability of an Athletic Union, and to report to the society at an early date. Mr. Cooper, too, seized the opportunity to move a vote of thanks to Messrs. C. A. Stuart and J. S. Scott for their achievements at McGill, which was carried with enthusiasm. Thus ended the business of the evening and the meeting adjourned.

### A GLEE CLUB OUTING.

It was raining Monday week, as some know, but the Glee Club turned out forty-five strong, and accompanied by their popular leader, Mr. Schuch, embodied with the usual hubub of such an event in two gorgeous waggonettes, which some vulgarly called Black Marias. Some have no appreciation of beauty and comfort. The embarkation was literal, as Neptune had taken up his residence for a time on the University crescent. All went well, except the horses, and we arrived at our destination—Leslieville—at 8.15, fifteen minutes late, but the best talent is always late, and is appreciated on that account so much more. A full house awaited us, and after opening exercises the club rendered the "Young Recruit" (probably known to some of the more musical people of Toronto), and as an encore sang "Nellie Home." Alas, the elements forbade it! The other selections were, "Camping Song," "Halli Hallo," and "Aura Lee." By request, the club sang "Kemo Kimo," a somewhat familiar production, in which several members of the club showed much poetical as well as musical talent. Not so much the high classic style of this piece as the sentiment and lyrical style in which it was sung, produced an encore which was given in the form of "Johnny, with his Big Boots on," another similar production. After refreshments, the club again embarked, and paddled home *via* Queen, Jarvis, Bloor and Yonge, saluting by the way various residences well known to the students. Such exhibitions of talent as this should not go unacknowledged by the committee.

Such is an ordinary outing of this popular club, which would have been more enjoyable if some of the members had not thought they were at Convocation, and at liberty to do as they pleased.

## THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

### THE SALVATION ARMY AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The path of the primary medical student is not by any means one of roses stripped of their attendant thorns. His college work is not his worst enemy. He wrestles with the barbarous names he constantly meets with and feels tolerably content. He threads the labyrinthic mazes of a "plexus" and returns triumphant. He feels that were it not for his being so shamefully misjudged by the outside world, he could cheerfully encounter everything from the "plantar fascia" to the "Fissure of Rolando," and conquer it too. But he hates to be so misjudged. It would seem as though civil law and ecclesiastical sect had conspired against him.

To be a successful doctor one must be an apt and also a well-trained student. Especially in a course, fitting for practical work, as that of a physician or surgeon is, there must be careful, practical training; and the main factor in such education is an abundance of illustrative material. Of what use is it for the chemist to lecture upon the reactions of chemicals, if he never illustrates his lectures by performing the experiments? Of what use is it to study Anatomy, if the student is not accorded the means of carefully dissecting the structure about which he is studying? How skilful would be the surgeon whose knowledge of operations was confined to his text-books, and to seeing a few of them performed in an hospital!

The primary students came down to our school at the beginning of the term to find that not nearly enough subjects had been provided. When the "subs" began to "come up" it was found that, instead of four being put on a part, as formerly, six men were put on. When this had to be done at the start, what would the end be? After some deliberation, a committee of three men from each year was chosen and sent to see Dr. Ferguson, and find out if anything could be done to improve the situation. This committee met and laid the matter before the Doctor, and—"nothing could be done." It seems that all the schools in the province are complaining of a scarcity of subjects this year. Our school, being the largest by far, *i.e.*, having the most students in attendance, of course, suffers most.

The provincial law is partly to blame for this state of affairs; indeed, indirectly, altogether to blame. The subjects are the bodies of paupers, and are distributed to the schools by a provincial officer. They are supposed to be distributed in proportion to the number of students in attendance, but, in reality, they are given in simple order, each school getting one in its turn. But the provincial law allows the body of a pauper to be claimed and interred by any person or society who will come forward and pay the funeral expenses. And this is the reason the Salvation Army has run amuck the medical students.

The Army's work, of course, is almost altogether amongst the poorer classes, and it cannot be blamed for taking a deep interest in paupers. Consequently, when one dies, some of the Army officers, if they get the opportunity, will take charge of and bury the remains. Indeed they look after such chances very closely, some one of them almost always being on hand to take charge of the body. As they are getting stronger their system is more nearly approaching perfection, and the number of paupers' bodies they keep out of the dissecting room is astonishingly large; too large, by far, as the present scarcity of subjects shows. What the Army's reason for acting as they do is we cannot say. We believe that the officers do it out of kindness to the poor, but, in many cases, it is misplaced philanthropy. There would be more real kindness in letting them go to the medical students. Do they fear that these human beings would be denied the right of a decent interment? We assure them that every subject, when the dissection is finished, is carefully and decently buried in the cemetery. Every respect which their humanity entitles them to is paid them. And we have no

doubt that, at the resurrection morn, those who have been dissected will be found in as good condition as their more fortunate brethren whom the Army have taken care of. To save the bodies intact for that occasion, is, we believe, the object which many a S.A. officer seeks to attain in taking charge of and carrying out the interment of a pauper.

Either the law must change or the Army must moderate their system. It will soon be that, from lack of the proper material, an inferior class of surgeons will be turned out of our schools—unskilled because they had not the practice in dissecting they should have had. For the benefit of living humanity part of the dead must be used in that way. It is not a question of sentiment or religious views, it is a question of duty toward our fellow creatures. The law should provide better facilities than it does for the education of those into whose hands will fall the health of our country's citizens. In Quebec the law only allows a relative to claim the body of a pauper, and that relative must be a cousin, or one *nearer* of kin. As a consequence its medical schools this year have an abundance of subjects. Why has not Ontario as good a law?

We hope we will be rightly understood in this matter. We decry no sect—we simply state a plain fact. It is a matter of great importance to the coming generations of medical students and deserves the serious consideration of everybody. We would like to see our faculty take the matter before Parliament next session.

#### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A very entertaining and largely attended meeting of the University Medical Society was held in the large lecture room of the college on Friday, Nov. 21st. Dr. Olmstead, of Hamilton Hospital, gave a very interesting account of a case of Jacksonian Epilepsy, presenting the patient whom the doctor had very skilfully relieved by trephining the skull and removing the tumor which caused the disease. Dr. King gave a very instructive description of the "evolution" of the Cystoscope and Eudoscope from their primitive state to modern perfection, and accompanied his discourse with demonstrations on a phantom bladder as well as other methods bringing much light to bear on the subject. Dr. Ferguson, the president, owing to the "lateness of the hour" postponed his address on "Diphtheria" till next meeting. One feature of the evening was a song by Mr. Shurie, which was heartily encored and responded to. Votes of thanks to the doctors who had helped to make the meeting a success were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

#### EXCHANGES.

From the bleak and oftentimes blizzard-stricken State of Minnesota comes the *Ariel*, emanating from the State University.

The students of Yale must assuredly have a keen sense of humor, judging from the flourishing condition and appearance of the *Yale Record*. We, on the other hand, may be unusually dense, but are forced to admit that some of its jokes have caused us much pain and misery.

It gives us great satisfaction to see that the journalistic spirit still pervades Upper Canada College. The *Times* this year appears to be as well edited as formerly, and judging from the literary merit displayed in its columns, we feel satisfied that in the event of any of its editors aspiring to University honors, our staff might find some valuable acquisitions.

*The Argosy*, hailing from Mt. Alison College, Sackville, N.B., turns up bright, serene and confident. Character, political slander, and the weather are ably discussed in the present issue. We sympathize with you, gentlemen of *The Argosy*, in your efforts to retain the good old cap and gown; a similar problem is engaging our attention, and the prospects are bright with us as we hope they are with you.

#### O TEMPORA! O MORES!

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—Friend Cicero was, no doubt, right in bemoaning the abuses of his times, but did he live at the present day and had the honor of attending our College as a senior or junior, he would, indeed, repeat the above with strong emphasis and perhaps with dashes.

What is Varsity life coming to? almost every person who has any interest in the University asks. What is becoming of the old-time spirit of the gownsmen? They see but a dim indistinct, retreating shadow, instead of an increasing one going ahead and giving warning of what is to follow. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," as Solomon said, may have been true in his day, but it does not hold now. If the present development, or rather non-development, continues, we will end by being kindly asked by the freshmen to take a retired position, as our presence is neither requested nor required. Almost any true-hearted student is wearied of the present state of affairs. The calm assurance, or plainer cheek, of the present freshman class is unprecedented; and is a marked increase on last year's facial development. Have the upper years no right to preference in matters where such is possible? Has the veneration of age passed away? Those of us who have passed in a former year many times of fear and anxiety, who during our freshman period were accustomed to look up to our seniors in college life, feel this more than any, and are we to quietly take up the position assigned to us by the fresh gentleman without a murmur?

No matter where you go you meet him. In the corridor he will be found criticizing the ability of the lecturers, and will even intrude upon us before we have vacated the lecture-room. In the reading-room he calms his troubled feelings with a reassuring whistle, which, when found fault with, he informs you is perfectly gratis. In the literary society protect your chair by depositing on it coat, hat, and almost anything else, and, returning shortly, you will find them removed and the place thereof occupied by the most unassuming person, who looks at you with an injured air, if you inform him that he has your seat. On the street also, or even on the lawn, we see them sporting canes in the most confident manner, while some of us recall the time when we were warned, and sometimes abruptly, to leave such at home, until after Christmas at least; and some who took not the warning kindly mourn to this day the loss of support. One almost imagines himself a freshman when he meets with such calm self-assurance, which used to be the sole property of the hitherto respected senior.

Can nothing be done? No one would advocate a return to the old style when, apparently, he who could drink and swear most was the most respected; but could not a general initiation be held in which the freshman would be the central figure, while the other years stood in relief. No true Varsity student ought to find fault with such an *entrée* into society, but modestly receive his due proportion of attention, and live in hope of entertaining likewise the future aspirants to collegiate honors. Truly, you say, the Senate has decreed something about interference; but what interference is it to have an entertainment in which the would-be protected parties give the program. Protection is recognized as a failure. If the whole College wishes such an entertainment, the Senate would be wise and keep quiet. This is the only way, to my mind, of keeping up the spirit in our Alma Mater, by having such an event which all will remember till their marriage day as having taken place at Old Varsity.

#### ANTI-PROTECTIONIST.

A chair of music has been established at Yale College by the gift of \$20,000 from Mrs. Ellen Battell Eldridge. Dr. Gustave I. Stoeckel, who came to the college about the same time as President Dwight, fills the professorship.

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Association Football season again comes to a close with old Varsity on top. Perhaps no more successful a record has been made in the football annals of Canada than that of which the Association Football Club of Toronto University can proudly boast. That a club composed, for the most part, of players whose abilities as scientific kickers had never been heard of in football circles should be so conspicuously victorious, was the football sensation of last fall; but once the true form of the team had been shown, our success this fall was not so great a surprise.

The final championship match between Varsity and the Grand Trunk Club of Montreal, winners of the Eastern championship, as blazoned forth on the elaborate invitation cards, took place a week ago yesterday. All night and all day the rain poured. Nevertheless the boys turned out in force to shout the old club on to victory. So great was the enthusiasm that even the ladies were undaunted, and bravely risked the ruin of their finery rather than miss the match. Prof. Baldwin, Hon. Pres. of the club, and several other professors were also present. When the teams lined up, it could be seen that the Grand Trunk were the older and heavier lot of men, and, as it afterwards proved, their weight on the slippery ground was a considerable advantage. Amidst the tooting of horns and the bedlam-like yells of the college supporters, "Watty" kicked off for Varsity. A detailed description of the match would be impossible. From a spectator's point of view it must have been amusing enough. To watch the frantic efforts of a player to maintain his equilibrium, and then to see him gracefully but ignominiously squat upon the muddy sward to rest his weary limbs; to speculate upon the clean and beauteous appearance of the players, well repaid the spectators for their hardihood in braving the weather. Under some unaccountable impression that they were endeavoring to defeat the Grand Trunks, Gordon, Duncan and McLay scored once and Buckingham twice. Jacobi, on a beautiful piece of combined play, got the ball past Ivan Senkler, and thus tallied the only point for his team, which was clearly outplayed from the start. Amidst triumphant cheers, saluting our boys as Champions of Canada, Referee Galt blew the whistle, time was called, and the match was over. The championship series is now at an end. The season will be closed with a trip to Detroit and Chatham this week. It will be impossible to take all the first team, but vacancies will be filled as far as possible by Varsity men.

## TORONTO MEDS. DEFEAT TRINITY MEDS.

On Thursday afternoon the Lawn was the scene of the annual football match between Toronto and Trinity Meds. It was a sight worth seeing. Many of those who have seen the matches between these rival esculapians during the past two or three years aver that the excitement on Thursday was tame compared with them, nor, in their opinion, was the play so fierce. But be that as it may the struggle of this year was a hard and very exciting one. Whether it be from the habitual contact with the sanguinary fluid or not, one thing is sure and that is that both, in slang parlance, play for gore, though happily very little is ever spilt. For the past two years Toronto has won and following this good example the Varsity Meds. won this year by 3 goals to 2.

During the first half the play was rather evenly divided, each side scoring one goal, "Scout" McLaren doing the needful for Toronto. After change of ends the play became very fast and some very good combination was shown by both sides. Campbell put Toronto in the lead by scoring, but Anderson made things even by retaliating for Trinity. Then the great and only "Watty" made a dash on goal and won the third goal and the match for Toronto. The victorious meds. lined up and marched down College Street, accompanied by a most accomplished fish-horn orchestra. Thus ended the big match.

## CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The fifth annual cross-country run was held on Thursday last, and was in all respects successful. The course was a new one, but the doubt which was at first felt regarding the nature of it was soon dispelled and the good judgment of the committee endorsed. A start was made in front of the ruins at 3.37 by fourteen flyers, who proceeded along Bloor Street, down through High Park, finishing at the Humber Bridge in the following order:—  
1. W. E. Buckingham, '92; time, 41½ minutes. 2. J. E. McAllister; 3. J. Crawford; 4. C. E. Langley; 5. A. L. McLaughlin; 6. J. M. Godfrey; 7. P. White; 8. W. Davies; 9. F. B. Goodwillie; 10. R. Mackenzie; 11. A. E. McLaughlin; 12. H. Rolph. W. Gilmour and W. Cross did not finish.

Buckingham's time was considered very fast, as the course was rather longer than the old one. He finished strong and about a minute ahead of McAllister.

At six o'clock dinner was served at Nurse's, about fifty being present, and afterwards the President of the Games Committee presented the prizes. The first six received the usual medals. Buckingham was presented with a handsome silver challenge cup, the gift of Mr. S. B. Windrum, King Street.

After dinner a pleasant evening was spent, the company being entertained by the musical, oratorical and natant gentlemen present, who were too numerous to mention.

## SPORTING NOTES.

The absence of any important events has given an opportunity for several minor football matches. On Thursday the Polical Science men, of '93, defeated the Classics, of the same year, by 3 to 1. After the big hustling on Friday the Freshmen and Sophomores lined up in the football fray, and the Freshmen went under to the tune of 6 goals to 2. The Freshmen's forward line was a good one, but the opposing defence was very strong. Jackson, '94, in goal, had his collar-bone injured so badly as to be unable to use his arm, and in this state of affairs '93 ran in four goals. They had the best of the game on the whole. Wood, of '92, was referee. On Saturday Natural Science, of '93, defeated Political Science, ditto, by 1 to 0, and School of Science repeated the dose on Residence.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

The total membership of the Greek-letter societies is about 75,000.

James Russell Lowell is to give a series of lectures on the Old English dramatists at the University of Pennsylvania.

Of the ten leading tennis players of the United States, it is well to note that all but the tenth are college graduates.

Two thousand five hundred students at Ann Arbor. It is now the largest institution of learning on the Western Continent.

There are at present 214 graduate students in attendance at Johns Hopkins. Among these, 29 fellowships are given. Among the number are 3 graduates from Toronto, 2 of whom are fellows.

At Princeton there are 93 graduate students, 500 Academic, 156 Scientific, 93 special, total 842, an increase of 73 over last year. This increase is attributed to the football team winning the championship last year.

Syracuse University is fortunate in the establishment of a new Art Fellowship by Hiram Gee. The endowment is \$10,000. This will enable the university to send abroad some fine art graduates for special and professional work. Such benefactors are of inestimable value to our colleges and universities.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

J. J. Ferguson, '90, is reporting on *The World* at present.

The School of Science dinner eventuates at Webb's next Friday evening.

Three of the first year lady undergraduates are taking the Natural Science course.

McLay, '91, and Duncan, '93, leave to-day for New York on the International Football Team.

The first annual banquet of the Class of '93 will be held at Harry Webb's on Wednesday, December 3.

The annual election of the Class of '91 will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A.

The editors of *THE VARSITY* are requested to be present at the editorial meeting this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Class Society of '94 will hold their first social entertainment in the Y.M.C.A. parlors on Saturday evening.

*THE VARSITY* desires the names of the secretaries of all the graduate class societies. Can anyone furnish us with all or some of them?

The principles of the gown advocates among the ladies were practically adopted by the First year, who appeared in academics last Wednesday.

A general meeting of '92 is to be held this afternoon in the Y.M.C.A., at which a literary programme will be presented and the matter of a class dinner discussed.

Considerable progress is being made in the work on unpacking the many books donated to the library. Mr. Brebner has a staff of helpers working every night making up the lists.

Ferguson, '91, represented the undergraduates of Toronto at the McGill Dinner on Thursday last. B. E. Thompson and J. W. Shaw were the representatives from Toronto and Trinity Medical Schools respectively.

The Y.W.C.A. met on Wednesday afternoon. The subject was "Influence," and very good addresses were given by Miss Carter and Miss Young. Next week will be the monthly Missionary meeting; the subject will be "India," and the meeting will be led by Miss Rogers and Miss Green.

A good deal of desultory fracassing took place at the University last Thursday morning. The discussion, we understand, arose out of a debate on the right of the citizen to petition. The warm enthusiasm aroused by an abstract political question of this nature is a flattering proof of the efficacy of our new Political Science course as a moulder of University thought.

At the first meeting of the Philosophical Society of '93 the following officers were elected: Hon.-Pres.—J. M. Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D.; Pres.—F. Tracy, B.A.; 1st Vice-Pres.—P. J. Pettinger; 2nd Vice-Pres.—Miss Garrett; Sec.—E. A. Henry; Councillors—Miss Patterson, and Messrs. Wilson and Lane.

H. H. Cunningham, who spent the summer in Ireland, and so successfully obtained his degree from Trinity College, Dublin, returned to Wycliffe last week to resume his studies in Divinity. He was a passenger on board the *Vancouver* when it encountered the heavy gale which swept away the captain.

Last Friday a representative delegation from the upper years waited on the gentlemen of the first year after the twelve o'clock lecture and escorted them through the building. A very pleasant half-hour was spent amidst the corridors and halls of learning before the company dispersed. Owing to an unavoidably hasty departure, several note-books and fragments of wearing apparel were inadvertently left behind by gentlemen of the first year; but otherwise nothing occurred to mar the pleasurable nature of the event.

CLASS SOCIETY OF '93.—A meeting of the Class of '93 was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, on Thursday evening last, the president occupying the chair. The all-absorbing subject of a dinner was immediately discussed. After the many objections had been overruled it was finally decided that '93 should dine, and that right sumptuously. A motion to the effect that the society adopt class colors, which should be yellow and black, was carried by a small majority. The business disposed of, the members prepared to enjoy the literary and musical entertainment. A well rendered glee was followed by an intellectual treat from the orator. Mr. Clarke's silver-toned oratory, and vivid illustrations, did ample credit to his well-chosen subject: "Be sure you're right and go ahead." Mr. Jenkins, the Poet, then produced a tragedy wherein he told in pathetic tones of the sad downfall of "Audacium." An able criticism from Mr. Bull and a most acceptable song from Mr. Edwards, to the accompaniment of the banjo, formed the conclusion of a very successful and entertaining meeting.

Y. M. C. A.—The Thursday afternoon meetings have been unusually well attended this term, but last Thursday's was the largest yet. The large assembly-room was entirely filled by the men and the parlor by a large delegation of ladies. The delegates to the Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance were to report. Mr. J. S. Scott was unable to be present on account of illness, and consequently there were

only two, Messrs. W. R. McIntosh and C. A. Stuart, to report. In the short time at their disposal it was impossible for them to give anything like a full account of the Convention, but they made the best use of their time by calling attention to the printed reports which will soon be in the hands of the members of the Association, and pointing out matters that would be of most interest. Mr. Cossum, B.A., of Colgate University was then called upon to address the meeting. Before doing so, he read several passages of Scripture bearing specially upon the commissions for the evangelization of the world. Mr. Cossum's address was full of interest and very pointed. He referred particularly to the great need of the heathen world and God's need for fully consecrated men to carry the Gospel to the heathen; the great work that might be accomplished by the present generation, and the special privilege of college men to share in this great work, and the corresponding mighty responsibility resting upon them. After the address, while heads were bowed in silent prayer, the Volunteer pledge was passed around. Only one man signed, but we do not despair of far better things resulting from Mr. Cossum's timely visit and practical address. Prayer meeting is called for Sunday evening at nine o'clock to follow up the increased missionary zeal aroused by Mr. C.'s visit. Next Thursday afternoon will be a regular topic meeting. The subject is "Our Crucified Lord," John xv. 13, and will be opened by W. Hardie, '91.

Harvard was founded in 1648, Yale in 1701, Columbia in 1739, Princeton in 1746, Dartmouth in 1766.—*Ex.*

American colleges derive two-fifths of their income from students, while English Universities only get one-tenth from that source.—*Ex.*

The New York *Sun* for July 1st, contained the following statement: "Ninety-four of our colleges have received in gifts during the past year the great sum of \$3,124,579, and the total amount of the present endowments is \$51,765,449."

It is surprising to find so many college presidents who are under thirty-five years of age. Among them are the following: Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan University; McDowell of Denver University; Harper of the University of Chicago; Hyde of Dartmouth; Gates of Amherst, and Rogers of Northwestern University.

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# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

No. 9.

## Editorial Comments.



WE understand that the Class of '93 have decided, though by no means unanimously, to adopt a class color. Without presuming to interfere with the rights and liberties of the free and independent members of that year, we think that such a proposal needs more general consideration, and should be approved by the undergraduates as a whole before any decisive action is taken in the matter. The different class societies cannot ignore the fact that they are each only *one* year of *one* of the various colleges in affiliation with the University of Toronto. When Victoria comes, as it will in a few years, the necessity for wearing the distinctive *college* colors will be more apparent even than it is now, and the adoption of any additional system of colors would lead to confusion and uncertainty. Blue and White are the colors of University College, not of the University of Toronto. The Medical College has its own colors, Victoria College will have hers, and the School of Science men have, or should have, theirs.

In these cases distinguishing colors are extremely convenient and should be worn more generally than they are. But if the students of University College adopt four more colors according to the various years, the result will be that the old Blue and White will disappear entirely and the symmetry of the system will be broken. We are in fact wavering between the American system of managing things by "years" and the English method of managing them by "colleges." The legal foundation of the University, providing for the affiliation with it of a number of distinct colleges, speaks strongly in favor of the latter method. University College is the only affiliated College which has taken a step towards the American plan by the organization of class societies, and it is tolerably certain had not the distinction between the College and the University been so faint in the past, had there always existed other colleges as strong in number by her side, that the class society movement would not have taken quite so strong a hold as it has. We do not regret the organization of the class societies in University College; they are of especial benefit to the students of the lower years; but it is particularly desirable that when they reach the upper years at any rate the "class" spirit should yield to the "college" spirit. The bearing which these circumstances, hastily noticed and deserving certainly still more general discussion, have upon the color question is sufficiently obvious. The *college* color must not disappear, and though the adoption of some unobtrusive mark to distinguish the years, a mark which would be an entirely "*intra-college*" affair, might not necessarily overshadow the Blue and White, yet the danger is great enough, we think, to justify caution on the part of '93 before they go any further in the direction proposed. At any rate the question is surely one for the students as a whole to deal with, not one particular year.

We regret to announce that Mr. S. B. Leacock has been compelled to resign his position as editor on THE VARSITY staff, owing to lack of time in which to fulfil his duties to his own satisfaction. In severing his direct connection with the paper, we lose one of our ablest writers;

but our loss will in some measure be lessened by our knowing that Mr. Leacock will still be a frequent contributor.

A correspondent in another column calls attention to the changes which are being made in the character of the Literary and Scientific Society. We cannot but admire the Cato-like firmness with which Mr. Standing opposes the innovations that are going on, and none can deny that his conception of what a truly *literary* and *scientific* society ought to be is essentially correct. On the other hand, it is, we think, unquestionable that there should be such a "students' union" as the writer describes; and if it is found that the two cannot be successfully combined, the question to be decided is which should give way to the other. Considering the other societies of a literary or quasi-literary character, which exist in the University and whose number grows apace, one might argue that a students' union is the more necessary. As yet, however, the business which the students have to transact has not materially interfered with the literary part of the proceedings, and until it does so the relegation of the latter to other minor societies and debating clubs need not be seriously discussed.

Now that the athletic season, with its many triumphs and its few defeats, has passed once more, all must experience a certain regret that so small a part of the college year is suitable for the sports in vogue among us. The long, weary winter season is here again with no amusements to enliven it. It is certainly discreditable to us as Canadians who often glory in our bracing climate that we should have no winter games to succeed those which have now come to an end. There are many amusements, such as curling, hockey, skating, etc., which it requires the coldest weather to enjoy, and there is no reason why they should not be introduced among us. The President's suggestion that a skating rink be built is worthy of more attention than some seem to think. Indeed, it is rather a matter of surprise that, living in the climate we do, no winter move has ever been made in this direction. We hope this will not pass by without something being done, and if an Athletic Association is formed, as now seems probable, we would suggest this question for their first and most careful consideration.

We have noticed of late a tendency to use the terms "Senior," "Junior," "upper years" and "lower years" in a very loose and irrational manner. For the sake of those who may be unacquainted with the real significance of these terms some explanation of them may not be out of place. In the first place, the terms "Senior," "Junior," "Sophomore" and "Freshman" are not officially recognized by the college authorities, as is the case in most American universities; but for common use they are so much more convenient than the phrases "fourth year men," etc., that their adoption by the undergraduates is natural enough. The Seniors, then, are the fourth year men only, not the second, third and fourth men taken together. The Juniors are the third year men only, not the Freshmen, nor yet the Freshmen and the Sophomores. The term "upper years" should be applied only to the third and fourth year men; the term "lower years" only to the Freshmen and Sophomores. The term "Freshman," too, seems to be considered by some as a term of reproach; some seem to think they are guilty of an act of impoliteness if they use the term in referring to the first year, but we see no ground whatever for such false and unreasonable delicacy.

## ALL FOR THE BEST.

"All for the Best." It is a lie  
 To say that it were best to part.  
 Oh, Love! how often you and I  
 Have sworn together, heart to heart,  
 That it were better far to die,  
 Than live and love, and live apart;  
 "For what were Life if thou wert not!  
 And what were Death if thou were there  
 To share with me my heavenly lot,  
 Or sweeten all my sad despair!"  
 'Twas thus I cried in the days gone by,  
 And a passionate kiss was thy fond reply.

All that is past. And now you say  
 You never loved me as you thought;  
 That all these years we've been astray—  
 You cannot love me as you ought,  
 And it is best to know the truth  
 Before we've stepped beyond recall,  
 And wrecked too soon our budding youth,  
 Our Life, our Love, our All in All.  
 And wearily I acquiesced—  
 That, after all, perhaps 'twas best.

Thou coward heart! thus to receive  
 A solace for thy broken rest  
 In empty words; thus to relieve  
 The ache within thy throbbing breast!  
 Words are not Truth; they cannot heal  
 The tortured quiverings of a heart  
 That in the throes of Death will feel  
 The life-blood give one last fond start,  
 If mention be but made of thee—  
 And then throb through Eternity.

It can't be best that we should part:  
 God knows it can't be best that I  
 Should bear within my breast this heart  
 That thrills with life, yet longs to die.  
 It can't be best that I go mad  
 At thought of one that used to be  
 My Life, my Love, my Ecstasy.  
 It can't be best—and yet I'll try  
 To whisper, Love, for thy dear sake,  
 Though brain doth reel and heart doth break,  
 "All for the Best;" and God on high  
 Already doth record the lie.

EDMUND YORK.

## THE STUDY OF CLASSICS.

In one of the educational journals a few weeks ago Mr. H. Rushton Fairclough discussed the present state of the teaching of the classics in our schools and colleges. He admitted that the common objection against the study of Greek and Latin, viz., that the time spent upon them is out of all proportion to the results achieved, was only too well founded. He showed that the fault lay not in the languages but in the method employed in their elementary teaching. The literatures of Greece and Rome are so closely connected with all the later branches of knowledge that they must never lose the prominent position they hold in the curriculum of liberal studies; but the mode of teaching Greek and Latin in the schools rests on a principle completely false. To quote his own words: "Under the present system we fail to give our students a reading power in Latin and Greek. As Professor Hale puts it: 'What they get is not the power to read Latin—to confine what I have to say to that language—but the confirmed habit of attempting to *dig out* the meaning by a slow, painful and dangerous process. We set our students to work at learning to read Latin by a method founded on unreason—a method which refuses to think the thought as the Roman thought it, and substitutes instead a process of hunting up one thing wherever it may be in the length and

breadth of the sentence, and then another, perhaps far removed, and then another to be patched upon the first, and then another to go with the second, and then another and another, and so on, with the blessing of heaven on the result, or not, as the case may be.'"

After explaining the existing evil Mr. Fairclough pointed out some means by which the system might be improved. Among these he urged that pupils should be taught "to think in Latin and Greek." It is not often that classical subjects are discussed in Ontario journals, and perhaps no writer hitherto had made any attempt to infuse vitality into the present lifeless method of teaching the dead languages. When the Classical Association is organized and engaged in active work, more enthusiasm may be looked for among those whose duty it is to foster a love for the magnificent literatures of Greece and Rome in the students of Ontario.

It might be interesting now to examine wherein defective elementary training has affected the student who pursues the study of the classics through the Honor Course in our own college. A belief is prevalent among the students, although not to so great an extent as it was a few years ago, that classical men, as a general rule, take little or no interest in college life. There is also a tendency among men in other courses to look upon the study of Latin and Greek as useless for one who is aiming at one of the professions or at some other sphere of active life. In answer to this latter objection little need be said. The practical uses to which a knowledge of the classics may be put are, of course, not very widely extended; but the training which the mind receives from a proper study of the Greek and Latin languages and of the works of the great thinkers of Greece is not such as can be despised by any man in whatever calling he may be. The former belief, however, seems to have some slight foundation. Most students enter the classical course, not as intelligent readers, but as mechanical construers, previously taught to use "that slow, painful and dangerous process," and those among them who cannot adopt a more rational method must develop under the pressure of work in the upper years into inevitable "pluggers."

One of the most conspicuous features of the classical course in our college is the lack of any organization for pursuing study beyond what is prescribed by the curriculum. It is whispered on reliable authority that a small band of Homeric enthusiasts used to meet last year under religious auspices for the study of their patron saint, but it appears that they made no attempt at the formation of a larger society. The action taken by the Freshman class a few days ago in forming a classical society of their own is commendable, but it may be doubted whether it is the better plan to have separate year's societies or only one society for all the years. At any rate the absence hitherto of a classical organization of some kind is but another evidence of the lack of spirit that has existed among the students of the classics. The need of a College Classical Society is manifest. By such a society the study of the classics would be made much more vigorous and interesting. Here the student would escape from the hard and fast lines of the curriculum, here he could learn to read Greek as the Athenian read it, and so find again the lost half of the grandeur of Homer and of the wit of Austrophanes. The members of such a society would be more able to catch the true spirit of the Greek tragedies; they might get as near to the mind and heart of Sophocles as we do to Shakespeare's.

A few years ago one of these dramas was played in Convocation Hall and it was by far the most remarkable event of the academic year. Nothing would give a greater impetus to the study of classics in the true spirit than the regular repetition of such a performance, and this would be one of the best works in which a Classical Society could engage; unless, indeed, the question is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the Provincial Classical Association which is to be organized in the Christmas holidays.

M.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The second annual dinner of the School of Science was held on Friday evening, Nov. 28. At 8.30 p.m., about ninety gentlemen sat down to the appetizing "spread" prepared by Harry Webb, and speedily disposed of the good things put before them. After the inner man had been satisfied by all hands, the chairman, Mr. J. K. Robinson, arose and addressed a few words of welcome to the guests, and congratulation to the Dinner Committee, concluding by proposing the toast "Our Queen and Country." Messrs. Silvester and V. Marani replied, the former satisfying himself and all present by a mathematical proof that we live in the best country in the world. The latter gentleman then arose, with one of those butter-dishes (known as an eye-glass) in his eye, and in an able manner supplemented what the first speaker had said. Mr. Anderson then sang "The Maple Leaf Forever."

"The Faculty" was proposed by Mr. R. W. Thomson, and after the singing of the time-honored "Jolly Good Fellows," replies were given by Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Rosebrugh and Mr. C. Marani. The first speaker expressed his belief that, within a reasonably short space of time, we might expect a degree in Applied Science, and Mr. Marani was loudly applauded, on comparing Architecture to the beauty of the flower, and Engineering to the building of the stem which supported it. Mr. A. T. Laing then sang "The Good Rhein Wine," receiving an enthusiastic recall.

"The Engineering Profession" was proposed by C. W. Dill, and replied to by Messrs. Lane and Lea, the former for Civil, and the latter for Mechanical Engineering.

Mr. J. E. McAllister followed with a recitation, and then Mr. Dunbar proposed the toast to "The Graduates," which was replied to by Messrs. Canniff, Burns, Mickle, Richardson, Bowman and Russell. "The Engineering Society" was proposed by Mr. W. Russell, and replied to by Messrs. Moore and Fairchild. This was followed by a song from Mr. H. J. Beatty, and a piano solo from Mr. Dill. Mr. Allan then, in a few touching words, referred to that poor down-trodden class "The Freshmen," and the toast was replied to with due decorum and modesty by Messrs. Watson and A. L. McAllister. "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. H. D. Symmes, who coupled with his toast the name of Mr. "Betsy" Vickers. The blushing freshman arose, and in a few well-chosen words replied to the toast. During the evening a diversion was created by the singing of a song, the words of which were composed by Mr. Boustead, of the School of Science, to suit that ever popular air "Old Grimes." The warbler was Mr. D. G. Boyd, who, in sweet and melodious accents, described the probable eternal condition of our wayward janitor.

## PRIZE ESSAY.

The History and Political Science Association of Cornell is enabled, through the generosity of one of the professors in the university, to offer a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay upon the subject of "Electoral Corruption, its Causes, Extent and Remedy." The conditions of the competition are as follows:—

1. Anyone may write for the prize.
2. The tendency of the essays will be to stimulate in voters patriotism and a sense of individual responsibility; to expose existing corruption in whatever party and to show the reforming efficacy of a resolute public sentiment.
3. The essays are to be historical in argument, supported by facts, and free from political bias or party propagandism. The tone shall be moderate, the style plain and terse, and likely to interest alike the educated and uncultivated reader.
4. The essays are to be type-written, signed with a *nom de plume*, and the true name of the author to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, superscribed with the assumed name.
5. The length shall not exceed 5,000 words.
6. The successful essay shall become the property of the association.
7. All essays to be received on or before May 15, 1891.

The jury of award to pass upon the essays will be composed of President Charles Kendall Adams, Hon. George William Curtis and Hon. Joseph H. Choate. All communications on the subject and all essays should be sent to the secretary of the History and Political Science Association, C. A. Duniway, 231 E. State Street, Ithica, N.Y.

## A REJOINDER.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—It is true that Cicero may have had cause to complain of existing evils in his day, but Cicero's modern friend, "Non-Protectionist," has certainly not given good reasons for his attack on the gentlemen of the First Year. The complaints made are those of a spoilt child, which, not finding its selfishness and meanness appreciated on the play-ground, pines for the tolerance of its younger days and the license of the nursery.

What is this "Spirit of our Alma Mater" for which "Non-Protectionist" sighs in vain? The answer lies on the surface of his own words. On the part of Seniors it is to be one of condescension, selfishness, cruelty and cowardliness; condescension, in deigning to notice the existence of Freshmen; selfishness, in monopolizing all games, debates, offices, decent clothes, and freedom of speech; cruelty, in rendering on all occasions and by every possible means the lot of a Freshman an unhappy one; cowardliness, in expecting them to take insult and abuse without resisting. On the part of the Freshmen this spirit is to be one of cringing servility.

Consider in what pleasant lines the lot of a Freshman is cast. Introduced on Convocation Day in all his innocent bashfulness, with howls and shrieks of "freshie," the "genial current of his soul" becomes somewhat clogged. Gagged at all meetings, especially the Literary Society, he forgets the cunning of his tongue. Insulted if he dress like a gentleman, he soon dons the garb of a tramp. Sat on in the Glee Club, the once merry echo of his guileless voice becomes tainted with sadness. Hustled in the halls, he must needs take to the window. And for all this he must turn the other cheek and render respect unto his tormentors. Truly their treatment would bring a blush on the painted face of a cannibal.

Notwithstanding all this, behold what the conduct of the Freshman should be, as depicted by the charitable "Non-Protectionist." The essential characteristic is a total want of respect for himself. He dare not excite the envy of the Seniors by being a man. He must display a fondness for kicks and love the kicker. His voice must never be heard where Seniors are wont to sit in judgment. He is to fully appreciate hustling; feeling himself the object of attraction, he must not resist or even defend himself like a man, but calmly and meekly submit, inspired by the consoling thought that it is his duty to furnish diversion for the Seniors. In a word, he is to act like a perfect nonentity.

Gentlemen, you will look in vain for a manifestation of such conduct in the Freshmen of to-day. They are men who admire manliness but resent bullying. The position held by the Seniors will be one of respect if they will make it so. The Freshmen would be proud to look up to the Seniors with admiring eyes, but so far many of them have not given us reason for so doing. Seniors may command the Freshmen's respect by a kind and gentlemanly deportment, but never by brute force.

FRESHMAN.

[We have given the above space in our columns because every undergraduate has a right to be heard, but we cannot but think that our correspondent has seriously misstated the actual condition of affairs and misconceived the attitude of the students in the years above him; and we are sure he will be the first to recognize this when a year or two has gone by. However, we trust the men of the upper years and even the Sophomores will not allow their equanimity to be permanently disturbed by this vigorous attack.—Ed.]

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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All communications of a business nature should be addressed to THE BUSINESS MANAGER. Advertising rates can be had on application.

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Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor. This does not include letters to the Editor.

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DECEMBER 2, 1890.

### THE PUBLIC DEBATE.

HE first public debate of the year '90 '91, and the one hundred and forty-eighth in the history of the Literary Society, was held in the School of Science building last Friday evening. In spite of the comparatively prosaic nature of the surroundings there was a large turn out, and the censors were compelled to institute a series of raids on the platform for chairs, and even to make occasional calls on the chivalry of students occupying eligible seats. Professor Ashley presided during the evening at the request of the Executive Committee. The President, Mr. Gibson, also took his seat on the platform and delivered the inaugural address, which was received with well-deserved applause and enthusiasm. Mr. McNicol was the reader, and Messrs. J. M. Godfrey, R. H. Knox, J. A. Cooper and J. A. McLean the speakers of the evening. The Glee Club, as usual, appeared several times, and was invariably greeted with loud applause. The debate was on the subject of Imperial Federation. Messrs. Godfrey and Cooper supported and Messrs. Knox and McLean opposed the scheme. The speeches were all of high merit, but victory, under the guidance of Professor Ashley, inclined to the affirmative. The great student body seemed rather cowed by the want of the gallery, but they by no means let the audience lose sight of their existence, amidst the labyrinths of abstract speculation. After the programme was ended, Mrs. Blake presented the prizes won in the recent rifle match by members of the well-known K Company, *praesidium nostrum et dulce decus*, the pride of our own and the envy of surrounding nations. Even more than the ordinary enthusiasm was shown on this

occasion, and the honor which Mrs. Blake had conferred on the society and on the University Company was well appreciated. After the conclusion of the ceremony our great national extinguisher, "God Save the Queen," was started up, and the meeting dissolved. The boys insisted on serenading the ladies as they passed out in voices far from sentimental, but, the audience having departed, the crowd, after a few ineffectual attempts to haze Mr. Graham, the janitor of the School of Science building, quietly dispersed.

### CHANGES IN THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

SIR,—Some of the changes made in the Constitution of the Literary Society last Friday evening are of sufficient importance I think to merit further discussion. A few years ago the idea was suggested, or at least was brought into prominence, that the Literary Society, being the only society including students of all classes attending the University, might properly consider all matters relating to the well-being of the students in general; that in it all student grievances might be ventilated, and action taken to secure their redress. Thus from the fact that the Literary Society by virtue of its usefulness as a literary and debating society did consist of all classes of students was deduced rightly or wrongly the inference that incidentally it might also serve the purpose of a students' union. Since that time the students' union idea has made such progress that, to judge from the wearisome iteration of the phrase "whereas it is in the interest of the student body" which has occurred so often lately in preambles to resolutions, one cannot help thinking that the so-called Literary Society is not primarily a literary society at all, but simply a corporate organization of the undergraduates. It seems to have become a mutual benefit society as well which encourages the marksmen in K Company by offering prizes at their annual rifle match, or patronizes the game of football by a generous contribution to the club's treasury, while in the next breath it abolishes the prizes formerly given for public speaking and essay writing. I do not object to the abolishing of these prizes—I am not sure that the system of prize-giving is of much value in any case—but I do object to making the Literary Society first of all a mere students' union. All undergraduates of the University should be among its members, but they should be there because it is useful to them in its proper character. No one should be admitted to membership in it, much less be forced into membership against his will, who is not in active sympathy with its proper objects.

The change made in the laws last Friday evening constituting all male students of the University members by that fact of the Literary Society is, I venture to think, objectionable and dangerous to the welfare of the society. Some of us would like to see at least the grosser abuses of our annual elections reformed, among them the paying of fees in return for votes and the "brute force" method of influencing the result. But how can we hope to effect any reform in this direction while two-thirds of us vote in favor of the wholesale admission of students to membership in order to make sure that all, who on election night will vote for the party which pays their fees, shall be otherwise gratified? A gross abuse of our present system is made the reason for altering the Constitution so that it will countenance that abuse.

Further, in order to permit of this change in the mode of admission to membership the definition of membership has been changed also. This change was made apparently without any appreciation of its inconsistency.

If the Literary Society is to be the organized body of students, surely an important part of that body—the lady undergraduates—should not be specifically shut out from the privilege of membership. They probably have grievances; they certainly are not lacking in the student spirit, and they are undoubtedly a part of the student body.

Then why not make them members of the Literary Society whether they will or not, just as we have made all others? To be consistent this is what we ought to do. To be just we ought to have allowed the first article in the Constitution to remain as it was, leaving to all classes of students the privilege of remaining outside our society as long as they chose and allowing them to enter it as soon as its members chose to admit them.

It is hardly necessary for me to say in conclusion that in what I have written here I do not allude in the slightest degree to the management of the present General Committee. It has managed the affairs of the society thus far with marked success. All I have done is to discuss some of the principles underlying recent changes in the Constitution. My position may be summed up in a sentence or two. First, the Literary Society should be primarily a literary and debating society, and only incidentally a society for guarding the interests of students in general. Secondly, membership in it, or at least the franchise at elections, should be restricted to those who are sufficiently interested in its work to qualify themselves for full membership voluntarily.

T. W. STANDING.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*To the Editor of THE VARSITY:*

DEAR SIR,—If you will grant me a little space in your valuable paper through which to say a few words with reference to a subject that is ranking in the breasts of the medical students, it will confer a favour. Our worthy and honoured professors have the very—to themselves—delightful habit of neglecting to give their lectures at the hours stated on the timetable, doubtless thinking that the students, taking after themselves, are clever enough to lose several hours each week and not suffer for it in the spring. It makes a man very sweet-tempered to find, after getting out of bed in the morning so as to be in time for an early lecture, that professor So-and-So “regrets he will be unable to attend, but hopes to meet the gentlemen on the following day.” Now if that professor had been considerate enough to send word the previous day to say he couldn’t come, he would spare the gentlemen a great loss of time, temper, and, in some cases, strong language.

A few more complaints. A lecture is supposed to occupy fifty minutes of each hour, thus allowing us ten minutes before the next lecturer is ushered in, to collect and arrange in our minds or note-books the great and mighty truths that have, in many cases, been hurled at our heads in a rather dislocated sort of fashion during the better part of the hour. This is the ideal style of attendance, but I don’t think that I have seen six professors come in on time since the term commenced; they come in anywhere from five to thirty minutes late, and either stop immediately time is called, or perhaps stung by their consciences (?) try to make amends and talk on into the next man’s hour. There is one professor in particular who persists in sitting in his chair in the faculty-room, while the recollections of the palmy days of his youth (before he became a pillar of the church), pass slowly, oh! so slowly! through his brain, keeping time to the softly falling footsteps of the cop on the beat outside, for some considerable time after the bell has been rung, and then has a sufficient development of nerve to request that it be rung again on the plea that he didn’t hear it the first time. Even after this second ringing as much as ten minutes often elapse before he appears in the lecture-room. Should such a state of affairs continue? I think not. If, as these gentlemen would have us to believe, they lecture for the love of it and for the mental advancement of the students, and not (perish the thought!) for mere mercenary advantage in the shape of filthy lucre, why don’t they give the boys what they pay for? If they are not able, why not retire and make way for better men?

One day last week I was so unfortunately situated that I could not help overhearing part of a conversation that took place between one of the professors and the janitor;

judging from the drift of it, it is the intention to reproduce that beautiful piece of antique furniture, the roll-call. I understand if any of the boys happen to be absent the first day it is called, they will not be credited with any lectures they may have attended before. There are two months gone by; the boys, almost satiated with the rich intellectual diet served up to them by the professors, are beginning to drop lectures so as to get in some hard plugging at home. I am rather surprised that a body of such fine-looking men should display so little sense as to commence it now. They know when the students pay up their dollars, their tickets will be signed without a single murmur.

In the above tirade against people and things in general, I do not include the whole of the sage and erudite faculty, but “let those whom the cap,” etc. The grievances would be remedied if the professors would be a little more considerate of the feelings and wants of the students, and not merely think of them as little banks that want nothing better than to pay out all their spare cash for the benefit of the College.

STUDENT.

## PROF. WRIGHT SENT TO GERMANY.

Last Monday morning, in response to a call from Vice-Chancellor Mulock, the Medical Faculty of our University held a meeting, and received a very agreeable surprise from that gentleman. Mr. Mulock made some remarks *re* Koch’s great discovery, in Germany, and said that he considered the investigating of that discovery of so much importance to our University and to Canada, that if the Faculty would select a man, a competent scientist, to go over and investigate the matter, he would furnish the funds necessary to pay all expenses, both those of the journey and those connected with the investigation, and the apparatus necessary to manufacture the lymph.

Prof. R. Ramsay Wright was the unanimous choice of the Faculty. On being asked to take the matter in hand, he kindly promised to do so; and as the matter was one that demanded immediate attention, he promised to get ready to start the next day. Accordingly, on Tuesday afternoon, Prof. Wright went to Union Station to take the early evening train. Here he was met by a crowd of very enthusiastic medical students—over two hundred in all—who, as usual, made their presence known in their own peculiar way. Amid their cheers of encouragement Prof. Wright departed.

Mr. Mulock, by his generosity, has completely won the heart of every medical student. If Prof. Wright is successful in his mission, and if the chemical compound, known as “Koch’s Lymph,” is as effective as is hoped, our students will go forth from the School armed with a weapon more capable of dealing Death death-blows than any generation of medical students that has preceded them. But time will “a tale unfold.” Our hearts are with Prof. Wright.

## McGILL BANQUET.

G. H. Ferguson, our Business Manager, who represented Toronto University Arts Faculty at the McGill dinner on the 20th ult., reports having had a most delightful trip. He was received and entertained in a manner that only college men can entertain. The dinner, which was the first University dinner given by McGill, was a magnificent success and completely eclipsed the old faculty dinners of former years. Besides doing a great deal to promote the proper spirit of union and good fellowship between the several faculties it is a great advertisement to the institution. Now, since we are not likely to have a *conversazione* this year, why cannot Toronto have a grand union banquet? A committee has been appointed by the Literary Society to consider what event would best take the place of our annual *conversazione* and report to the society. We would recommend the above suggestion to their favorable consideration, feeling assured that it will meet with the approval of the whole student body.

## The Sanctum Philosopher.



HE Sanctum Philosopher was absent from his usual place last issue, and can think of no better apology to his readers than to inform them of the business which engrossed him so much as to exclude literary work. All may be summed up in one sentence, and you are hereby informed that the S.P. was closeted with the Hon. the Minister of Education for the past two weeks, and that the leaving examination has at last been exhaustively discussed.

At the first interview the Minister seemed much agitated, but on our assuring him that we would make things solid for him no matter what happened, he cheered up somewhat and began to explain. The proposition that the matriculation of Toronto University should be made the standard for all universities and the basis of the leaving examination had produced such a storm of abuse, he explained from the denominational colleges that he had been compelled to abandon the project. He had then proposed the name of each sectarian university in turn only to find the din increase with each new name. The smallest making the greatest clamor as is usual with infants and the inferior animals generally.

A portion of the ministerial load of despair was thus transferred to our willing breast.

After spending a couple of hours in rehearsing the moves in this fatal game, we having girt our philosophic robes about us, departed not however before recommending to the careful study of the potentate the now obsolete fifteen puzzle or pigs in clover.

We spent whole nights in the secluded calm of the Varsity sanctum in agonized thought, and finally devised a scheme which has received the approval of the cabinet and has been embodied in an act which occupies first place on the government programme for the approaching session.

By this act a new university is established to be known as the University of Moon College. It is to be affiliated to Toronto but kept sufficiently separate to avoid denominational jealousy.

It has been argued by the most eminent scientists that too accurate a classification of the patients of an asylum cannot be made. That the physician should be able to tell by reference to his note book what has been the previous mental history of the patient, the growth of his mind, his intellectual tendencies, what he thought of Robt. Ellesmere, Annie Rooney and other deceased favorites is a matter of the utmost moment. In accordance therefore with the latest German theories, the asylum will be benefited and the matriculation dead-lock ended. It has been determined to enlarge the asylum, designate it University of Moon College, and conduct a regular matriculation examination which is to constitute the hitherto impossible standard of which no one will be jealous.

The control of the Moon College is vested in the Senate of Toronto University, the Lieut.-Governor in council, the Medical Board of the Asylum, the Senate of Moon College and the Street Railway Committee of the City Council. It will be at once seen that the government of the new university will be shrouded in the same mystery as that of Toronto, as each and every one of the bodies named can

veto any act of any of the rest. A number of chairs will be established on the well-known principle of Canada for the Canadians. It is hoped that the establishment of the chair of English science, political literature and metaphysics will provide a professional gown (fur-lined) for a pair of shoulders that have shivered on Varsity's front steps for a number of years past.

The official belief is strong that Queen's College and the Kingston asylum will no longer scout the idea of confederation when the scheme is carried out.

The philosopher has been appointed examiner in history in advance, and so is able to give a few selections from the papers for next July.

### ENGLISH HISTORY.

I.—(a) Give Bill of Fare of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast on morning of February 14th, 1600.

(b) Give details of dishes thrown out by Parliament before the Bill was passed.

(c) Give cook's receipts employed.

II.—(a) Give exact number of pearls, etc., composing the crown jewels lost in The Wash in the reign of King John.

(b) Give sketch of trial and execution of dishonest laundress who lost the jewels.

III.—(a) Describe the cloak thrown in the mud by Sir Walter Raleigh, giving the number of steps taken on it by the Queen.

(b) Whether her right or left foot was first placed on it.

(c) Number of buttons on it and number of yards of gold thread used in embroidery of right cuff and left pocket flap.

(d) Historical sketch of tailor who made the garment.

### HUNTING TOUR.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO SCOTCHMEN GENERALLY).

Willie :

When ye gang awa', Ramsey,  
Far across the sea, laddie,  
When ye gang to Germanie,  
What will ye send to me, laddie ?

Ramsey :

I'll send ye a braw new gown, Willie,  
A braw new gown so gay, laddie,  
And it shall be o' purple and gowd,  
For Convocation Day, laddie.

Willie :

Oh, that's nae gift ava, Ramsey,  
Purple and gowd and a', laddie,  
And had I kent ye'd do nae mair  
Ye ne'er had got awa', laddie.

Ramsey :

I'll send ye Koch's grand lymph, Willie,  
A tuberculosis cure, laddie,  
I'll send it o'er from my Hunting Tour  
And the glory shall be yours, laddie.

Complaints reach the management of THE VARSITY that in many cases copies of the paper with the subscribers' names attached are removed by those to whom they do not belong. This is probably the result of inadvertence, but it is nevertheless very exasperating to those who thus fail to obtain their papers. We appeal to the students to exercise care in this matter.

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

## RUGBY RECORD.

The following is the record of the Rugby Club for the past season, together with some statistics which will be of interest as showing the success of the club since its organization. The figures have been gathered with some difficulty, and compiled in such a way that a vivid comparison may be drawn:—

First Fifteen.—*Back*: McQuarrie, '92; *Halves*: Senkler, '91, McKay, '91, Bunting, '92; *Quarter*: McClean, '91 (Captain); *Wings*: Burson, '91, Lucas, '91, Moss, '91, Hutchins, '93; *Forwards*: Pope, '91, Symmes, '91, Boyd, '91, Lash, '94, Moran, '91, McLaughlin, '92. Average weight, 158.

<i>Games played.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Oct. 18th,—vs. Toronto . . . . . Lost . . . . .	6	16
Oct. 21st,—vs. U. C. C. . . . . Won . . . . .	32	9
Oct. 25th,—vs. Queen's . . . . . Lost . . . . .	5	29
Nov. 13th,—vs. Trinity . . . . . Won . . . . .	16	13
Points scored . . . . .	59	67

Second Fifteen.—*Back*: Crane, '94; *Halves*: Gilmore, '94, Bain, '94, Parker, '93; *Quarter*: Smith, '94; *Wings*: Moss, C., '94, Cross, '94, Laidlaw, '94, Clayes, '94, McCrae, J., '92, Boyd, '94; *Forwards*: Cronyn, '94, McCrae, T., '91, Vickers, '93, Lash, N., '94, D. J. Armour, '91 (Captain). Average weight, 152.

<i>Games played.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Oct. 11th,—vs. Canadians . . . . . Drawn . . . . .	4	4
Oct. 18th,—vs. Toronto . . . . . Won . . . . .	20	13
Oct. 25th,—vs. Trin. Col. Schl. . . . . Won . . . . .	17	0
Oct. 27th,—vs. Canadians . . . . . Won . . . . .	9	0
Oct. 29th,—vs. U. C. C. . . . . Won . . . . .	14	7
Nov. 1st,—vs. Ontarios . . . . . Won . . . . .	16	8
Points scored . . . . .	80	32

Statistics:—

## FIRST FIFTEEN.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Matches.</i>			<i>Points.</i>	
	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>
'85 . . . . .	5	1	1	159	23
'86 . . . . .	5	1	2	230	24
'87 . . . . .	6	1	0	194	29
'88 . . . . .	4	1	1	73	6
'89 . . . . .	7	0	0	185	24
'90 . . . . .	2	2	0	59	67
Totals . . . . .	29	6	4	890	173

## SECOND FIFTEEN.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Matches.</i>			<i>Points.</i>	
	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>
'85 . . . . .	2	1	0	45	9
'86 . . . . .	2	0	0	47	0
'87 . . . . .	1	0	0	31	7
'88 . . . . .	0	1	0	0	10
'89 . . . . .	1	3	0	37	52
'90 . . . . .	5	0	1	80	32
Totals . . . . .	11	5	1	240	110
Total points scored . . . . .				1,130	283

An examination of the above will show that ten of the first fifteen graduate this year, and will probably not be available next season; and that eleven of the second fifteen are freshmen. Seventeen of the whole thirty are from Upper Canada College, ten of them being on the second. It is satisfactory to note that probably all of the second fifteen, including the captain, will be in attendance next year.

In regard to the results of the season, as tabulated above, it is not our intention here to point out the demerits

of the junior team because they have not shown any, nor do we intend to demonstrate the merits of the seniors, for the same reason. But we may be pardoned if we speak rather plainly in reference to the causes of reverses and success. In no former year in the history of Varsity football were the prospects better, and, in spite of that, the record of the first fifteen has never been so discreditable. The cause must be either indifference on the part of the players, or hard luck, or incapable officials, but we are not at liberty here to decide which.

The success of the second is unprecedented, as shown above, and is, in a large measure, due to efficient management.

The tendency to have the game Americanized, either partly or *in toto*, has been so strongly displayed this year that we feel satisfied that this year will be the last in which the English game is played in Canada. But, judging from the success of the city teams in Canada this year, football will probably never be wholly confined to the colleges as is the case across the border, nor do we ever hope it will.

## ASSOCIATION GAMES.

The disciples of Euclid of '93 strove to overcome the disciples of Homer of the same year on the football field on Thursday last, but were defeated by a score of 5 to 1. Problem for some mathematical head: Natural Sciences defeated Political Sciences 1-0, Political Sciences defeated Classics 3-1, Classics defeated Mathematics 5-1; what would be the score if Natural Sciences played Mathematics?

The following despatch reached the office on Saturday last:—

"WINNIPEG, Nov. 25, '90.

"Gordon Bell, B.A., Class of '86, has had his foot amputated at the Winnipeg General Hospital, the result of an injury received at football."

Bell was widely and favorably known during his academic course at Varsity. He took a keen interest in all matters of interest to students and made for himself a host of warm friends, all of whom will regret to hear of his sad and severe affliction.

## EXCHANGES.

We have received two monthlies from Pennsylvania—the Swarthmore College *Phoenix* and the Haverfordian from Haverford. Both bear evidences of prosperity, and are thoroughly in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times.

The *Nassau Literary Magazine* and the *Harvard Monthly* represent the highest literary work of the students at Princeton and Harvard. The *Nassau Lit.* is a dignified magazine of sixty pages devoted to literary criticism, fiction, original verse, and book reviews. It is exceedingly creditable, though the articles vary in literary excellence and finish. The extended book-notice department is an unusual feature in college journalism. We understand that the authorities encourage literature among the students at Princeton by allowing the editors of the college papers one course in the English department in virtue of their official work. The *Harvard Monthly* is younger and smaller, but very bright and wide awake. The success of such magazines and the excellence of the essays they publish show that college journalism is no longer in the experimental stage.

The Messrs. J. E. Bryant & Co. have favored us with a copy of their latest publication, "The Protestantism of the Prayer Book," by Rev. Dyson Hague, Halifax. The author is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and also of the Wycliffe College, and was formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, Brockville. From the very cursory glance given, it appears to be a well-written and instructive work. The letter-press and the external appearance of it are very fine.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Prof. Mills was unable to lecture last week.

Several Varsity men went to New York to see the Yale-Princeton Rugby match.

Prof. Proudfoot concluded his lectures on Roman Law last Wednesday afternoon.

The genial Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. captained the football team at Detroit and Chatham.

W. Hardie, '91, led at the Y.M.C.A. meeting on Thursday. Subject: "Our Crucified Lord," John xv. : 13

We regret to learn that Dr. Barker, House-Surgeon at the General Hospital, has been seriously ill for a few days.

The Freshman meeting on Saturday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall was highly successful. A fuller report will appear next week.

One noticeable feature of the Public Debate was the extraordinary number of Freshmen who appeared as escorts to their lady friends.

Harrison, '86, has returned from St. Mary's, where he has of late been studying law. Tommy has concluded to give up nomadic life and has anchored at McCarthy's.

Dr. G. A. Peters, Demonstrator in Anatomy at the Medical School, has had conferred upon him the degree of F. R. C. S., London. This is, we believe, an extraordinary distinction, there being only one other such degree held in Canada.

The Toronto News, in describing Hon. Arthur Stanley, who was in town last week, has the following: "He is short, and rather stout and very much resembles 'Watty' Thompson, the well-known centre forward of the Varsity Football Team." Thompson should feel his importance hereafter.

"Resolved, that Political Economy inculcates selfishness," was the subject debated by the Political Science Club of '93 at its meeting held on the 24th ult. The question was ably handled on both sides, the speakers being: Pro, Messrs. Pettinger and Phillips; and Con, Messrs. Parker and Beattie. Taken as a whole, the debate was by far the best yet held by the club. Prof. Ashley, in summing up, accompanied his decision for the affirmative with a few lucid remarks on the subject.

The Natural Science men of '93 were disappointed in not receiving tickets for admission to Professor McKay's lectures in Physics as they were informed by Professor Wright that the course of lectures was intended for the Science men of the second year Arts as well as for the medicals. Who are these lectures for anyway?

One of our professors was heard to remark the other day, after having read THE VARSITY, "One would think that the affairs of the University could be best managed by handing their control over to THE VARSITY." We would ask: "In whose hands would THE VARSITY be best managed?" We are undergraduates in a Canadian University, professor.

The lady students who attended Prof. McKay's lectures in Physics wish to say that they were treated most courteously by the gentleman on Thursday (20th), and also that they made no complaint whatever to the faculty. This should put an end to the reports that have been diligently circulated by a few of the more evil-minded to the effect that the ladies were very rudely and insolently treated.

PHILOSOPHY SEMINARY.—The Seminary for fourth-year Philosophy students, which meets weekly at the residence of Professor Baldwin, is attended by all members of the class as it is considered very profitable. At each meeting a paper is contributed on the work in Philosophy and vigorous discussion ensues thereon. At the meeting last week Mr. Mel-drum read an essay on Kant's "Deduction of the Categories."

The debate at the Political Science Club's meeting on the 17th instant was particularly good. The subject was: "Resolved that it is important for Canadians to study the History of New France." The debaters were: pro., Messrs. McDougal and Strath, and con., Messrs. Lewis and Clarke. Although the decision naturally went to the affirmative, the negative side was very well handled. Mr. McEvoy presided and proved himself an able chairman. His remarks at the close were principally an amplification of the arguments on the affirmative side.

The Programme Committee of the Literary Society are going to make an experiment. The idea of inter-class debates, long talked of, at length approaches realization. Next Friday the men of '92, led by Perrin, will maintain that the world is getting better; the men of '93, led by Henry, will labor to prove that it is not. This will, no doubt, call out all the debating talent of the two years. It has also been decided to ask the different years to supply the remainder of the programme by turns and thus add to the emulation; '92 will lead off in this also.

Last Tuesday morning a large number of Arts men and Medicals assembled at the University at an early hour in order to secure good positions for the expected *r  union*. The authorities, however, being wise in their generation, locked up the building for the forenoon and posted notices

to that effect, and accordingly the expected meeting did not take place. We do not wish to have the appearance of unduly encouraging these outbursts of lawlessness, but we would suggest that a few such occurrences during the spring examinations, with due notice sent to the authorities beforehand, might prove of solace to the student body in general.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—The Club held an adjourned English meeting on Monday, Nov. 24, at which Carlyle was the subject for discussion. In the absence of Mr. McLay, the Secretary, Mr. Helles took the chair. The evening's proceedings were opened by a charming instrumental solo by Miss Topping. This was followed by a comprehensive essay, by Miss Waterworth, on "Carlyle's Life and Works." Miss Bunnell then gave an essay on Mrs. Carlyle, giving a clear insight into her character and her influence on the life of her husband. The next event was a reading by Mr. Cornyn, who chose Carlyle's "Death of Goethe" for his subject. Mr. Watson concluded the programme with "Heroes and Hero Worship." This was Mr. Watson's first appearance among us as an essayist, and he was well received. The meeting was well attended, especially by the ladies, and the numbers on the programme fully justified our expectation of a pleasant and profitable evening.

CLASS OF '91.—The annual meeting of the class was held in Y. M. C. A. hall on Wednesday, 26th inst., President T. W. Standing in the chair. In the absence of Secretary McLay, Mr. A. J. McKinnon was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. The meeting was very large, and enthusiasm worthy of the "Seniors" marked the proceedings. In answer to invitations Mr. S. B. Leacock was appointed representative to the University of Toronto Medical College dinner, W. Hardie to the dinner of '92, and R. Henderson to the dinner of '93. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, J. S. Scott; Vice-President, F. R. Lillie; Secretary, H. M. Ferguson; Treasurer, G. W. Robinson; Poet, S. B. Leacock; Orator, J. M. Godfrey; Historian, A. M. Stewart; Musical Director, D. Donald; Athletic Director, W. E. Buckingham. After a motion by Mr. G. H. Ferguson regarding the Graduating Class Picture, the meeting adjourned.

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# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, DECEMBER 9, 1890.

NO. 10.

## Editorial Comments.



NEXT Friday evening the motion of Mr. Robinson to change the time of the annual elections of the Literary and Scientific Society from the Easter to the Michaelmas term will come up for discussion. This is a question that merits the thoughtful consideration of every one interested in the welfare of the society. The

change proposed is of such importance that any decision, pro or con, should not be given without due thought of the consequences that may arise from the action taken.

It is claimed by the supporters of the motion that under the system proposed a healthier, if not a greater, interest in the society and the elections would be aroused; that there would be no break up of work just before exams., as at present; that the medical members could be more easily induced to come out and vote, and that thereby their active co-operation in the work of the society would be more generally obtained; and, further, that the individual members would, to a much larger extent than at present, pay their own fees, and that in this way the prevailing corruption—which word is an entire misstatement of what actually does exist—would be avoided.

While denying that the innovation is the panacea it is claimed to be, its opponents urge that the relaxation from work preparatory to the April "cram" which is now afforded by a week's election campaign is rather to be desired than not, and that in the Michaelmas term, when the athletic contests are in full swing, when the smaller societies are occupying the attention of all classes in college, and when the men are only partially acquainted with one another, the elections would degenerate into a very tame affair, with none of the exhilarating excitement now attendant thereon. But more especially it is urged that the proposed change would seriously interfere with the working of the society, an objection which seems to be well taken, and one of the strongest reasons for the rejection of the motion.

Consideration will clearly demonstrate how this interference will arise, and how injuriously effective it may be. If the elections are held in October the society could not get into good working order until the officers were elected, which means that a month or six weeks of the best time in the year will be lost; if in December, there would be two difficulties to encounter. At present, four officers—the First Vice-President, the Curator, the Recording Secretary and one Councillor—are fourth year men. If Seniors continue to be elected to these positions, they must necessarily be vacant during the following Michaelmas term; if, on the contrary, a wholesale change is made in the constitution to allow third men to fill them, the helpful experience of the fourth year men will be entirely lost, and a third year man will receive the highest office in the gift of the undergraduates, while the fourth year men are still five months from gradu-

ation. The adoption of either end of the dilemma could not but have a detrimental effect on the welfare of the society. Whether the benefits to be derived from the change could compensate for the evils that, as has been shown, will follow in its wake, remains to be seen. It is plain that the objections pointed out are very substantial and very difficult to overcome in theory, not to speak of practice. THE VARSITY, as the representative of the whole body of students, takes no side, but merely wishes to point out the advantages and disadvantages of the question at issue. We trust our readers will fully consider the question in all its aspects, and be prepared intelligently to discuss and decide the matter on Friday night.

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This year, perhaps, more than ever before, there has appeared around our College a disregard for the rights of others, the presence and increase of which cannot but be regretted by all. The reason of this may be difficult to say, but the fact remains. Instances of this spirit of carelessness and looseness are very common, and can be seen almost every day. Two or three very glaring ones have been brought to our notice. The December number of *Harper's Magazine* has been so carelessly handled by some persons that it has been necessary to remove it from the files in order to prevent its entire mutilation. The other day somebody had the audacity to make a clipping from one of the daily papers when it had been on the files not more than an hour. Such actions as these are almost unparalleled in the history of the College, and were the offenders known the Literary Society would be asked to deprive them of the rights of the reading-room, of which they have proved themselves so utterly unworthy.

Not long since the ladies of '91 were so seriously disturbed by the noise made by some unthinking students, thoughtless of both their own and others' rights, that they were obliged to adjourn their meeting. An apology to the ladies is certainly due from the gentlemen who acted in this manner. These are but a few examples of almost every-day occurrences, the flagrancy of which, when considered by each student, must appear in glaring colors. A little thought of what one owes to one's self-respect and one's fellow-students, should most thoroughly prevent the recurrence of such violations of the principles that should govern gentlemen and, above all, students.

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The Business Manager desires to intimate that all subscriptions to THE VARSITY are due before the Christmas vacation. His duties will be greatly lessened if those who are in arrears will attend to this matter at once. The management of THE VARSITY are to be congratulated on the almost entire unanimity with which the students paid their subscriptions in advance, nearly three-quarters of the whole number having done so. If those who have hitherto neglected this will kindly accept this intimation the manager will be able to put his books in good order before the holidays.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1890).

Night was hov'ring like the shadow  
Of God's mighty outstretched hand,  
Drawn across the western heavens  
Lingered still one long red band.

To my window distant music  
Came in undulating swells,  
While the tired city, pausing,  
Heard the sweet cathedral bells.

And beyond the swaying poplars  
I beheld her towers rise  
With their sombre broken outline,  
Lifted to the silent skies.

Still confusion hath a dwelling  
In the courts where it is meet,  
Loveliness alone inhabit  
Not the spirit incomplete.

But new strength is ever added  
And her shattered walls shall grow  
Till erect in her full stature  
Glorious and pure she show.

And she seemed, O fellow-students,  
Emblematic of the soul,  
Whose unfinished broken outline,  
We must render fair and whole.

As her stone-work, fraught with beauty,  
Moulded so our lives must be,  
Till we too attain perfection  
And unsullied harmony.

EVELYN DURAND.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE.

(Translated from the German of Immerschnaps.)

[Eroticos, being deeply in love, calls one evening upon Logicus to solicit his opinion.]

*Logicus*: So, then, Eroticos, you tell me you—

*Eroticos*: In truth I am, and it is in respect to that very matter that I have called upon you.

*Log.*: Let us examine a little the nature of this peculiar mental phase in which you stand; or, rather, let us consider the probable duration of this condition, for thereby will we be enabled to arrive at a just decision in regard to its nature.

*Erot.*: In respect to its duration, there seems to be but little doubt; for such is the nature of love that I feel constancy to be its first attribute, and a requisite essential of its being. If a man be truly in love, it stands to reason, according to the universally accepted idea of this passion, that it must be constant. If it be not so, the man is under a delusion, and is not possessed by real love.

*Log.*: Let us examine. We will suppose that A is in love with B and B with A. Now, to say that A's love to B is constant, means that A will always hold B higher in his affections than any other individual, as C, D, E, etc. Had A never met with B what would have happened? Unless we suppose that B is in every case the only person of all the universe of beings, actual or potential, whom A could have loved (a supposition that human experience shows to be false)—unless this, we must conclude that A would have, or at least could conceivably have, fallen in love with some other individual as C. Similarly, had A never met B or C, he could conceivably have fallen in love with D. Or B, C, and E, all being unknown to him, he could conceivably have fallen in love with E, and so further. Do you follow me clearly?

*Erot.*: I think so. We have thus far concluded that an individual A being given there are a number (greater or

less) of other individuals, B, C, D, E, etc., with each of whom, had he never met the others, he could have conceivably fallen in love.

*Log.*: Exactly. Now let us suppose that A meets them synchronously. Love being essentially a selective passion he cannot become enamoured of them all. Evidently his love must centre upon one of them, and it will fall upon the one most lovable. Now the words "most loveable" are, to speak algebraically, a variable quantity. That is, the selection depends upon A's own nature. There exists in the potential universe, on the analogy of Plato's horse, a being, from A's point of view, absolutely the most lovable. That is to say one who if brought into contact with A must call forth his love rather than any other. This being corresponds with A's ideal of the sum total of lovable qualities (the good, the beautiful, etc.). Now all the objects upon whom A's love could conceivably have centred, B, C, D, E, etc., approximate more or less to this absolute type. Let it be here understood that this absolute type is not necessarily perfect but is merely the exact embodiment of A's ideal. Should he meet B, C, D, etc., synchronously, he will fall in love with the nearest approximation to the absolute type. And this he does involuntarily and without any volition in selection; for it needs no proof that love is independent of the will.

Now let us suppose that B, C, D, etc., represent a graded order of ascending approximations to the potentially existent being absolutely the most lovable to A, and let it be further supposed that he meets them consecutively. What follows? Necessarily that he falls in love with each consecutively and will continue to do so, if we suppose the series indefinitely prolonged until he meet the absolute type. Let us designate this absolute type Z.

Now to suppose that in every actual case B, the first met object, is the absolute of Z as regards A, and A similarly the solute type Z, as regards B, were manifestly absurd.

Nay, in view of the infinitely adjustment of details requisite to the correspondence of Z and Z<sub>1</sub>, such a coincidence will only happen in an infinitely small number of cases. To realize this, we must remember that A's idea Z is composed of an enormous number of factors, a, b, c—x, y, z, and in like manner B's ideal Z<sub>1</sub> is composed of an enormous number of factors, a<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>1</sub>, d<sub>1</sub>—x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub>, z<sub>1</sub>. Only when these series coincide entirely will the totals coincide and the equation A = Z, B = Z be true.

Hence in nearly all actual cases B is not Z—this is, A is capable of loving each of a greater or less number of other individuals rather than [mark me, I do not say more than] B. And this he must do independently of his own will. Now it may happen that after being united with B, A meets with one of these other objects, C, D, etc., and B similarly, what conclusion must we draw?

*Erot.*: I can see no other than that, if two beings A and B are united in the bonds of love, in all cases, except the union of the ideal types Z and Z, it must happen that, should the proper individuals present themselves, A becomes inconstant to B and B to A.

*Log.*: Exactly. And here let me forestall a possible argument. I do not mean by "become inconstant" to signify an open rupture or actual avowal of disunion. A may give no mark of love to the third individual C; he need not even confess it to himself; but the sentiment nevertheless must arise as involuntarily as did his prior love to B.

*Erot.*: It would seem to follow, then, that in almost every case of union between A and B, one or both must become virtually inconstant by harboring an at least unconfessed love towards C. But this we know is not the case in a large portion, I might almost say, in the majority of actual instances. Are we not, then, to infer that some step in your reasoning is fallacious?

*Log.*: Not that, but that your conclusion from my reasoning is fallacious. Such inconstancy will by no means occur in all cases. A may never meet C, D, or E, etc. For remember that meet must here connote an intercourse of sufficient duration to permit A to be well acquainted

with the nature of C, D, E, etc. Were our known life to extend to eternity, and were each individual to meet all others, such inconstancy would actually happen in every case [always with the sole exception of the union of Z and Z<sub>1</sub>]. But such not being the case, love is in a large portion of cases seemingly constant. Moreover, the race at large has unwittingly the truth of what I would prove by placing such restrictions upon the conduct of A and B after their union as to preclude the possibility of their becoming deeply conversant with the natures of many other beings of the series C, D, E. Yet the inevitable conclusion is that in all unions of A and B it only requires a proper set of circumstances and the possible inconsistency of each or both is developed. And further, A or B may meet C, or D or E, etc., five minutes after their union or five decades after or never in life and so become inconstant, and such a meeting may happen five times or fifty. But this being a pure matter of chance the case of a five minutes' duration implies no greater inconstancy than a case of a lifelong duration, but merely a different set of circumstances.

*Erot.*: This certainly seems most true. Yet there remains as constant love the union of the absolute types Z and Z<sub>1</sub>. Now it would seem to me that as every union of A and B may be potentially a union of Z and Z<sub>1</sub>, every man may claim that his love is constant, for he may be the exceptional Z.

*Log.*: Not so fast. This union of Z and Z<sub>1</sub> I have supposed only for argument's sake. All other unions being now disposed of, let us consider this one in which Z is supposed to be A's absolute ideal and Z<sub>1</sub> to be B's, and in which A and B are themselves assumed to be respectively Z<sub>1</sub> and Z.

Now to suppose that A or B could admit into his ideal of the lovable any factor of the bad is of itself impossible. And, take notice, I do not mean to say that A may not have conceived some actual being to be the ideal, whereas such a being really possess factors of the bad. He may do so, but in this case it is A's ignorance that is at fault. His ideal of the lovable remains the same, but this being is, unknown to him, not the true ideal.

The ideal Z contains, then, only factors of the good. *Igitur* Z is a perfect being and similarly Z<sub>1</sub> is a perfect being. Now you might object that it does not follow that A's conception of the perfect is not necessarily perfect. But a little reflection will suffice to show there is no real standard of perfection, and, consequently, A's perfect is as perfect as any other man's perfect. That is, A's perfect is perfect. Z and Z<sub>1</sub> are, then, necessarily perfect beings. But no perfect being exists. *Sequitur* no union of absolute ideals can exist. Any union of love between A and B must contain potential elements of inconstancy. Our conclusion stands, then, that though love may last with no inconstancy throughout a life time, yet it is impossible that any love should be essentially constant. Good night, *Eroticos*.

Good night, Logicus; your words are most true yet. Alackaday, I am none the less as much in love as when I came.

S. B. LEACOCK.

#### SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society met on Tuesday last, December 2nd, with a very large attendance, comprising nearly all the engineers. The feature of the meeting was the paper on "underground waters, as a source of public supply," by Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. He gave a brief description of the general configuration of the Province from the standpoint of water supply, and described the different methods employed throughout the district for procuring an efficient supply. He brought forward arguments in favour of obtaining water from the underground sources, and showed how much better these waters were than the lake waters. In conclusion, a review was made of the trouble which is at present harassing Toronto, giving several methods by

which it might be overcome. The paper was much appreciated, as was manifested by the vote of thanks tendered the doctor, and the engineers are looking forward with pleasure when he will give the society another paper in the same line.

Last week, being the time of the annual dinner, the undergrads were favoured with visits from a number of graduates in engineering—some of whom have been away several years employed in engineering work. Among these might be mentioned Mr. A. R. English, '90, from Patterson, N. J.; Mr. F. M. Bowman, '90, who has been on surveys in the Rockies; Mr. G. R. Mickle, B.A., '88, who has been employed in mining work in Bohemia.

Considerable anxiety is felt concerning Mr. William Newman, '91, who is at present lying at the General Hospital, in a very critical stage of the prevalent typhoid fever.

#### THE LIBRARY.

During the last month very great advances have been made in getting the library in order by the aid of a night staff in addition to that engaged during the day. All the cases have been unpacked and the greater portion of the books entered in the accession catalogue, so that now the story that we never have less than one hundred cases unpacked is a thing of the past.

The accession catalogues show that between 23,000 and 24,000 volumes have been entered, but with what remains to be sorted out the total may be placed at rather over 25,000. This is rather under the estimate of 100 volumes to a case, but is easily understood when seventeen cases yielded 125 volumes—a number less than other single cases of the same size contained. Still when one remembers that but a very small number of these were bought and the rest donations, no one has any right to complain.

It is expected that by the New Year that everything will be well in hand and that from that time on that the work will not again accumulate to any such extent as it has since September.

Shipments are still coming in. During this past week a case has been received from Victoria, Australia, and five are now on the way from Germany, so that the end is not yet. Many sets of periodicals are being packed up and stored in the basement for the present and in this way relieves the strain on the girders supporting the immense weight of books and at the same time making room for works much more needed.

The ladies' reading room has been furnished and when once the doors are hung they should, so far as room is concerned, be better off than ever.

Since the dictionaries have been removed from the Y.M.C.A. to the library, much more reading has been done and reminds one not a little of the busy times in the old library.

The men's reading room will have more tables and chairs placed in it shortly and a counter will be arranged at the door of the delivery room. When these have been provided the only drawbacks to the library will be the tedious climb to it and the lack of a catalogue. The former cannot be remedied but it is hoped the latter may be before long.

Harvard won the Harvard-Yale foot-ball game this year for the first time since the modern game was introduced.

Princeton is to have a new hall for Commencement exercises, and other college ceremonies, which will cost at least \$150,000. The donor is Mrs. Chas. B. Alexander, of New York.

The faculty of Harvard have consented to allow the Glee and Banjo Clubs to make a tour during the Christmas vacation. The trip will include New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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DECEMBER 9, 1890.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



UNCTUALLY fifteen minutes late, the General Committee concluded its business on Friday night, and the meeting was then called to order by the President. It is needless to mention that at the opening there were but comparatively few of the members present; however, by the time the debate was opened, the assembly had assumed even large proportions than usual.

Before reading the minutes (on being called on for the minutes), Mr. Stringer hoped that the society would consider them carefully, as he had been unable to grasp the meaning of many of the amendments passed with a view to simplifying the constitution the week before. A great many of the members were equally obtuse, but we still have great confidence in the amendments.

Under the next order of business, Mr. G. H. Ferguson gave notice that at the next meeting of the society he would move that a grant of twenty-five dollars be made to the Sports Committee. Encouraged by his modest example and by the well-known liberality of the society, Mr. Hellesms loomed up with a notice of a similar nature, viz., that an equal sum be granted to the Class of '93—the unassuming Freshmen of last year. A report from the joint committee, *re conversat*, produced some lively discussion. Mr. Watson wanted a likeness of the old conversat. He loved the old conversat, so did Mr. Perry. It was apparent also that they both loved the ladies, for they pleaded their presence at the old conversats as being the crowning glory of the occasion. Mr. Ferguson, fresh from the McGill dinner, advocated a similar festivity for his Alma Mater.

The society agreed with Mr. Ferguson, and instructed the committee to make arrangements for a dinner to take place during February if possible. This being settled the literary programme received the society's most serious consideration.

The first number was a song by the members of '92, which is equivalent to saying that the song was rendered most classically à la Schuch and the Glee Club. Mr. Graham then favored the society with a reading, which he delivered in a style that deserves the utmost praise. Mr. Brown followed with an essay on Macaulay, and dealt very learnedly with several interesting subjects, devoting more of his attention however to "Education through the Classics." The "*pièce de resistance*" (you will notice that we have a very vivid anticipation of the dinner to come next year) was the inter-year debate between '92 and '93. This is one of the innovations made by the present General Committee, and to judge from the result of Friday night's venture inter-year debates should henceforward be a well-known feature of the society's programme. It is open to question if we have at any meeting this term had as creditable a display of debating talent as on this occasion. The subject was: "Resolved,—That the world is advancing mentally, morally and spiritually."

For the affirmative, which was to be sustained by '92, Mr. Perrin opened the debate with a speech worthy of praise alike for its animated delivery, Demosthenic eloquence, and logical sequence. He was followed by Mr. Henry, the ex-orator of '93. Mr. Henry's speech was equally creditable to himself, and the meeting now began to get interested in the situation. Mr. Lamont was the next speaker for '92, and he unquestionably clinched some good points. Mr. Pettinger for '93 was full to the brim of "wise saws and modern instances," quoting most familiarly, as indeed did all the speakers, from every period of history since the flood of B.C. several thousand. For the third year Mr. Coombs then came forward, and being a classical student and of a metaphysical turn of mind, he wanted to discuss "morality in the abstract," "truth *per se*, etc." These five speakers used flowing language, but Mr. Clarke, the sixth, broke the record on the metaphor question, referring with touching "naïveté" to the years ago when he had sat upon the paternal doorstep, and from an old clay pipe had blown such gorgeously beautiful bubbles, which, alas, used to vanish at a touch. The leader of the affirmative closed the debate with a five minutes' speech in which, by means of Ciceronian eloquence and Fourth of July lung power, he attempted to demolish both his opponents and their, to him, futile arguments. After a brief summing up, the President, to the great elation of the Juniors and a corresponding depression on the part of the Sophomores, decided the debate in favour of the former.

At this stage of the proceedings about seven-eighths of the meeting made a frantic rush for the door, while the remaining few listened to a speech by Mr. Robinson in favour of holding the annual meeting in December. On motion of Mr. McLay the discussion was left over to the next meeting. Mr. Hellesms then brought in his motion to omit the list of ordinary members from the next constitution. This motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

Before closing this review of the night's proceedings we cannot refrain from uttering a few commendatory remarks. In one respect Friday night's meeting was unique in the annals of the society, for every speaker was in earnest; and earnestness in a speaker is the first requisite for success. Whether a man be a preacher or a politician, a philanthropist or Varsity undergrad, he must believe in himself or he is a failure; he must be in earnest or he is—nothing. This earnestness has in the past years been the very quality most conspicuously absent in the proceedings of the society. We have seen speakers appear before an audience—that if challenged would yield to none in the province in respect to critical capacity—who, in spite of

the fact that they had had two weeks in which to prepare a brief speech upon some simple, if not hackneyed, subject, have doled out to the Society, in a voice wanting both in animation and personality, a few trivial facts and a few inane remarks, laughable to listen to and of no consequence when said. To judge from the last meeting, this state of affairs is now a thing of the past. The speaking on Friday night was good, because there was a ring of truth in it. The speakers were listened to because the audience felt that they believed what they were saying. The same may be said in regard to the essayist, and more especially in regard to the reader of the evening. Mr. Graham deserves much credit for the manner in which he delivered his selection. It showed careful preparation and much thought, and it was apparent throughout that he had done his best to please the society. This is the spirit that we want around Varsity. Every man do his best. If he does so, his efforts will always be appreciated.

### THE MEDS' BANQUET.

The fourth annual banquet of the Medical department of Toronto University was held on Thursday evening last at the Rossin House. To say it was a huge success would be expressing it mildly. Our dinners are always a huge success, but each succeeding dinner invariably contains some new element which adds to the general triumph.

The speeches this year differed from and improved on those of last year in the fact that they were short, and therefore sweet, containing no poor material, and being delivered with such eloquence as is characteristic of orators. To the boys themselves the most interesting features of the evening were the addresses (all remarkably good) of the representatives from the different sister institutions. We have so many sympathies in common with these gentlemen that their speeches always find favor with us, and we cannot but listen with pleasure to them. Of course, the Chancellor made the speech of the evening (containing much which will trouble the digestion of some of our guests for some time to come); but we wish to make special reference to the speeches of S. B. Leacock and T. E. Bennett. These gentlemen covered themselves with glory, Mr. Leacock especially distinguishing himself, making what many considered the speech of the evening. It was certainly the wittiest, very cleverly constructed, and delivered in a most pleasing manner. Tommy Bennett may well be proud of himself. His speech, although coming on very late in the evening, was listened to with closest attention, as it well deserved to be, and called forth well earned applause. The graduating class are proud of Tommy.

Of the students in general it might be said that a more gentlemanly body never sat down together. If any of the gentlemen who seem to find a peculiar pleasure in abusing medical students were present last Thursday evening, they would have been thoroughly ashamed of themselves, and have concluded that they on one or more previous occasions had been suffering from a fit of temporary insanity, and that the rude epithets which they had so freely bestowed on others would have been more appropriately applied to themselves. A detailed description of the dinner will not be necessary, it being sufficient to note the chief events of the evening.

Mr. C. A. Webster occupied the chair, while R. H. Gowland and Thos. Coleman filled the vice-chairs, with becoming dignity. Surrounding the chairman were the various notables of the city, including Hon. E. Blake, Sir Daniel Wilson, Hon. J. W. Gibson, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Dr. Daniel Clark, Dr. H. H. Wright, Dr. Richardson, Dr. O'Reilly, and numerous others.

Mr. W. E. Crain, the secretary, read letters of regret from the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. G. W. Ross, Vice-Chancellor Mulock, W. R. Meredith, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Justice Armour, Col. Gilmour and E. B. Osler.

The chairman, in a neat speech, welcomed the guests and complimented the students on the success of their banquet. The toast "Toronto University," evoked wild enthusiasm, and was replied to by the Hon. Edward Blake, in a brilliant oratorical effort. Speeches and toasts followed one another in rapid succession, all the speakers doing well and keeping the close attention of those present to the end.

Shortly after one a.m. the assembly broke up with "Auld Lang Syne," thus closing the most successful dinner the Meds of Toronto University ever held.

The following gentlemen represented the undergrads of sister universities and faculties: R. A. Bowie, McGill; R. J. Gardner, R. M. C., Kingston; R. E. Webster, Trinity Medical College; J. S. Johnston, the Law School; S. B. Leacock, The Varsity (Arts); H. Wilson, Western University, London; W. B. Richardson, Dental College; G. A. Robson, College of Pharmacy.

### THE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Natural Science Association held its third regular meeting of the term on Tuesday afternoon last, in the School of Practical Science. Dr. Graham Chambers presided. In the absence of the secretary of committee, the report *re* the McMurrich medal was postponed. A. F. Rolls and R. F. McKay were nominated for the position of first year councillor, and F. B. Allan and A. F. Edwards for second year councillor. The election will take place at the next regular meeting.

Dr. Ellis then gave a very lucid description of the photographic camera. Dwelling at length on the obscure chemistry of photography, he explained the different stages of the process, which is based essentially on the sensibility to light of certain compounds, particularly the haloid salts of silver. When a film of one of these salts is exposed to light some change takes place, although it is not visible to the eye, because when placed in a reducing agent, under a non-actinic light, those parts are developed first upon which the most light fell. The nature of this change is not known, Dr. Ellis being of the opinion that it is a physical molecular change, and not a chemical one. The other great difficulty is the formula of the best developer. Dr. Ellis has come to the conclusion that the formula of the best theoretical developer would be  $C_6H_3(NH_4O)_3$ , and from examination he finds that the best manufactured approach more or less nearly to this, according to their quality.

Dr. Pike gave some very amusing illustrations of the importance to which photography has attained. The first knowledge of the art dates back to the year 1283, when it was noticed that some writing of silver nitrate on chalk had been blackened by exposure to light. In concluding, he showed the advantage the chemist had in the practice of photography.

### CLASS OF '94 RECEPTION.

The first social evening of the class of '94 came off very successfully in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday evening. The President, Mr. J. H. Brown, delivered a carefully worded inaugural address which was listened to with much interest. The Glee Club, under the direction of the musical director, rendered several songs in a very pleasing manner. Miss Topping played and by request favoured the meeting with an *encore*. The class poet, Miss Durand, read a poem which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. G. W. Levy, the prophet, evoked much applause as he prophesied concerning the future of the class. The orator also delivered an oration in which several matters of interest to the class were treated in a very happy manner. Some time was spent in conversation and after this the members did justice to the refreshments provided. The meeting adjourned about eleven o'clock.

## PUBLIC DEBATE AT WYCLIFFE.

In response to the invitations of the Wycliffe College Literary Society to their public debates a large and enthusiastic audience filled to overflowing the spacious college library. The Hon. President of the Society, Mr. N. W. Hoyles, Q.C., occupied the chair, and by a few well-timed remarks introduced the Wycliffe College Choral Society, which rendered in a very acceptable manner that familiar chorus "The Soldier's Farewell," after which the "Trial Scene" in Shakespeare's *Henry the Eighth* was dramatically rendered by Messrs. Dreyer, Lea, Perry, McClean, Gould, Williams, Bryan and Marsh. Mr. Dryer made a capital "Henry VIII.," while Mr. Williams was every inch a "Bishop," and the difficult part of "Archbishop of Canterbury" was well taken by Mr. Lea. Mr. Perry's rendering of the "Lord Chancellor" was praise worthy. Then "Hail ye Heroes Home Returning" was sung by an octette chosen from the college students. The essay of C. D. Smith, B.A., entitled "Origin of Man's Intellectual Nature" was listened to with close attention.

Then followed the event of the evening, a debate on the following resolution: "That French as an official language should be retained in Canada."

Mr. Wm. McCormack, B.A., led off for the affirmative in his usual pleasant and impressive style. His speech throughout gave evidence of a thorough knowledge and deep study of the subject. He held the rapt attention of the audience by his clear, forcible and pointed arguments, and when he resumed his seat it was evident that the hearers appreciated his efforts.

Mr. Scully, B.A., leader of the negative, then followed with an able fifteen minutes' speech. He argued that the abolition of French as an official language was just, possible and necessary. Mr. Scully spoke with feeling, energy and effect. Owing to the illness of Mr. Shaw, who was associated with Mr. McCormack on the aff, Mr. G. B. McClean spoke in his place. All credit is due Mr. McClean, who almost at the last moment kindly came forward and took Mr. Shaw's place. Mr. Kuhring then followed. A long residence in the Province and City of Quebec enabled Mr. Kuhring to discuss the subject as one who knew whereof he affirmed. His speech was a direct appeal to English national opinion. Mr. McCormack was allowed five minutes to close the debate. The chairman then impartially summed up the arguments, and, as is the custom, the question was put to the audience for decision. The vote resulted in a victory for the negative. One of the happiest events of the season then closed by singing "God Save the Queen." Many thanks are due for the success of the evening to the untiring efforts of Mr. Geo. S. Sinclair, president.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—The vehement gentleman whose Junius-like paragraphs blazed in your last issue cannot be said to voice the sentiments of our class. Indeed, sir, we have not the slightest clue to his identity, and the opinion is fast gaining ground that he is not a Freshman at all. But, whoever he is there cannot be the slightest doubt that his picture of our misery was far too highly colored. Severe would be the affliction, formidable would be the enemy that could in the slightest degree disturb "the genial current" of our souls. Surely we are a happy and contented crowd.

To be called "freshie" on Convocation day does not put us out of spirits in the least. To be gagged at the Literary Society is not a misfortune; on the contrary, I esteem it a mental discipline of no mean order. We have yet to learn that a Freshman who "dresses like a gentleman is insulted and soon dons the garb of a tramp." We array our forms in whatever garments we please and have yet to behold the autocrats who shall dictate to us in matters of such a nature. If there be a gentleman in our

year so mean-spirited as to consult the taste of seniors in regard to his personal appearance, the best thing he can do is to leave the college as soon as possible for he is unworthy to enjoy its privileges. Who ever sat on Freshmen in the Glee Club? It is well known that our contingent is by no means the weakest part of that association and that their voices, far from being "tainted with sadness," are extremely powerful and melodious.

The hustling calls for a longer notice. It is generally regarded by us as the one great grievance; not because we are unable to perform our part with credit, but because after such exhibitions of affection we must confess to ourselves that the feelings of love and respect which we naturally wish to entertain for our seniors grow weaker and still more weak. Really it is a very disagreeable duty for us to return such treatment. You have all heard of the Freshman who shed tears before touching the sacred form of a Senior and muttering "it must be done" clasped him round the neck, resolving that if he must be rough he would be rough in a friendly way. Respect our position, gentlemen. Do not compel us to conclude that you are unworthy of our esteem. After all we can't blame those Seniors who happen to be standing in the halls for assisting their brethren in the shove. It is only natural for them to aid their own side when the row has started; but why should the row start?

I must confess, sir, that it is impossible to get very angry at the Seniors of this college. They are such a jolly, clever lot of fellows that when you see the best side of them you can't help liking them. I believe that if a Senior esteemed it his duty to cut off a Freshman's right hand he would do it in such a decent, friendly sort of a way, that the latter would be moved to his inmost soul and hold out his remaining paw for a shake. Gentlemen of the senior years, let us be friends. We fully recognize your seniority to us; we cannot help admiring your talents; even in times of hostility we acknowledge your love of fair play. Why then should any unpleasantness arise between us? Do not imagine that our feelings towards you are what the writer referred to would have you suppose. This is not the place for Ciceros; this is not the time for Philippics. Of the particular Philippic in question I have been charged with the authorship. I rejoice that the charge is false. Inflammatory epistles will never aid in maintaining the honour of our Alma Mater and will never be written by yours respectfully,

WM. P. REEVE.

[To remove any imputation from the other years of having written the letter in question, it might be said that the gentleman signing himself "Freshman" did not wrongfully claim to be a member of the first year.—ED.]

We have received journals from all the principal educational institutions in Canada and the United States, but have not as yet got anything in the shape of an exchange from our sister university at Montreal. Surely an institution of such dimensions and repute as McGill, but having no periodical of any shape or form, is a striking anomaly in the college world of this continent. One of our contemporaries very truly says that "The college or university paper mirrors the life and character of that college or university. It is the door through which those outside of the narrow college circle view its life, its work, and the character of its students. Through the system of the exchange of college magazines, it becomes that by which the other schools judge of its work and general welfare." If McGill really has no such door as that described above, we would be pleased to hear of one being cut at an early date, of useful and ornamental design. It matters little whether it is opened weekly or monthly, although we have a partiality for those that open weekly; and we prefer that the proverbial "push" be executed in a graceful and brilliant and, at times, humorous manner; and also without any flippant remarks, such as "Shorty has a new moustache; we congratulate you, Shorty."

## THE FOOTBALL CONTEST.

## THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TRIP.

Some three weeks since letters of invitation were received by the Association Football Club from the Detroit and Chatham Clubs, who were evidently very eager for a visit from the premier club of this district. It was found impossible for the Varsity champion team to get away, and, with the consent of the Toronto League, a picked team, bearing the name of Toronto, though composed, for the most part, of Varsity players, accepted the invitation, and accordingly left a week ago Wednesday night for Detroit.

That night was spent in the Pullman, but unnecessary to say, sleep gave way to revelry. At last the mighty warriors were overcome by slumber, and naught was heard but the deep loud snore of vanquished greatness. After very melancholy experiences with Fort Gratiot railway sandwiches, which all but compassed the destruction of more than one promising young man, the train at last hove into Detroit. The Griswold House was the rendezvous while there, and that it is a fine hotel was the universal verdict of the boys. The interval preceding the match was spent for the most part at dinner, to which the boys in the words of the poet "did ample justice." At two o'clock they were driven to Olympic Park, the scene of the contest. About three o'clock the game commenced amid the cheers of the assembled spectators, who were very demonstrative throughout. During the first half the play was very even, Detroit scoring once on a nice piece of combined work. But the feature of the game was undoubtedly Toronto's combination in the second half which completely puzzled the Detroit defence. By the way, Detroit possesses in Kay and McKendrick two of the finest backs in the country, and they were many times the salvation of their team. But the Toronto runs had to tell, and Buckingham and Thomson scored in short order. On a combined rush McKendrick, in attempting to clear, made a mis-kick which scored for Toronto. Thus the match ended 3 to 1 in favor of Toronto. Thursday night and Friday morning were spent in the enjoyment of the hospitality of the Detroit boys, who did all possible to make the visit a memorable one.

With cheers for Detroit, the boys boarded the train on Friday afternoon for Chatham, which was soon reached. There they were taken in hand by members of the Chatham Club and made to feel at once at home. A ball on Friday evening, gotten up for the Toronto visitors, gave many opportunities, which were certainly appreciated, for becoming acquainted with the fair maidens of Chatham. On the following day the match was played, and resulted in a score of 3 to 1 in favor of Toronto. In point of excellence the exhibition of football given was far inferior to that shown at Detroit, which is to be accounted for, no doubt, by the dissipation indulged in the night before. After the match, the members of both teams were entertained at the house of Mr. Stone, an old Varsity man. On Sunday afternoon the Toronto players, after a really grand trip, left for home. One an' all left with the greatest regret, and many expressed the determination to revisit the place at their earliest opportunity, showing, undoubtedly, that Chatham maidens had got in their deadly work on the hearts of the Toronto innocents (?). All left with the impression of Chatham as a town of fine fellows and pretty girls. The carrying out of the arrangements in connection with the trip reflect the greatest credit on those who had most to do with the getting up of the expedition; for one is safe in saying that no more enjoyable a time could have been afforded to those who were lucky enough to have been on the team. The following was the team: Porter, Blake, Brekenridge, Gillet, Merrill, Warbrick, Thomson, Hooper, C. Wood, H. Wood, Buckingham and Fraser.

## SPORTING NOTES.

In one of our most respectable contemporaries we find that the the sporting editor is most deplorably ignorant of

the technicalities of football. He screeches *owl*-like at us because we call a schedule game a tie when the score is 9 to 0. In our infancy we used to hear teams winning ties, and of a tie ending in a draw, and of competition by ties in the Ontario Union, and hope that the above-mentioned editor will also learn some elementary rules, provided it is not too great a tax upon his youthful intellect.

## SOPHOMORES' BANQUET.

The first annual banquet of the class of '93 was held at Harry Webb's on Wednesday evening last. The success of the affair exceeded the most sanguine expectation of those interested. If we may judge from the rapidity with which the viands were transferred from the "groaning" table to the "groaning" occupants of the table, we can safely say that they were relished by all. After the articles named on the lengthy *ménù* were disposed of, the boys leaned back to enjoy the literary and musical part of the evening, nor was this in any degree less appreciated than the former part.

The *silence* was broken by the president, Mr. Hellems, arising and proposing the toast to the Queen. This was responded to by three cheers and a hearty singing of the national anthem. The toast to Canada was then proposed by Mr. Anderson and responded to by Mr. Pettinger, who stated that, notwithstanding the extent of the country and the variety of things which were within her territory, he wondered how she could contain such a thing as a Freshman of Toronto University. The Alma Mater toast, next in order, was ably proposed and answered by Messrs. Little and Henry. Mr. Strath proposed "The Graduates," to which Mr. Woodruff, '90, replied in a witty and well-prepared speech. Mr. Knox then favoured the assemblage with a song, entitled "Good Company." In a poetic speech Mr. Bull proposed the toast to the undergraduates. Mr. Henderson conveyed the greetings of '91, and Mr. Graham, in a speech sparkling with wit, did the same for '92. Mr. Reeves then arose amid deafening applause and told us he was a freshman of the freshmen. During his speech he oratorically gave the measurements of a phenomenal seventeen-year-old giant to be found in the Freshman class. Mr. L. A. Moore here delighted all by an instrumental solo, which he was asked to repeat. "The Press" came next, proposed by Mr. Chenevert and answered by Mr. Bunting on behalf of THE VARSITY. Mr. McPherson then sang his favourite "Bally Hooly," accompanied by Mr. Edwards on the banjo. "The Ladies," "Athletics," and "'93," followed, interspersed with music by Messrs. Crosby and Little. The singing of "Old Grimes" and "God Save the Queen" brought to a close this most enjoyable evening.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

The National University at Tokio Japan enrolls 50,000 students.

The Cornell faculty has decided to discontinue the course in Journalism which has been given there for several years past.

In the last seven years Yale has played seventy-eight games of foot-ball, with a total score of 3,963 points to her opponents' eighty.

The oldest college in the world is the Mohammedan college at Cairo, Egypt, which was 1800 years old when Oxford was founded.

The physical statistics of the Freshman class at Amherst show that five per cent. are left-handed, and that fifteen per cent. use tobacco in some form.

The Toronto University foot-ball team holds the Association Championship of Canada. Toronto has won every match they have played for the last two years.—*Harvard Daily Crimson*.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

QUERY.—What would the School of Science men do for jokes if "anything should happen" to Graham?

Northwood, '91, who has been in attendance at the Training Institute in Hamilton, has returned to College.

Prof. Baldwin lectured on "Illusions" in Hamilton, on Friday evening. Professors Hutton, Alexander and Ashley have also lectured in the same city during the past term.

McLay and Duncan of the Canadian International Football Team returned from New York last week. While in New York the former had a very pleasant time with P. McArthur, '92, who is succeeding splendidly in literary work in the metropolis.

Mr. W. H. Metzler, B.A., of '88, in Honors in Mathematics, has won a major fellowship in Mathematics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Metzler is the second successful candidate for mathematical fellowships at Clark, the other being Mr. De Lury.

"India" was the subject of the first missionary meeting held by the Y.W.C.A. Miss Green and Miss Rogers read very interesting and instructive papers, giving the outlines of the work in that country. Miss Houson and Miss Wickett will speak next Wednesday on "Temptation."

The Provisional Committee appointed by the Literary Society to draft a constitution for the Athletic Association will meet tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. The secretary has been corresponding with the secretaries of the Athletic Associations at McGill, Queen's and Detroit, with a view to getting ideas for the use of the committee.

The men of '91 held a meeting last Wednesday, at three o'clock. Owing to the short notice given the attendance was rather small. The meeting was called to consider the question of a class entertainment for this year. Several plans were suggested, but in the end it was resolved to let the matter drop altogether. Some other matters also came up for discussion, but no motions were passed.

The quality of the debates at the meetings of the Political Science Club of '93 is on the continual increase. This was upheld on Monday morning, the 1st inst., when the subject, "Resolved, that the constitutional system of New France was as good as the inhabitants were fit for," was discussed. The speakers were, affirmative, Messrs. Island and Wilson; and negative, Messrs. Davidson and Watson. Mr. McEvoy summed up the arguments and left the decision to the Club. The vote resulted in favor of the supporters of the question by one vote.

Mr. A. T. De Lury, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., revisited his native land last week, and spent a week or so in Hamilton writing on the Examination for Teachers in Training, held in Hamilton Collegiate Institute. Mr. J. G. Wilton, late of Cornell University, and Mr. J. W. McGowan, of Toronto University, were also in Hamilton writing on the same Examination. This was indeed a meeting of jolly "fellows."

The Glee Club have been practising twice a week for the last two weeks in preparation for their concert to be given in Hamilton, in connection with the Wesleyan Ladies' College, on December 12. Special rates have been secured both by rail and at hotel. Railway fare, \$1.20, return, good for one week. The committee desire a good turn out as this is the most important outing of the club this season. Those wishing to go up with the club can receive the same low rates by applying to the committee.

The Modern Language Club held a regular French meeting on Monday, December 1. In the absence of the President the Vice-President, Mr. Lafferty, took the chair. The author discussed was Ohnet. Interesting and instructive essays on "Le Maître de Forge" and "Le Docteur" were read by Miss Hillock, '92, and Mr. Cameron of the same year. Mr. Lafferty read a selection in his usually able and expressive style. The members then engaged in French conversation and the air was filled with the most classic French until the hour of adjournment.

Sir Daniel Wilson was at home to the class of '91 on Saturday evening, from five to eight, and the Seniors spent a couple of hours very pleasantly under the roof of our honored President. Many of the professoriate were present and assisted Miss Wilson in entertaining her guests. Among them we noticed Prof. and Mrs. Alexander, Prof. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, Miss Baldwin and Mr. G. A. H. Fraser. Several vocal selections were rendered by Miss Wilson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dockray and Mr. Donald to the delight of all present. After partaking of refreshments and the rendering of "Good Night Ladies" the students retired after having spent a very enjoyable evening.

The Philosophical Society of '93 held its regular meeting on Saturday morning, Mr. Tracy, President, in the chair. Miss Birkenthal was elected Councillor in place of Miss Patterson, who had sent in her resignation. The inaugural address of the President gave emphasis to the importance and grandeur of philosophical study and to the value of a society for discussing the questions in the course. A paper was read by E. A. Henry on "Locke's

Negative Arguments," after which an interesting discussion was engaged in and a number of questions were answered by Prof. Baldwin and Mr. Tracy. The society cordially invite all members of Class of '93 who are interested in psychology and philosophy to attend its meetings every alternate Saturday morning at 10.30 in Y.M.C.A. audience room.

The Class Society of '91 (ladies) held a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. parlor on Saturday last, at 3.30 p.m. The programme consisted in the reading of a poem by the class Poetess, Miss McOual, a piano solo by Miss L. L. Jones, and a debate on the subject: "Resolved,—That separate class organizations are preferable to a common class organization." The speakers on the affirmative were Miss Platt and Miss Carter; on the negative Miss Watt and Miss Bunnell. The decision was finally given by the President, Miss Keys, in favor of the affirmative, owing to the preponderance of arguments brought forward by them and the strong support furnished gratis by the occupants of the next room. The speakers on the affirmative desire to express their heartfelt thanks to these gentlemen for this unexpected assistance.

CLASS OF '92.—A general meeting of the class of '92 was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Tuesday, 25th ult., with President Lamont in the chair. The question of a class dinner was brought up. Some of the class, with the interest of the "other element" at heart, expressed a desire to have a social evening instead. But the "other element" were self-denying and the dinner was decided upon. Tennant was appointed representative to the '93 dinner. Perrin was selected leader of the year for the debate in the Literary Society on Dec. 5th, and other appointments were made for the same evening. Then followed an excellent musical and literary programme, consisting of a paper by the Historian, solo by Tennant, reading by Preston, a guitar solo by Miss Green, which was heartily encored; the Prophet and Orator each made a most successful *debut* before the class, and the Poet showed a considerable amount of poetic fire. After a reading by Graham and some remarks from the H. C. L. the meeting adjourned.

The Freshmen class at Harvard this year contains about 375 students; that at Yale about 400.

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# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

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NO. 11.

## Editorial Comments.



THE year eighteen ninety, memorable in the history of our College, is fast drawing to a close. With chiming of bells and joyous acclamations the world will soon be greeting the advent of eighteen ninety-one. Hope says: "The new year will be joyous, no more sorrows, no more woes. The new will redress the wrongs of the old, the bright and happy days to come will wipe out the grief and the stains of the past. Be of good cheer. The glittering future is ours with all glowing possibilities." Thus in a little while, hopeful of the future, men will congratulate one another with smiles and hand-shakings upon the birth of another year. And in the midst of this universal joy shall we alone be silent? Have we not cause for congratulations, have we not good reason to hope for a prosperous future?

The Spring of 1890 saw our Alma Mater in ruins, our beloved College lying prostrate from an awful blow, her alumni scattered, confused and well-nigh hopeless. The winter of 1890 beholds that College with her strength renewed like the eagle's and with her protecting alumni drawn about her, stronger, greater, dearer even than before, rearing her shattered walls to heights more and more exalted, and sheltering within those walls, shattered though they be, a student-body that has proven itself in class list and on campus well worthy of her fostering care.

The contemplation of this must make the heart of every true son of old Varsity throb with pleasure. The editors of THE VARSITY—and this reminds us that to this notable year is due the rejuvenation of our College paper—share in this feeling, and as we look on the noble spectacle of our College rising majestically from the ruins, we feel inspired with a love and admiration for her hitherto unfelt.

But now we turn to the future. Eighteen ninety-one with all its possibilities is close upon us, and we are impelled to ask ourselves the question, what will the new year bring forth? Our College, notwithstanding the ill-fated 14th of February, is prospering, and so long as graduates and undergraduates stand fast about her, helpful and hopeful, she will continue to prosper.

Stone walls do not a prison make,

nor do they make a university either. The past year has demonstrated this fact quite clearly. We know now, if we knew it not before, that the strength of the University of Toronto lies not in her magnificent buildings, but in the hearts of her devoted alumni. Confiding then in this strength and in the source from which it emanates, we feel that our Alma Mater has nothing to dread from the future.

We now approach a matter that touches us all quite as closely. Upon the 7th of October of this year, THE VARSITY was launched forth on the sea of university journal-

ism. Notwithstanding the fact that it was under the protection of the Literary Society, this enterprise was undertaken by the directors with no slight feelings of anxiety, uncertainty and responsibility. Only the confidence they had in the support of the student body, and the hope of its most active and hearty co-operation, induced them to venture upon the publication of a College journal. Time has shown that they were not trusting to a bruised reed. Graduates and undergraduates of the University, by their prompt and ready response to the call for support, have justified the hopes of the directorate in such a way, that THE VARSITY, in spite of conflicting circumstances, has pursued the course she entered upon with daily increasing prosperity. For this prosperity we are indebted not so much to the prudence of the directors, or the zeal of the staff, or the generosity of the graduates, as to the hearty co-operation of the student body. THE VARSITY is essentially an undergraduate's paper. "Of the students, for the students, and by the students" is our motto, and of this the undergraduates should never be forgetful. Students of Toronto University, the continued and increasing success of this paper lies entirely in your hands. Only through your sympathy, your enthusiasm and your contributions can we continue to prosper. Each and every one of you has a duty to perform, and the success of THE VARSITY in 1891 depends upon the way in which you discharge these obligations that now devolve upon you. We expect every man who has the welfare of this enterprise at heart to be mindful of THE VARSITY during Christmas vacation. In the New Year we shall expect further contributions from you, and it is within your power to see that our expectations will not be vain.

To one and all, faculty, graduates and undergraduates, THE VARSITY has great pleasure in wishing a Merry Christmas and prosperous New Year.

We have been asked to call attention to two or three other actions of a similar character to those to which we referred last week. Time and again the President has appealed to the students to have a care for the furnishings of the class rooms, but seemingly without avail, as damage amounting to a very considerable sum has been done already this year. "Arnold's Phraseological Dictionary" and a copy of "De Quincey" have been surreptitiously removed by some persons from the library and not returned. We would fain believe that this has been the result of thoughtlessness, but from the fact that these books are still missing render that supposition unlikely. We cannot too strongly condemn such an action, the consequences of which will doubtless be injurious to the whole student-body. The loss to the library is inconsiderable, but the students will suffer in being denied many liberties of which, except for such acts, we would have shown ourselves worthy.

## THE PROPOSED GYMNASIUM.

*Mens sana in corpore sano* is being made to do its duty in the city papers at present, the wherefore being the discussion on the projected Athletic Association. Toronto feels the need of a gymnasium and club-house, and it is now proposed to remedy the want by forming a company to erect a building of the desired proportions and equipment. An influential committee has been drafted, plans prepared and a considerable amount of stock subscribed, all of which gives ground for hope that the scheme will not prove a visionary one. Here at the University we require a gymnasium and club-house equally as much as do the athletes of the city, and were our prospects of obtaining one as soon as they equally as bright as are theirs we should be happy. That one will be ours sometime is of course a certainty, but the space of time that will elapse ere its erection will probably be considerable.

In his address at Convocation last June Vice-Chancellor Blake clearly demonstrated the necessity of a gymnasium, and showed his practical appreciation of the real needs of the University by placing it, in order of pressing importance, next to the library and before Convocation Hall. Would that all in power around the University were of a like opinion. Some three years ago the Literary Society made a move in the right direction by appointing a committee to solicit subscriptions, and if the statement of one of the city papers is to be relied upon \$15,000 was obtained. We doubt the authenticity of this, but as the committee has not reported progress to the society we are not in a position to say. The society should like very much to know if such an amount has been subscribed. Perhaps the chairman will be able to give some information. It would be acceptable at this juncture.

The foregoing has been but preparatory to a few remarks that THE VARSITY wishes to make with regard to that phase of the city scheme that very directly concerns the students. It has been suggested that the city and university authorities unite plans on this question, and that the latter give in payment of some \$30,000 or \$40,000 worth of stock a site for the building some place in the vicinity of the University. It is also asked that the subscription lists of the University committee be placed in the hands of the company for collection, and the proceeds handed over to that company to forward their project. In return for this the students would be allowed the use of the building at a nominal rate. That this proposal is made in all seriousness is evidenced by a column article in the *World* and an editorial in the same paper. It is to this scheme that we wish to make some reference.

To be plain, THE VARSITY is most strenuously opposed to the adoption of any such plan, and in this attitude we believe we represent undergraduate opinion on the subject. Since the publication of its details we have talked over the matter with many of the most influential men in college, and almost without exception every one has expressed entire disapproval. More than one has remarked that it would be far better to wait ten years and then get a gymnasium for ourselves than to throw away all our chances of ever achieving that end by nibbling at the bait now dangling before us. This is what is virtually meant by entering upon such a line of action as some would have us. A university should have a gymnasium of its own and for its own students, and the University of Toronto must and will have one sooner or later. Then why preclude all possibility of obtaining one by such an opportunist action as is now proposed to us?

What the University authorities may think of the presentation of a site we cannot say, but we feel sure that the idea of turning over the subscriptions obtained for a University gymnasium will be viewed with disfavor. We doubt very much if those who have subscribed would consent to honor their subscriptions if their money was to be diverted into other channels from those for which it was intended. They have subscribed as graduates and friends of the University, and they wish their money used for their Alma Mater alone. Circumstances are against our Uni-

versity receiving frequent contributions from private liberality, and we should not render them more so by even proposing to treat our friends in such an unceremonious manner. This consideration alone is sufficient to condemn the scheme in the eyes of all well-wishers of the College. Other reasons are not far to seek.

Our wants would not be supplied by accepting the city gymnasium and club-house. What is needed here is a place where the students could congregate at all times, where the Literary Society could hold its meetings, where THE VARSITY could have its office, where entertainments could be given, where each athletic club could have its dressing-rooms in close proximity to the campus, and where the conveniences of a gymnasium could be obtained at all times and at a small cost. It is exactly such a place as we have described that we need, and it is exactly this that the big city club-house will not give us. Our wants with regard to a gymnasium might be supplied, but for that matter that might be done at present if we felt inclined to pay for the use of some of the gymnasiums in the city.

Then again, one result of such an action would assuredly be a decline in that student spirit, so important for the welfare of any college however great. Uniting in a general combination the students would no longer be a unit but mere individuals with very little tie to bind them together as they should be. This appears to be one of the most formidable arguments against what is proposed. On the whole, the considerations that affect the student are entirely against any action such as it is desired we take. The only thing to commend the scheme, is that the use of a well-equipped gymnasium could be obtained sooner than on our own plan. For the city scheme we have nothing but well-wishes; we hope that it will be a splendid success. But our path and its must be entirely different.

## THE FROST KING AND HIS VICTIM.

"Oh, thou bright Monarch of the day,  
Thou beam of life, oh, pity me,  
And cast thy warming rays this way.  
The Frost King surely thou dost see,  
With his ten thousand icy stings,  
Each piercing like a viper's fangs,  
Now sticks my frame, freezes the springs  
Of life, with oh! such bitter pangs.  
The stormy blizzard's bite withhold;  
Save from the penetrating blast.  
Now answer comes, and flees the cold;  
A home-like bliss is reached at last.  
What siren measures do I hear?  
What ravish strains break o'er my soul?  
The songs I love, the airs that cheer,  
The gentle trills, the charming whole?  
What gorgeous sights are these I see  
That pale the visions of the past?  
Such beauteous forms enchanting me!  
Such flashing prisms in golden cast!

"Here comes the Master of the Hall,  
With beard full white and flowing hair;  
Fair daughters follow at his call,  
And all is joy and comfort there."

"My tired sir, be welcome here,  
On couches soft thy limbs may rest,  
Or loose thyself in goodly cheer,  
Where thou art such a pleasing guest.  
He falls—. Sir, thou art well deceived.  
I turned to divans, snowshoe tracks,  
In whistling winds light airs conceived,  
The snowy woods, no sculpture lacks:  
Take him, thou brilliant, glistening Snow;  
Now be his winding-sheet and shroud;  
Or o'er his stiffened form may blow  
The winds, or come the wolfish crowd."

E. R. Y.

## A VISIT TO PARIS.

Perhaps a few remarks on some of the things to be seen in Paris, written by one who has lately been in that city, may not be uninteresting to the readers of our paper.

The most noticeable feature about the city is the singular beauty and brightness of the long avenues and streets, together with a certain monotony given to them by the sameness of the lofty white-colored houses. There is the long succession of "grand boulevards" with their gay shops, the Avenue de l'Opéra, a wide road leading from the Rue de Rivoli to the Opera, the Avenue des Champs Elysées with its rows of trees and throng of carriages, extending with a gentle rise to the Arc de Triomphe, the twelve beautiful avenues radiating from the Arc, forming a star, and many others. In the heart of the city we find the Place de la Concorde. This was the scene of those ghastly executions during the revolution, but to look at it nowadays as it stands glistening in the sun with its flashing fountains and stately monuments, you would think that there was no more innocent spot on earth. The centre, the spot where the guillotine stood, is marked by an Egyptian obelisk. Round about in a wide circle are planted huge monuments representing the chief cities of France, and among them still stands "Strasburg." On it are placed tricolor flags and mournful funeral wreaths, all testifying how bitterly France still feels her defeat. The statue is not removed as the hope is still fondly cherished of recovering what was lost. But alas! the strong German is not likely to relax his grasp on such a valuable possession, and the Frenchman will have to get over his chagrin as best he can.

On the side of the Place opposite the Champs Elysées commence the Tuileries Gardens and then comes the famous Louvre. This ancient royal palace is now converted into public offices for the government, a museum and, of course, the great picture gallery. Days and days could be spent in walking up and down the long halls where hang the masterpieces of great painters, but unless the visitor has a love and taste for such things, it soon grows wearisome and the magical names of the celebrated artists cease to arouse his enthusiasm. But if he is one of those people so happily endowed with the power of delight in the beautiful, he will find sufficient art galleries around Paris; he may go to the Luxembourg and see the pictures of modern French artists, or he may lose himself in the vast and endless maze picture halls in the palace at Versailles.

The churches of Paris are not the least of its attractions. There is Notre Dame situated on the island in the Seine, with its elegant tracery, La Sainte Chapelle, said to be a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture, with a curious arrangement by which there is a lower chapel, plainly adorned, and used in old royalty days by the servants of the court, and above this, connected by a winding stone staircase, the lofty chapel proper, intended for the court itself. The exceedingly high walls are almost entirely filled in with stained glass windows, through which the sun sheds a purple brilliance that is delightful. Then there is the Madeleine in Grecian temple style, a heavy massive structure, perhaps not beautiful but at least very imposing.

One cannot but remark the number of foreigners to be seen, particularly English and American, some settled down for business or pleasure, others paying a shorter or longer visit, and then again the energetic Cook's tourist, who hopes to see the place in a week. It seems that all flock to Paris. Indeed, it has been complained that Paris no longer belongs to the French. Foreigners are to be met with everywhere on the great streets, shopping or crowding to the well recognized "sights," the Trocadéro, Napoleon's tomb, Tour Eiffel, etc., generally carrying round their much respected, red covered Baedeker guide-books. The shopkeepers look out for these wealthy travelers, and by putting up signs of "English Spoken Here" they seek to attract the hesitating foreigner who is unwilling to venture into the puzzling perplexities and intricacies

of the French language. It is surprising how much English is spoken. Then again English workmen in considerable numbers have gone over to Paris, crowded out of their own country.

France keeps up an enormous standing army, and there is a large force concentrated in Paris. They are to be seen at all times and in all places, marching or wandering about after drill hours. Their appearance and general bearing are anything but soldierly. Their uniform, blue tunics and dull brick-colored trousers and peaked caps in the infantry of the line; their slouching, easy-going walk impress one with anything but feelings of admiration, and their whole appearance is in striking contrast to the neatness and orderliness of the British soldier. The dragoons, with their long horse-hair crests dangling down from their helmets, are somewhat imposing in appearance. Perhaps the spirit of republicanism has contributed to giving the French soldier this look of indifference. However, every one knows how gallantly Frenchmen fight, and they are therefore entitled to our respect. All have to serve in the army, and of course as must be in a republic, the gentleman has to enter as a private with the uneducated and roughest citizen. Possibly this may have an influence for good in raising the general spirit of the army, but it must be rather irksome to the gentleman.

A sight which, strange as it may seem, always draws a crowd is the Morgue by the bank of the Seine, behind Notre Dame. Why people are curious about seeing dead bodies of strangers that have been picked up and deposited here for identification is a mystery; but so it is, and the fact that some tourists go there seems rather a reflection on their tastes.

A delightful way of spending an afternoon, if one is wearied of the continual bustle and din of the streets, is to go on board one of the small steamers that fly along the Seine to all points. It is wonderful how far it is possible to go for a few sous; for instance this is much the best way to visit Sèvres, as the Seine takes a long sweep in its course and thus gives an opportunity for quite a long trip. In any remarks on Paris it is not proper to omit to mention the excellent system of omnibus service. There is one huge company, "La Compagnie Générale," which controls most of the omnibus and tramways. These run in every direction, not merely through the business streets but everywhere throughout the city, down the finest avenues, crossing and winding about all over the city. And then they have the system of "correspondance" or transfer tickets, by which for one fare one can demand a ticket which will allow the holder of it to change to another 'bus going in a different direction without being obliged to pay again. A very good way to see the city is to take an outside seat on top, and besides it is much pleasanter thus than sitting in the close air of the inside. Perhaps there are not enough 'busses for the large numbers of people who crowd on at certain hours, and Paris will have to consider the possibility of providing more accommodation for its throngs by underground railways. F. A. MAGEE.

## MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The Mathematical and Physical Society met in Room 8, Tuesday last, President John McGowan, B.A., in the chair. After the preliminary business was finished, Messrs. Hull, Doidge and Henderson gave some neat solutions of the Problems under consideration. Mr. Seymour, B.A., then treated the society to the electrical experiment vulgarly known as "Bottled Aurora Borealis," by passing electric sparks through vacuum tubes of varied colors and shapes. Mr. Seymour also gave an instructive introduction on batteries and electricity.

The next meeting of the society being "Constitution" meeting, Mr. Anderson gave notice of motion to change the date of the meeting from Tuesday to Friday at the usual hour, as that day would be more suitable to the fourth year physical class.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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DECEMBER 16, 1890.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HE members of the society who seemingly love to congregate in the reading room were called together Friday evening by a vigorous pounding upon the partition, and in a few moments the back benches of the forum were filled by thirty or forty debaters whose enthusiasm at first anyway was not of a very marked character. The Secretary solemnly read the minutes and they were approved with not one dissenting voice. The business of the evening was then entered upon. On a motion of Mr. Hellems it was decided that there should be no meeting of the society next Friday night. The General Committee reported again *re* some form of entertainment to take the place of the old conversat, that a dinner was not feasible, and a concert under the management of the Glee Club was, in view of present circumstances, undesirable. The report was adopted. Considerable discussion arose out of the next order of business, *re* election of new officers. The society has recently created a new office—that of Historical Secretary—but so far has failed to elect a member to fill the position. After much discussion and several motions the first Vice-President, who occupied the chair, was finally induced to declare the office vacant and admonish the society that the nomination of candidates for the position would be received at the next meeting.

G. H. Ferguson now moved that the literary programme be postponed and business arising out of the minutes be considered. Carried.

The object of this motion was immediately apparent when Mr. Ferguson arose and asked for a grant of \$25 for the Games Committee. The claims the committee had upon the liberality of the society having been satisfactorily demonstrated the motion was carried. Mr. Hellems, emboldened by the brilliant success of his predecessor, now arose and with a degree of "naiveté" refreshing to contemplate asked that a similar grant of \$25 be awarded the class of '93, avouching as reasons for his request, which at first sight might seem slightly preposterous, that the class was financially "strapped"; the society was financially "flush"; the class were ardent supporters of the society; ergo, the society should support the class of '93 in its hour of need. At first it looked as though the Sophomores were going to carry their point, but upon a count of hands a tie was declared; thereupon the Vice-President gave the casting vote and the motion was lost.

The next motion to be considered was Mr. Robinson's, *re* change in the date of the annual meeting. Mr. Robinson not being present to advocate his proposal it was "hoisted" for six months.

Mr. McCraney's motion asking that a two-thirds vote be required to set aside all rules of order evoked quite a discussion. Mr. A. M. Stewart rose to the occasion thirsting for constitutional gore and would not be satisfied until the motion was amended in such a way as to cover only rules of order bearing upon money grants. After Mr. Stewart's friends and well-wishers had succeeded in pacifying his righteous ire, business was continued by the Secretary reading a long communication from the medicals. They (the medicals) were sorry that they could not comply

with the request of the society and change the night of their weekly meeting, but it was impossible owing to the fact that on Sunday night their members went to church and on Wednesday night they went to prayer meeting; on Thursday night they had to attend to business purely medical and Monday and Tuesday evenings were utterly unsuitable for the discussion of medical topics for "obvious reasons." These reasons the æsculapians did not deign to explain, but your reporter has a secret suspicion that our medical brethren devote one of the evenings aforesaid to choir practice and the other—can we doubt it?—to "Dear Evelina." The tenor of the whole epistle was—membership in your society is an honour that we esteem very highly; as sister societies we wish our relations to be of the most cordial nature; but as your ordinary meetings have little of interest in them for us, we find it convenient to be present only at the annual meeting in March when the order of business is of a more exhilarating nature. The communication was "received" by the society without any outward comment. During the reading of the epistle Mr. Robinson, who had recently been "hoisted" (or was it his motion?) by the society for six months, innocently strolled in and did not understand the ovation with which he was received. Under the head of New Business the society appointed Messrs. Walker, Ferguson and Shath a committee to wait upon the railroad magnates and negotiate for the Christmas reduced fares.

During the early part of the meeting your reporter was aware of a subdued feeling of excitement in the members generally and in Messrs. McKinnon and Godfrey particularly, and the reason for this state of affairs was explained only when the chairman solemnly arose and declared that "the house was now open"; thereupon the Honorable the Leader of the Government and the "illustrious" the leader of the opposition drew up their forces in battle array and prepared for the fray. The party whips brought in all the recreant members from the reading room and the basement and each man felt that a crisis was at hand. At first the proceedings were of a commonplace character. A few questions were asked and answered, a few notices of Bills given, and several attacks upon minor matters of policy were repulsed by the Government without a great deal of trouble. But this unusual calm, to the knowing ones, had an ominous look. It seemed like the sharp whip-like firing of the outposts that always precedes the roll of musketry and the thunder of cannon in a grand engagement.

Our reporter, we regret to say, was obliged to leave the city without being able to conclude his narrative. In our present emergency, the paper being on the point of going to press, we are compelled to have recourse to the hastily-pencilled notes of the ensuing proceedings which he left behind him on his departure. These we have transcribed as literally as the almost undecipherable nature of the manuscript will permit.

"Godfrey on Commercial Union, sec. by Watson—N.B. call Godfrey Canadian Demosthenes—'pitiful pittance, etc.'—McKinnon replies contra—'Now Mr. Speaker'—members who did not go to school—Mr. Cooper—Speaker goes to sleep—Mr. Kirkpatrick resigns also—arms akimbo—McMillan and Daniel Webster, McKellar and Fergie—Division taken—noise—N.B., paragraph, 'We cannot in this connection refrain from commenting on that unseasonable levity which too often characterizes, etc.'—Victory for Government—Recount—Victory for Opposition—Disturbance adjournment—N.B. Moral remarks on lack of seriousness—scathing reference to members who stayed out in reading room during debate and only came in to vote—Jokes to be inserted, m. ch. to r.; do unto t. b. for then, etc., etc. (remainder undecipherable)."

We deeply regret that circumstances have compelled us to avail ourselves of a manuscript so incoherent and unintelligible; but we feel that our readers will recognize the difficulty in which we find ourselves and will condone this slight irregularity.

## "STATE AID" vs. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

Our name is Johann Van Winkle and we have the honor of being a descendant of the renowned old man Rip Van Winkle. We are not in the habit of throwing mud at the devoted head of our ancestor merely for pastime, but in justice to ourself we cannot refrain from joining with those who think the old gentleman was shamefully lazy. Indeed, we rejoice openly in the fact that the admixture of French and Saxon blood with that of our ancestor has changed almost beyond recognition the characteristics of the family. We are not prepared, however, to join in the merriment caused by the spectacle of the old man's bewilderment upon awaking from his long sleep. On the other hand he has our sincere sympathy and for reasons which will become evident.

We are a student of medicine, and sorrowfully we confess we are a none too-successful student of medicine at that. We are not brilliant, but we think we have a cerebrum of average size with a corresponding depth of sulci and a modest development of gray matter. We are a senior, and even at this early period of the session a "grim spectre" of next spring's examination haunts us at every turn. We endeavor to escape his hideous presence, but in vain. We walk the hospital, the spectre is with us. We try to read, he looks at us from the pages of our book. We call on a friend, the spectre glowers at us with eyes of fire. We attend lectures—at long intervals, we hunt for Koch's Bacillus, we try in every conceivable way to get rid of him but he is at our side, under our microscope or in some other place from which he persistently refuses to budge.

Now Mr. Editor, whereas our ancestor was "hen-pecked," you see we are "spectre-pecked." He became subject to the spell of Morpheus and we have been spectre-driven into an æsculapian spell. To our shame we have become so absorbed in our studies that through all this season of banqueting we have quietly pursued the dull rounds of our work and left merriment to those who are light of heart.

Alas! It is not twenty long years of sweet obliviousness, nor even twenty weeks of uninterrupted attention to our study of medicine. Ere long we are rudely roused from our spell by a great clamor. Our vessels throb, our brain reels from the shock of this sudden awaking. Soon our drowsy senses perceive that the noise proceeds from a would-be leader of men who is lustily delivering his harangue. Carefully we try to listen to what he says, but our torpid auditory sense can distinguish no word until at the end of a sentence come the words "state aid." Becoming more accustomed to the din we hear "vested rights." As the speaker proceeds we learn that he complains of being taken advantage of—ah! I beg his pardon, Mr. Editor, I mean that he is protesting against the abuse of the public trust whereby the people's money is flowing into channels unsuitable to him.

Suddenly our senses are all awakened by the astounding statement that "the University Medical Faculty must go!" Our prophet-agitator gives but a three years' lease of life to this ill-fated faculty! Upon hearing this we become frantic and in mad haste set out in search of some member of this doomed staff of medical martyrs. We picture them to ourself as pale, haggard, nervous beings on whose faces the "Hectic Flush" of their distemper points to the quickly-approaching end. We know that they are not perfect, and that though the practice of indiscriminate bleeding is out of date they do not hesitate to bleed us freely—not of the red blood-corpuscle but of the all-important red cent. Still we think they sometimes try to do their best in other directions as well, and we are horror-stricken at the thought of their untimely dissolution.

Our search is soon rewarded and our anxious eye beholds several professors in a group. Heavens! They are smiling and talking merrily. Upon their faces is no

look of wanness, no sign of dread. On all countenances are seen those looks of contentment and mature wisdom which characterize successful members of the medical profession. They soon disperse; one going calmly to give a clinic on his lately-devised and very successful treatment of Colles' Fracture; another to propound a new theory as to the origin of Epithelioma; a third to show his class how to stain and mount the bacillus Typhosis, and so on. Each man proceeds in his work with that coolness and deliberation which seems to say—more plainly than words can express it—"We are here to stay."

Back we rush to our agitator's stump, anxious to learn how we could have been so much mistaken, but we hear the same refrain. The fact is one or two new listeners have come upon the scene and he has begun his speech again.

The speaker is a man past middle life. He has a pseudo-earnest expression on his face as he begins his address to a straggling, semi-attentive audience, and the burden of his remarks is as aforesaid. As he proceeds he works himself into such a "fine frenzy" that he compels even unwilling ears to listen.

Seeing a tall, clever-looking stranger at our side we turn to him to ask some questions, and as we do so the cynical curve of his upper lip is lost in a pleasant smile, and we recognize an old school-mate who, after finishing a brilliant arts course at the University of Toronto, has been reading and travelling in Europe for two years. We seize our opportunity and our friend's button-hole and ask "who this agitator is?"

We are told that he is a well-known physician.

"What is wrong with him?"

"Oh! A mere nothing! He only wishes the Government to reverse its liberal policy in regard to medical education so that he may not lose money which he had the chance of saving but indignantly refused to try to save until too late."

Thinking our friend rather severe, we turn to the speaker and listen. We are impressed by his apparent devotion to the people's interests and hazard the question:

"But is he not seeking to protect the interests of the public?"

Civility is our friend's strong point, but this is too much for him. He turns to us with such a contemptuous glance that he chills us to the marrow of our bones, and makes each separate hair on our head stand erect.

"Where have you been all these years, you innocent?"

We tell him that the peculiarities of our ancestors have shown themselves markedly in us, and that we have only lately become aroused to what is going on around us. The recollection of a circumstance half-forgotten, seems to pass through our friend's mind, his expression changes and he apologizes very humbly—for him.

"Have you heard what this man has been saying, Johann?"

We tell him that we have heard most of it but, having given the matter discussed no consideration, we are not prepared to dispute the truth of this agitator's statements, though we are grieved to hear him denounce the existing state of affairs.

"I am surprised, Johann, that you or any other undergraduate, in arts or medicine, of the University of Toronto, should be unable to fully reply to all the arguments that this man brings against 'State aid' of any branch of Scientific Education. Previous to the establishment of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, this man's eyes were strangely shut to the iniquity of state aid being given to Scientific Education in other branches, such as civil engineering, etc. But when the University begins to extend her field of usefulness to medicine, and when her efforts are being crowned with success, he comes before the public with the cry that 'vested rights' have been interfered with! He claims to take his stand on an 'impregnable principle of political economy, which asserts that the State is not justified in employing public moneys to produce an article (?) which experience has shown that

private enterprise is abundantly able to supply.' He may have it, if he will, that this principle is impregnable, but he will find some difficulty in convincing the public that private enterprise can turn out articles for practising medicine as satisfactorily as it can turn out articles of merchandise. Besides, if this were true in reference to instruction in medical subjects, why should it not be true in reference to other branches of education? If all the private institutions of learning on Ontario should combine in proclaiming that they can supply the demand for education in all branches, would the government be justified in taking them at their word and ceasing to give grants for educational purposes?

"If 'the happiness, the usefulness, the very existence of each of us may at any moment depend upon the knowledge, sagacity, and technical skill in the use of eye, ear and hand of a medical practitioner,' surely medical education should not be committed to the tender mercies of 'speculators,' whilst civil engineers, agriculturists, etc., are in part educated by the Government. Nay, I think it will appear that, so far from being wrong for the State to aid in the education of medical men, it is the *duty* of the State to assist in and provide for their thorough training. If we look to Europe in regard to this question, we shall find that the course pursued by the Ontario Government is in accord with that pursued by the Governments of countries in which medical education has reached the highest standard. In Germany we shall find Koch and a dozen other prominent medical scientists at work in laboratories fitted out and supported by the Government. In France medical education is almost entirely provided for by the State. Professors, in all the German universities which have medical faculties, are paid by the State. The eyes of the medical world are kept steadily on these two countries, and the services which distinguished German and French physicians have rendered to the world are inestimable. In Great Britain, in Australia, and in several States of the Union, medical education has received and continues to receive State aid.

"It is claimed that private enterprise has supplied all the buildings and equipment necessary for a thoroughly scientific training of students of medicine. When we compare these buildings and this equipment with those of institutions which have State aid, we are led to wonder how such statements can be made. But equipment, etc., are not all. Every medical college needs as professors of biology, physics, chemistry, pathology, etc., men whose whole time is devoted to their subjects, and it is pretty clear that private enterprise has not yet provided these, nor can it do so without placing medical education beyond the reach of a very desirable class of students. By our agitator the study of the anatomy and physiology of the simpler forms of life is held up to ridicule, yet leading educationists maintain that 'an acquaintance with the elements of biological science is absolutely essential to the comprehension of human physiology and pathology.'

"We are told that the work done by private institutions has proved to be the best, and changes were not needed. Year after year, however, scores of Canadian graduates go to the United States, to Britain, to France, Germany, or elsewhere in search of more extended knowledge on the subjects of their profession. This does not appear to indicate that the work is the *best*.

"In his anxiety to protect his own interests this man forgets to put on some appearance of consistency. He claims to be the friend of the University of Toronto and at the same time advocates the destruction of her medical faculty. Now if he could but look at it in a fair light he would see that the medical faculty, so far from crippling the University, is a source of strength, and, contrary to prophecy, has proved a brilliant success. Students in Arts and those in Medicine take lectures together, and work in the same laboratories. The same fees are paid by medical students as were paid formerly at Toronto School of Medicine, so that with less expenditure on teaching, the University profits by the bargain."

We express ourselves as well satisfied that our friend's arguments are incontrovertible, and secretly hope he will postpone further discussion, but he continues.

"By the way, Johann, in reference to this question of 'Private Enterprise *versus* State Aid' let me tell you about the two medical schools of Tartarus. In this city were only two medical schools and competition was very keen. The object of these schools was not to raise the standard of medical education in particular, but to get students' fees for work done and degrees conferred. There were many quarrels between members of the rival faculties, and the students were not slow in following the examples of their instructors. Each school made a high bid for students, and each was guilty of tricks that were nowise creditable. The most glaring irregularities were the order of each session. Students were admitted at Christmas and their tickets were signed for six months' attendance on lectures. The matriculation examination degenerated into a mere farce. There was a Medical Council whose examinations had to be passed by those intending to practise in the city, but the schools controlled the council to a great extent, and their examinations were by no means a good test."

We ask our friend whether he thinks such a state of affairs could ever exist in Ontario.

He says he hopes not, but so long as the University of Toronto exerts her present influence it never will exist in this province. Continuing, he expresses the great satisfaction with which he has marked the improvements in the methods of giving medical instruction. He points out that by training her students more thoroughly in practical work the University is conferring a great boon on the people of Ontario.

At this juncture we yawn in spite of all attempts at inhibition of so rude an act. We apologize and our friend apologizes, promising, however, to continue the subject next time we meet. He then asks us whether we find that with "state aid" our fees are getting much lower. In turn we try to petrify him with a look, but as we shake his hand on parting we find that it is as warm and soft as ever.

As our friend departs we look around to see our agitator and his crowd, but he has vanished, and we find ourselves alone. Alone? No. A shadow falls over us and soon two sullen eyes meet ours. Our spectre has returned to haunt our every movement. Yielding reluctantly to his influence we turn again to our work and shall doubtless soon resume that mental condition from which we were so untimely roused. But we carry with us the comforting belief that if the University of Toronto Medical Faculty must go it is not yet, nor until it has been more clearly demonstrated that "state aid" to medical education is *unjust to the State*.

JOHANN VAN WINKLE.

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## EXCHANGES.

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*Munsey's Weekly* comes to hand every week brimful of fun and overflowing with humor. The Christmas number which has just been issued is a specially creditable production.

Few of the monthlies with which it is our privilege to exchange will compare favorably with the *Trinity University Review*, the current number of which we have lately received. The *Review* has always been a well-edited journal, and has always chronicled the "literature, university thought and events" of Trinity in an able and excellent manner. As we receive from day to day the journals of the various Canadian colleges, and compare them with the collegiate journals of the United States, generally, our feelings of national pride are intensified by the favorable result of the comparison. The journalistic excellence of the Canadian exchanges is always of a high degree, and the *Review* from Trinity in no way lowers the average.

## A NEW TEXT-BOOK.

During the past year Professor Mark Baldwin of this University has made a valuable contribution to the literature of metaphysics by the publication of a work on Psychology. With characteristic modesty the Professor has entitled his book a "Handbook of Psychology." The name is in many respects hardly applicable, for the portions of the work so far published bespeak a scope and depth worthy of being dignified with a more ambitious title.

The first edition of the first volume appeared Sept. 14, 1889. It met at once with such a wide recognition that before the close of the following May the entire edition was exhausted. The second edition appeared in September, 1890, and was exhausted within a month. In October, 1890, an edition was published by McMillan and Co., of London. To meet the demand for the book in foreign circles a translation into French has been undertaken by Prof. Cance, of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The Handbook has met with the most flattering reception as a college textbook, and is already in use in over thirty institutions. Among these Johns Hopkins was one of the first to introduce it.

This first volume treats of the Senses and the Intellect; Professor Baldwin discusses with great acumen the previous theories upon this subject.

The second volume is to be entitled The Feelings and the Will. It will be published at some time during the next year. This volume will conclude the work.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The German meeting of the club last Monday afternoon was not so well attended as have been all the other meetings this term. The ladies of the fourth year and a few from the third were present, while on the other side of the house freshmen and sophomores were in the majority. The members of the club were delighted at having as visitors Miss Madge Robertson, B.A., and Miss Lawlor, B.A., formerly active members of the club.

The subject of study was George Ebers. The program was entirely the production of visitors, one essay having been written by a graduate whose name it is not permitted to divulge, and another by Miss Genzmer of the city, who has for some time taken a very considerable interest in the club. The former was written in English, and was well read by Miss Hillock. The subject was "Uarda," which it treated in a most comprehensive manner, giving the general outline of the story, a description of the characters, with criticisms on the style and also a short account of the life and work of Ebers. Miss Genzmer's essay was in German, and was read by the President. "Der Kaiser," another of Ebers' works on Egyptian life, in which he points out some interesting features of the rise of Christianity, was the subject. It was handled in a very skilful manner by the essayist, and the only regret the members had was that Miss Genzmer could not have read her own production.

After the reading of the essay the members present spent a half-hour in German conversation, being greatly aided in this respect by Mrs. Fraser and Mr. Lehmann, a German student in attendance at lectures. Surprise is expressed that the lecturers have up to the present neglected to be present at the meeting of the club as they were wont to do in bygone days. It is hoped that after the vacation they may be able to attend.

The English meeting of the club yesterday afternoon was the climax of the successful series of English meetings that has been held during the past term. The attendance was extremely large, a large number of students from other courses being present. The subject of the program was "The Southern School of Fiction," and the representatives chosen for discussion were Cable, Rives and Craddock,

writers whose name do not appear on the University curriculum, but who for that very reason are on the lists of the Modern Language Club. The program was well filled and every number was well taken. The instrumental solo by Miss L. L. Jones, '91, was splendidly executed and thoroughly appreciated by all. Mr. A. T. Edwards, '93, sang a Southern melody, and with his banjo took us in fancy "'way down South in the fields of cotton." This diversion was quite *apropos* when the subject of the afternoon is considered. Mr. Edwards should be heard from again. All the essays read were thoughtfully written, and each and all proved intensely interesting. Miss Platt, '91, wrote on Cable; Mr. Brown, '92, whose essay was read by the President, on Amelie Rives, and Mr. Ross, '92, on Craddock. Similarities and differences of style, excellences and defects, and the special influences of each were admirably described by the essayists. After listening to them a very distinct idea of these writers could be formed by all present.

This will be the last meeting this term, but after vacation the meetings will be resumed. The first will be French, on Monday, January 12, the subject being "Eighteenth Century Sentimentalists."

## A JAUNT TO THE AMBITIOUS CITY.

Punctually at 2.50 on Friday the train, having as an attachment a special car with some fifty Glee Club men, steamed out of the Union depot and headed for the West, destination being Hamilton, more definite still the Alumna Association of the Wesleyan Ladies' College.

The trip to Hamilton was made in very quick time, during which the boys amused themselves in various ways, many doing nothing and the others helping them. Arrived at Hamilton the club formed two deep, and headed by a mascot (capped and gowned) marched up Stuart and James Streets to the Y.M.C.A. Hall. The small boys of Hamilton got in their work in the most approved style, and many newly coined descriptive terms and slang words were the outcome.

After arrangements and practising we departed in all directions, some to hotels others to private houses, to seek refreshment for the inner man. During this time some more venturesome than the others started out to find the celebrated mountain, and it was not long before one of them tripped and fell over it. The concert itself was a great success, so the audience said, and with a fine house and a good programme why should it not be so. "The Cloud Cap't Towers" and "Stars of the Summer Night," were the club's best pieces, but that does not say that "Glory and Love," "Wanderer's Night Song" and "The Bill of Fare" were not excellent. Mr. Dochray's solo was given in fine style and met with a well-deserved encore, which he also rendered excellently. The audience also appreciated and favored with an encore "Ye Shepherds Tell Me," as sung by Messrs. Dochray, Glasgow and Donald. The octette was also well-appreciated, but having no encore prepared they could not respond to it.

After seeing the college girls safely home the boys sat down to an oyster supper given by the ladies of the Association. It need hardly be said that this part was much appreciated and many encores were provided. Speeches (some by the ladies) and songs occupied the time till the witching hour, when again we separated, some to serenade the Ladies' College and others "to seek the seclusion which the blankets grant." A new joke on the gore or the mountain was said to have been made, but for its originality I cannot vouch. On one thing we are agreed, however, and that is that the ladies of Hamilton are just right. No such enjoyable event has the club ever had, and never was such appreciation so openly and unhesitatingly displayed. We all hope that it will not be the last, and indeed we are assured that it will not be.

ONE OF THE FORTUNATES.

## CHORUS OF CLASS DINERS-OUT.

(ADAPTED.)

We go with pleasure where you invite us, we scent the  
joyance of dainties rare;  
The well-known odors once more excite us, with force  
sufficient to curl our hair.  
A single purpose at dinner party controls our coming,  
prolongs our stay:—  
'Tis that of getting a nice and hearty, substantial meal  
with naught to pay.  
Our souls are with you, the gracious giver; your invitations  
we gladly read;  
We own each diner a perfect liver, and fine equipment to  
largely feed.  
Let others cherish a social evening, or see in chatter a  
charm to lure;  
Our gastric juices alone determine whatever pastime we  
may secure.  
No idle worship of empty Mammon, no silly babble of  
man or maid,  
Against attractions of flaky salmon or larded partridge  
can be arrayed.  
Although we always shake and tremble, when called upon  
to make a speech;  
We feel content with our *tout ensemble*, when we've eaten  
all within our reach.  
What true contentment may pride ensure us, or oratorical  
display,  
Compared with dishes which Epicurus could ne'er have  
dreamed of in his day?  
The hope of honors may pass and perish, the plucked may  
vanish from student sight.  
But they are happy who still can cherish, the one last  
blessing of appetite.  
Though love desert us, though friends affection to deeds  
of malice may basely stoop,  
How sweet to treasure the proud reflection that still we  
value an oyster soup!  
While exams. beset us and troubles thicken, no man is  
wretched who still can boast  
Appreciation of devilled chicken and admiration for quail  
on toast.  
Let medicoes and arts men wrangle; let chequered hazers  
their schemes propound;  
What use to bother with life's tough tangle while Nature  
leaves us a palate sound?  
The gains of glory defeat their winner; ambition's bubbles  
explode when caught:  
There dwells more comfort in one good dinner than in all  
the wisdom Sir Daniel taught!

Y. M. C. A.

A business meeting of the Association was held last Thursday afternoon. Mr. D. A. Souter was elected as the First Year representative on the Executive Committee. The remainder of the time was taken up with reports from the various committees. We can give only a very brief outline of these reports.

From the Membership Committee it was learned that ninety-two new members have been received into the Association during the present term, and of that number eighty have joined as active members. The City Missions Committee report a good work being carried on in the News Boys' Lodgings. On Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week the lodgings are visited by members of the Association, who endeavor to combine instruction with entertainment. The work of the Committee is very much appreciated both by the boys and the promoters of the home. The work of the Foreign Missionary Committee has been chiefly collecting funds for our mission in Korea and in other ways aiding the Korean Mission Board in looking after the interests of the mission. They have

also had charge of the arrangements for the missionary meetings that have been held during the term. For the first time in the history of our Association a committee on social purity reported. Until this year there was no need of such a committee, as a White Cross Society existed in the college. This society disbanded last spring and the Association took up the work under the direction of a special committee. The work of the committee, as yet, has been making preparation for the successful carrying on of this important phase of our work. The Committee on Inter-Collegiate Relations report correspondence opened with all the college associations of Ontario and Quebec, and also with the University of New Brunswick. Next term further correspondence will be undertaken with Canadian and American Colleges and the committee will have charge of all arrangements for the sending of delegates to the Provincial Convention at Kingston and for the carrying on of any deputation work the Association may be called upon to do.

The Devotional Committee prepared and directed the carrying out of the programme for the regular Thursday afternoon meetings. They also met for prayer before each of the meetings. The Rooms and Reading Room Committee are responsible for the supervision and care of the building and furniture. They have endeavored, as far as possible, to have men take a forenoon or afternoon on duty in the building so as to relieve the General Secretary from the care of the rooms. There was no report from the Bible Study Committee, the convener being absent. The General Secretary reported that a training class had been held on Sunday afternoon during the term. He also reported that it was his hope to have a University's Mission established in the city before the spring.

The last meeting of the Association for the fall term will be held next Thursday afternoon. The subject is "The Good Old Way" (Jer. vi. 16). The leader will be Mr. E. A. Harrison, '91.

## THE JUNIORS' BANQUET.

Fell destruction closed his horrid jaws on Harry Webb's catering last Wednesday night, opened them—then closed them again, and kept up the same playful pastime until "the big hour." To the sad sweet strains of *nunc est bibendum* the class of '92 drew their annual circle around the great table "and mounded and mounded and mounded." What more? wit and laughter, highly-wrought period, fevered expectation and thunderous applause. Too often during the responses to the toasts the hearts of the hearers reverted to their first loves, and the orators were obliged to suspend operations by cries of "Figs;" but the orators were there and the figs were there, '92 was satisfied and the dinner was a great success.

The following toasts were proposed and responded to: "The Queen," proposed by the President, Mr. J. H. Lamont; "Canada," Messrs. J. McLennan and J. F. Evans; "Alma Mater," Messrs. Geo. McCraney and Perrin; "The Graduates," Messrs. J. H. Tennant and J. B. Peat; "Sister Years," Messrs. J. A. Cooper '92, Hardie '91, Edwards '93, and Gregory '94; "The Press," Messrs. R. H. Knox, P. McArthur, D. A. McKellar, (*Saturday Night*), Chas. Smith, (*The Globe*), and Alex. Smith, (*The Mail*); "Our Athletics," Messrs. Pete White, Casey Wood, Hooper and McQuarrie; "The Ladies," Messrs. Jno. McCrae and J. W. Graham; "Ourselves," Messrs. E. J. Staughton and W. M. Govanlock. The last jelly had quivered and faded away. The last almond had heard its crack of doom. The last squib had fizzed and went out, and the last rounded period had rolled away, when the boys drew their cloaks around them and "all but me departed."

Ex-President M'Cosh, of Princeton, has just issued a new work on Philosophy, which completes his series.

## SONG.

Gin a body meet a body  
 Comin' thro' the corridor,  
 Gin a body push a body,  
 Need a body yell for Gore?  
 Ilka man maun hae his hustlin'.  
 Naebody need cry;  
 A' the laddies get put through it  
 Why not you or I?

Gin a body meet a body  
 Rinnin' up and down,  
 Gin he tear the body's coat off,  
 Need a body frown?  
 Ilka laddie has his troubles,  
 Nane need that deny,  
 But why wear sic a gruesome visage,  
 Laddie, tell me why?

Gin a body meet a body  
 Comin' down the stair,  
 Gin a body shake a body  
 Need a body care?  
 A' the laddies get put through it,  
 Naebody need cry;  
 Lassies may escape the hustlin',  
 Laddies needna try.

ANDREW DUMBARTON.

## ASSOCIATION RECORD.

From time to time during the past season there has appeared in THE VARSITY the announcement that the Association team would play a scheduled match on a certain date. The match is played and with the inevitable result. For the time being the team's supporters are wild with enthusiasm and profuse in their congratulations. But now that the season is over no one, save perhaps the enthusiast whose happiness is wrapped up in that magic word "football," has taken the trouble to consider in detail what our champions really have achieved. For the sake, then, of those who have not leisure to enter upon such a complicated mathematical problem, we present the following record of uninterrupted victories; and for the benefit, likewise, of those whose misfortune it has been to remain in ignorance of the result of last fall's contest, we also give the record of the season of '89.

The following composed the First Eleven: *Goal*: Senkler; *Backs*: McWright, Edgar; *Half-Backs*: Warbreck, Gordon, Forrester; *Right-Wing*: Duncan, Buckingham; *Centre*: Thompson (Captain); *Left-Wing*: McLay, Wood.

<i>Games played.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Oct. 11th,— <i>vs.</i> Scots..... Won .....	4	1
Oct. 18th,— <i>vs.</i> Marlboros.. Won .....	4	1
Oct. 25th,— <i>vs.</i> Legals..... Won .....	4	2
Nov. 1st,— <i>vs.</i> Berlin..... Won .....	3	2
Nov. 8th,— <i>vs.</i> Berlin..... Won .....	3	0
Goals scored.....	18	6

Note.—On Oct. 15, St. Michaels defaulted, thereby, undoubtedly, robbing Varsity of a 6-0 score and consequently of a more remarkable record.

In giving the personnel of the eleven we must not omit to mention the valuable services rendered the club by such able substitutes as Fraser, Breckenridge, Porter and Merrill. Each of these played one at least of the championship matches, and the result in every case showed how efficiently they filled their position.

Second Eleven: *Goal*: Little; *Backs*: McCallum, Graham; *Half-Backs*: Merrill, Edwards, Garvin; *Right-Wing*: Hooper, Orton; *Centre*: McDonald; *Left-Wing*: Hammill (Captain), Govanlock.

*Games played.*

	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Oct. 11th,— <i>vs.</i> Scottish Strollers.. Won	6	0
Oct. 18th,— <i>vs.</i> Brocks..... Won.....	4	1
Nov. 3rd,— <i>vs.</i> Victorias... Won.....	2	1
Nov. 8th,— <i>vs.</i> Marlboros.. Won.....	6	0
Nov. 15th,— <i>vs.</i> Stanleys.... Won.....	3	1
Goals scored.....	21	3

To the above mentioned team we add the following names: Wales, Jackson, Peat, Marr, Fairchild, Moore and McPherson. All of these players, in one or more matches, aided in bringing about the inevitable result.

The following is the record made by the first eleven in the season of '89:—

<i>Games played.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Varsity <i>vs.</i> Scots .....	4	1
" <i>vs.</i> Torontos .....	2	0
" <i>vs.</i> Legals .....	2	0
" <i>vs.</i> Galt .....	2	1
" <i>vs.</i> Galt .....	1	0
Goals scored.....	11	2

Unfortunately the second eleven were not entered in the Association competition of '89, but had they been so there is little doubt as to what would have been the result. As it was, they beat the Stanleys, who held the championship, by the satisfactory score of 3 to 1. Thus in two seasons ten championship matches have been played and won, with a total of 29 goals to opponents' 8. And now at the close of a second most successful season, the question naturally arises, "To whom are we indebted for such success?" In no small degree, certainly, to the energy and enthusiasm of the players and the untiring efforts of their worthy captain, but not altogether so. In congratulating our champions we must not pass over those who have, not only on the field but also in council, aided in advancing our team to the position which it now occupies. The services of such veterans as H. B. Fraser and J. C. Breckenridge must not escape our notice. How often has "Hughie's" guiding influence been felt in the council chamber, and how often has the world wondered as he got in his phenomenal hitch-and-kick! And now we once more congratulate our Association champions, players and supporters alike, and sincerely hope that this season's success may often be repeated.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

The University of Cambridge has conferred a degree on H. M. Stanley.

Stagg, the famous Yale athlete, is captain of the football team of the Christian Workers' School at Springfield.

Twenty acres of land and \$100,000 endowment have been offered to Randolph-Macon College, to found a department for women. This will be the first woman's college in Virginia.

Bishop Keene, of the Catholic University at Washington, recently addressed the Harvard students in Appleton Chapel. He is the first Roman Catholic clergyman to have that honor.

President Carter, of Williams College, is a practical prohibitionist. Recently the town of Williamstown authorized the granting of two liquor licenses. But no saloon was opened, and it was found that the president of Williams had quietly bought the licenses.

No college man squares his account with his alma mater with the payment of his last term bill. He still owes her more than Desdemona owed father and lover both, and among the most important and simplest of those duties is to subscribe for, read and encourage in every possible way the publication of the students of his own college.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

This will be the last issue of THE VARSITY before Christmas.

W. Gillespie, '93, was home last week attending his mother's funeral.

J. W. Cragg, well known by the class of '93, is studying medicine in Ann Arbor.

Prof. Ashley accompanied the delegation of the Toronto Board of Trade on its visit to the Sudbury mines last week.

The ladies of '91 have suggested that the male portion of the Senior Modern Language Class furnish himself with a chaperone.

Last week the President of the Modern Language Club received an invitation for himself and family to attend a lecture in the city. Such is fame.

The Dean of Wycliffe College will give a reception on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, to the English Church students at the University, and will be glad to see them all at Wycliffe on that occasion.

The committee appointed by the Literary Society on Friday night have secured cheap rates for all undergraduates, and tickets good for a month may be obtained at one fare and third from now on.

On Friday evening, Dec. 5th, the Wycliffe College Glee Club went out to Markham Road and assisted at a school entertainment. On Tuesday, the 16th, they go to West Toronto for A. C. Miles, of '85, to take part in a parlor concert.

Quite a number of the modern language students attended a very interesting French lecture given in the city Y.M.C.A., by Mr. Coutellier, B.A., of the Ingres-Coutellier School of Languages. The subject of the lecture was "Nice et les Bards de la Méditerranée."

The lady undergraduates were entertained at the house of Sir Daniel Wilson on Saturday evening. A large number of the professors and lecturers and their wives were present, and, thanks to the hospitality of the President and Miss Wilson, a pleasant evening was spent by all.

Dr. E. P. Gordon, B.A., has been recently appointed physician for the C. P. R. steamer, *Empress of Japan*, plying between Vancouver and Hong Kong. "Eddie," so well and favorably known to the students of Toronto University through his exploits upon

the football field, has their heartiest wishes for success in his new position.

Prof. Ashley presided at the meeting of the Political Science Club of '93, held on the 8th inst. The subject discussed was: "Resolved, That wages are not paid out of capital." The speakers were Messrs. Sampson and Lazier on the affirmative, and Messrs. O'Connor and Dobie on the negative. The number present was larger than usual and the debate was very fair.

The advertisement of Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co., King street, should be of interest, not only to those who have a sentimental regard for the late gothic pile, but also to the public generally. The idea of striking off pins, cuff-links, etc., from the metal which was once contained in the old bell is commendable, and the sale of such souvenirs, especially among the undergraduates, should be extensive. It has been suggested that the various class societies should each have some distinguishing emblems made of the bell-metal, and the suggestion seems a good one.

On the 2nd inst. the first Classical Association ever organized in University College held its inaugural meeting. The President, Mr. H. R. Fairclough, M.A., expressed his hearty approval of such societies, and commended the gentlemen of '94 for the enterprise they have shown. Mr. J. H. Brown read a paper on the "Life of Plato," which was characterized by his usual ability. He was followed by Mr. W. P. Reeve with a well written essay on "Greek Literature in Plato's Time." After some discussion of the subjects brought forward the meeting adjourned, well satisfied that the undertaking will prove a success.

Another wail comes from the School of Science in connection with the heating of the building. Through either mismanagement or faulty arrangement the large chemical lecture room has been exceedingly cold this last few weeks. The consequence is that Prof. Pike has been unable to lecture in the room and the men of the different courses have suffered the loss of a large number of important lectures. It is not strange that the chemical professors are agitating the erection of suitable buildings for the chemical department, when they are so hampered by the present circumstances. We are indebted to the fertile brain of some brilliant medical for the following little joke in this connection: "Several days ago the meds. came up for a lecture by Prof. Pike. The latter informed them that the lecture room was too cold, the thermometer registering about forty degrees above zero. The med. remarked that the lecture room would, in all probability, be minus forty (meds.)."

## DI-VARSITIES

Chappie—"How did you get hurt, deah boy?" Cholly—"A shadow fell on me."

Bob: V—performed the remarkable feat of taking two cuts in one hour this morning. Joe: He did! Bob: Yes, cut a lecture and had his hair cut! ha, ha, ha!—*Yale Record*.

Speaking of the habit of college classes using the last two figures of their year, as '90, '91, etc., the *Transcript* asks what the class after '99 will call itself. '00? Our Business Manager says they will surely *cy-pher* (sigh for) something better.

"What a queer name you have, Miss Booglespeegle!" he said, after he had asked her once or twice to pronounce it for him. "Well, she responded, with just the sweetest smile, "you know what you can do with that name, Mr. Smith."—*Washington Star*.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—*Editor* (to Miss Oldgirl, aged about forty)—"Your work shows promise, madam, but do you know that good literary work is seldom done by a woman until she is thirty or thirty-five? Several years hence you will be able to write available articles."

Miss Oldgirl (as she leaves)—"That was the most delightful man I ever met!"—*West Shore*.

My song is sentimental,  
And so it ought to be;  
It is a ditty Lental  
About some two or three  
Young men to church who went all,  
A maiden for to see.

Each went alone to see her,  
Unto himself, said he:  
"To home I'll escort be her,  
And so you all shall see."  
He knew not of the others  
That lay in wait for she.

Hence comes our bitter ending,  
Our sad catastrophe;  
I would that I could paint it,  
It may not, cannot be;  
It's far too wearing on the mind,  
This kind of poetry.

The Collegiate Alumnae Association, embracing such colleges as Vassar, Wellesley and Smith, has established an European Fellowship for foreign study and travel. The first recipient is Miss Louisa Richardson, A.M., a graduate of Boston University.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, JANUARY 20, 1890.

NO. 12.

## Editorial Comments.



THE last meeting of the Senate a letter was read from the Hon. Edward Blake, offering to transfer the subscription of \$10,000, made last February after the fire for building or other purposes, and to add thereto another \$10,000, the whole sum of \$20,000 to be applied to the endowment of matriculation scholarships, the holders of which shall be exempt from fees during the tenure of their scholarships. On motion of Sir Daniel Wilson, seconded by Mr. Justice Falconbridge, the following resolution was adopted: "That the Senate gratefully recognize the renewed evidence of the earnest sympathy of the Chancellor in the prosperity of the University and the advancement of national education in its highest departments in Ontario, by his generous offer to make a liberal provision for the permanent endowment of scholarships available for honor students at the matriculation examinations. The Senate gratefully accepts the Chancellor's generous gift on the terms stated in his letter of the 16th inst., and, while recording their high estimation of valuable incentive to literary culture among Canadian students, they trust that the generous donor may find some adequate return in the attainments of many gifted students who will hereafter owe their successful entry on the University course to their winning, in honorable rivalry, an Edward Blake matriculation scholarship." Comment on this action of the Chancellor, an action that has already excited the admiration of all interested in higher education, is unnecessary. It speaks for itself. THE VARSITY can but express gratification at the liberality of our honored Chancellor, and at the wisdom that directed the establishment of matriculation scholarships rather than any other. The words of the Senate are but the re-echo of the feelings and wishes of every undergraduate of the University of Toronto.

The above leads to the consideration of what rendered possible the transfer of the Chancellor's handsome donation from the building fund, and here again is found a subject for hearty congratulation. The sum of \$70,000, the amount necessary for the erection of the new library, has been entirely subscribed, by the trustees of the University it is understood; the plans for the building have been prepared and accepted, and at the present moment everything is in readiness to proceed. That within less than a year from the time our college was laid in ruins the generosity of her friends should have put her in a position of safety as regards the restoration of a main building and erection of a library is a happy outcome unexpected by the most sanguine, and therefore one at which there is just cause to rejoice. As to further needs, a committee has been appointed to consider the amount and report upon the extent of grounds that should be set apart for the athletic sports of undergraduates and upon sites for library, geological museum, chemical laboratory, gymnasium, Convocation Hall and

such other buildings as may be erected in the near future for academic purposes. Within a very few years all these buildings will, with a continuance of the present state of prosperity, be accomplished facts. Now seems an opportune time for the undergraduates to make some move with a view to aiding in the speedy erection of a gymnasium and club house. The Literary Society once appointed a committee to consider this matter, but the report of that committee is still to come. Some member should move that the committee be asked for a report so that the Society may be in a position to act intelligently in taking any further steps.

The amount of attention now paid by the authorities to the department of Modern Languages suggests that heretofore that department have been neglected, and that at this juncture in University affairs, when a general survey of the requirements of the whole is being made, more attention is necessary in order to bring modern languages to a level with the other departments. Every one with a sense of justice will feel a satisfaction that, if in the past there has not been a due recognition of any one department, now that special department will receive its just measure of the attention so necessary to the welfare of itself in particular and of the University in general. The statute providing for additional fellowships in Modern Languages has been passed, and this, though not sufficient to enable modern languages to be taught as they should, will to a certain extent relieve the present pressure. Why it is thought necessary to devote a professor, a lecturer and half the services of a fellow to the teaching of Greek, while French with a considerably larger number of pass and honor students and more lectures is allowed to get along as best it may with one lecturer and half the services of one fellow, is, to the lay mind, an unsolvable enigma.

The endeavor of the lecturers in Moderns and Latin to secure representation on the College Councils, the different phases of which have been noted in these columns, has assumed a new shape, and one over which there has been considerable discussion in the newspapers and in the Senate. It is now proposed to appoint "associate professors." Wherein the difference between "professor" and "associate professor" lies is not plain unless it be in point of importance, and judged by this standard an "associate professor" is inferior to a "professor." Now as what is done will determine the position of all departments for many years of the future, this proposal means simply to relegate the largest departments in the college to an inferior position for many years to come. Against any such action strong objection can be and is taken, and it is to be hoped that the opposition aroused will prevent any such injustice being done. The simplest and best way to overcome the difficulty is by the appointment of the present lecturers to the vacant professorships, and this, from the present outlook, will probably be done.

## ÆSCHYLUS' AGAMEMNON.

(vv. 855—876 AND 887—913.)

Men! citizens! ye reverend Argive seniors  
 Unshamed I tell you of my wifely love!  
 For weary years kill woman's bashfulness.  
 This is no tale at second hand I tell,  
 But of my own hard life, so long as he,  
 My lord here, fought beneath the walls of Troy.  
 For first of all it is a monstrous grief  
 To sit with folded hands indoors alone,  
 A widowed woman; hearing cruel reports  
 Now this now that; now one man come with news,  
 And now another, and the bad made worse.  
 Why, if this man had ta'en as many wounds  
 As tidings reached this house—how shall I say?  
 I take it he is riddled like a net.  
 Why, had he died as tidings multiplied,  
 Then, like a second monster of the fable,  
 Owning three lives he might have boasted him  
 Of bearing triple layers of earth above him,  
 Within the grave, besides the earth below,  
 Dying one death for each of his three lives.  
 And so, through these dark tidings hard to read,  
 Many's the time when I was found by friends  
 With rope about my neck and loosed by force.

I cannot weep: the passionate floods of tears,  
 Have now run dry, and not a drop remains.  
 Mine eyes are dull with watching in the night  
 With wailing for the beacon-light from Troy  
 Which never came: with starting in my dreams,  
 At the faint whirring of the droning gnat.  
 With seeing catalogues of ills for you  
 Too long to happen in the time I dreamt them.  
 But now 'tis past; and with a heart at rest,  
 I hail this man the watch-dog of the fold  
 The stay that saves the ship: the pillar firm  
 That props high roofs: the father's only child;  
 The land that past all hope the sailor sees.  
 Hail! morn of brightness following after storm!  
 Hail! water-stream for thirsty wayfarer!  
 Ah, well, 'tis pleasant to escape distress  
 And therefore with great titles may I greet him,  
 (May jealous heaven forgive) for in the past  
 Great was my suffering: and now, dear my lord,  
 Dismount: yet set not on base earth that foot  
 Which trod but yesterday on Xion.  
 Arouse ye, loitering maids! why lags your task  
 Behind the hour? spread purple where he treads.  
 Fitly the brodered carpet marks *his* path  
 Whom justice leads to an unlooked-for home.  
 What else remains our wakeful vigilance  
 Shall duly guide, as destiny may chance. M. H.

## A DAY AMONG THE LAKES.

During one of the most perfect days of last summer it was our good fortune to be touring through the lake district of northern England. Specially fortunate did we consider ourselves, since but two days before Scotland's o'er heavy mist had chilled the ardor of her sun, as well as of her sons, and after two or three fatuous and discouraging attempts to reach a more northern and wilder country we left on the spur of a sudden decision and arrived in Carlisle late one Saturday night.

If here we were to meet disappointment, better the viewless limit of a mighty desert! for there, at least, are mirages of wonderful beauty: here would be *nothing* beautiful, if —!! And, indeed, these anticipatory thoughts were called forth by the fickleness of the following Sunday when looking away from the walls of Carlisle Castle it was only through showers and mists that we caught a glimpse of the hills and valleys of Cumberland.

How continually and eagerly we turned to the west that from the setting of the sun we might forecast its rising. But fortune, who fickle often, oft most partial proves, became propitious, and doubly so, for what spot more beautiful in its peaceful quiet could she have chosen the object of her kind regards. Rising early and finding that the day promised well, we started as quickly as possible that the heat of the sun might not weary the muscles yet unsupple, and so the day's run proved less wearisome. Would that all promises were as well kept!

There rode we right royally:  
 For canopy the fleecy clouds,  
 For fan the breezes round us.

However, amidst the enjoyment of nature and the intoxication of being and action, there occasionally flits across our day-dream the shadow of doubt and questioning. One sees all around smiling peace and plenty; the earth seems happy, yet into the holiday of our content come unbidden and lazily rebuked practical questions which savored of discussions and theories long since left behind. A pleasant country: surely this is granted. Are the people happy? We are longing to prove it. It is also a country showing grandeur and a quiet restfulness. Are the people noble and trustful? We are already, such is the hopeful enthusiasm of much-experienced inexperienced youth, expecting to see Utopia. The heat of the now far advanced sun prevents much travel, and as often what is least proven is most approved.

Our opportunity soon comes; a load approaches, but stops a distance ahead in a little dip of the road. Loud voices are heard, and soon we up to the scene of action. The load is very heavy, and the horses have discovered it in a most unfortunate, but yet very natural, place. Language proved a very ineffective means of expression, and of all beatings I have ever seen, the most merciless was administered to the delinquents. Such was very rare there, and for this reason I was the more surprised. But it was effectual, and the load was soon on its way. The incident partly answered our questionings, but yet morality and utility had a long and dubious argument, and we inclined to a more uncertain expectation of perfection.

At last our ride has brought us to the top of a succession of rises, and the first good view was lying low and far before us. The sun half-way up the sky lent a drowsy air to every thing. The cattle caught the sheltering shade of hedge and tree. We, too, rested in their shade and quenched our thirst at a small brooklet which crept along with just a murmur like a child's pleased croon.

I tried to take on memory's negative this scene. A word picture would necessitate details which have faded, and many would be wearisome. A few villages were discovered by the columns of smoke, which, like so many giants, drowsily stretched their lazy length up into the summer sky, and some moving wains gave a pleasant contrast and produced that harmony of action and quietness so grateful to the eye. I cannot say more than—it satisfied.

Aroused by a clinking of steel behind, we rushed to the road, fearing an indictment for trespass, but it was only the innocent curiosity of a small boy who, very much like his representative in "Helen's Babies," wanted to see what made "those uns go so quick," meaning the pedals. We endeavored to explain it by a reference to the centrifugal force, cohesion and compulsion which came into play, also mentioning the balls and oil which were used. He seemed dazed at first by our *flumen-verborum*, but, at the very close of the explanation, he saw light, evidently by his looks, and we hoped we had done science a good turn by such an able promulgation of her principles; but, after the youthful hopeful had put fifteen or twenty yards between us, he shouted back, "You can't fool un!" This means of passing the resting stage did not leave us with our laurels, and we paused so long the next time we tried it that we lost the chance.

What a grand institution for tourists are the sign-posts at the cross-roads! Some, however, of these praiseworthy

institutions, like many others, have become blind leaders of the blind; for instance, it becomes very awkward when one points into four fields, instead of down four roads and it cannot be told which way round it started to move. Our mildness of disposition was proof against five or six miles of extra riding on this account, but when one of the mild-eyed swains told us we were five miles from a certain place, and we had ridden at least four miles according to his directions, to be then told by another we were going in the very opposite direction to the place, made us distrust the Utopian truthfulness of one of them, and we rode as far as Cockermouth before recovering our serenity; but that last coast, nearly a mile in length, blew away all suspicions and again we had faith, and again were ready—to be deceived, if necessary; for we decided that faith, though at times deceived, is better than continual distrust.

Only half our journey through this district was completed and the poorer half by far; but yet even this is poorly described, and can but inadequately picture that winding summer ride we had between the green hedges, hiding in valleys, viewing from a well-won eminence the gently-sloping valleys left behind, and the half-hidden water-courses of which the sun showed glimpses gleaming beneath the dark and traitorous foliage, scenting the wild-flowers, and breathing in life and poetry on every breeze of that verse laden air.

C. M.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Cyril,\* a romantic novel, by Geoffrey Drage, is among the Xmas gifts from the publishing world, which we found on the Sanctum table on our return. The author presents a series of pictures of more than usual interest, with more than usual clearness. It is a novel with a purpose, however, and so it is protracted to eight hundred pages to air Mr. Drage's views of how everything, from international law to public school discipline, should be reformed. His political science is sound, his sociological essays interesting, but we should have preferred them in a separate volume. The chief characters are Cyril Grey and his brother, Evelyn. They are introduced as typical Englishmen and are, of course, perfect mentally, morally and physically. As a pleasing contrast, Russian and Italian young men, whose shortcomings are at once apparent, are introduced. The most striking feature of the story is its rapid changes of scenes. Without a moment's notice we are whirled from an Austrian city to an English village, from a London drawing-room to Siberia, from the Afghan frontier to a Highland moor. The descriptions of Eton and Oxford are very good, as indeed are all his pen pictures. We should like to read another novel by Mr. Drage, but this time without too evident a purpose, please.

Under the title "Canada: The Land of Waterways," the September number of the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society contains a most admirable description of the Dominion. Mr. Watson Griffin, of the *Montreal Star*, is the writer of the article. Beginning in the east, he gives a magnificent chorographical survey of our country, its natural resources, climate and advantages. The endless chains of rivers and lakes crossing and re-crossing the Dominion furnish unlimited facilities for travel and traffic, and for the establishment and maintenance of industries of almost any size and kind. Moreover, these unrivalled waterways assure for Canada her future as the great commercial highway of the world. The description, though concise, is minute and thorough, and every page of it evidences careful and painstaking study and research, rewarded by a most extensive and accurate knowledge of the subject. No attempt is made at literary elegance or words wasted on flowery pen-pictures, so that within the ninety pages of his article Mr. Griffin is able to

give more real and useful information than we have ever before met with in an article of its length. After a careful perusal, all must agree with the author that "Thus favored by nature, the Dominion seems designed to be the great commercial highway of the world, and having a most extensive system of internal navigation, great mineral resources, fine forests, prolific fisheries and hundreds of millions of acres of agricultural lands, while the climate throughout its vast extent is everywhere invigorating, the Canadian people must eventually become a great and powerful nation." Canada must surely reap great benefit from an article of this kind, if it were used by the Government as immigration literature.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the above Association held in the Biological Department, the following report from the General Committee *re* the McMurrich and Cawthorne medals was received and adopted: "That the Cawthorne medal be given for the best thesis on some subject in one or other of the branches of the Physical Sciences, including Chemistry, Mineralogy and Dynamical Geology; and that the McMurrich medal be given for the best thesis on some subject in one or other of the branches of the Biological Sciences, the term Biological Sciences to be considered in its etymological sense, special preference being given in each case to those which indicate original research." Dr. Chapman, Dr. Pike and Dr. Chambers were appointed examining committee for the Cawthorne medal; and Prof. Ramsay Wright, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Chambers and Dr. Macallum for the McMurrich medal.

Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., read a paper on nitrification in the soil, a question which has only been partially settled within the last few months. He gave a full account of the elaborate experiments by which Wieno Gradszki, a Pole, isolated the bacteria which he believed was the cause of the formation of ammonia in the soil. This he named Nitromonas. Dr. Shaw, of Johns Hopkins, on being introduced, made a few remarks on the subject.

Mr. A. T. Rolls and Mr. A. F. Edwards were elected representatives on the committee for the First and Second Years respectively.

Dr. Ellis wishes it to be mentioned that in connection with Photography, he believes the change in the sensitive plate to be a Chemical molecular change, and not a Physical one as stated in our last report.

#### CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF '94.

By kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, the Association held its third regular meeting at their residence, on Friday evening, Dec. 19. The President, Mr. Fairclough, referred to the sad bereavement of Mr. W. H. Gillespie, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and Mr. R. H. Glover was appointed to fill Mr. Gillespie's position during his absence. Mr. Fairclough delivered a very pleasing and instructive address, setting forth the beauties and benefits of the Classics, and giving valuable advice to the students starting out on such a course of study. The author chosen for the discussion of the meeting was Horace. Mr. Glover read a paper entitled "The Influence of Horace upon Modern Literature." Original paragraphs in poetry of Odes I., II., by Messrs. S. J. Sissons and J. H. Brown, were heartily received. Mr. Brown also read extracts selected from Silcox's treatment of Horace, and a general discussion on the subject followed. Later on the party partook of refreshments and college songs, ever most welcome items to the bearers of the name of 'Varsity, and the members dispersed, all feeling grateful to their kind host and hostess for a most enjoyable evening, and heartily agreeing that at least under such circumstances the study of classics is most charming.

[\*W. H. Allen & Company, limited. London and Calcutta.]

# The Varsity

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BY

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JANUARY 20, 1890.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



THE first meeting of the Literary Society in the Easter term was held last Friday night. The attendance was large for the night belonged to the lower years, and their numbers were marshalled in full battle array. When the few members of the General Committee who attend its meeting had concluded their labors, the

President took the chair and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. A mistake in these gave rise to passionate but polite disclaimers of each other's identity on the part of two burly Sophomores who both bear the proud name of — well, never mind, the Society proceeded on its way. It proceeded, but it must have been with aspect dangerous and wild tossing of the horns; for it was cautiously approached by two milkmaids with soothing "so-bossy," "so-bossy," in the shape of two notices of motion—1. That the Society grant \$25 to the Engineering Society. 2. That the Society grant \$25 to the Class of '94.

Then came a voice from the parlor. The General Committee was in a hortatory mood and gave us three pieces of advice. The first was that a public debate be held on Feb. 6, and that speakers be elected forthwith. Mr. Hellems moved the adoption of the recommendation. Mr. Lillie moved in amendment that an invitation be sent to McGill to send representatives to an inter-collegiate debate on that evening. The amendment carried. Again the Committee recommended that the scheme under which THE VARSITY is managed be printed with the Constitution.

Mr. Hellems again dutifully moved adoption. Mr. G. H. Ferguson objected, and seconded a motion by Mr. C. A. Stuart that THE VARSITY Directorate be instructed to recommend to the Society any changes it may think advisable in the scheme, and that this as amended be printed with the Constitution. The amendment carried. Finally the General Committee recommended and the Society resolved that two hundred copies of the Speech from the Throne be printed for the Mock Parliament.

The following nominations were made for the office of Historical Secretary: Mr. McNicol, by Mr. C. A. Stuart; Mr. R. H. Knox, by Mr. Ferguson; Mr. A. M. Stewart, by Mr. Hellems; and Mr. Lamont, by Mr. Lillie. Mr. Knox and Mr. Stewart withdrew, leaving Mr. McNicol and Mr. Lamont as candidates for the honor.

The Society was then entertained by the Class of '93. Mr. W. H. Knox sang, "I'm Afloat," and, being eagerly encored, responded with a song in which the Society itself in playful mood assisted. Mr. K. D. McMillan *rapidly* followed with "Kit Carson's Ride." Then Mr. McKenzie read an essay on the subject, "Physical Culture," which bore marks of careful preparation. The debate was on the subject—"Resolved, That modern civilization is more indebted to the Greeks than to the Romans."

Mr. S. J. McLean lead '94 on the affirmative, and made a promising and *pointed* speech. Then followed Mr. Cushing, in the van of '93, on behalf of the Romans, with a slight lack of Roman imperturbability. Mr. Lamb and Mr. Bull succeeded on their respective sides, and gave evidence of future success as orators.

Mr. Reeves followed in a speech, eloquent with quotations both poetical and prosaical. We cannot but express our admiration for many of Mr. Reeves' good points as an orator, but would suggest that his speech would have obtained greater weight had he kept more closely to the line of argument and omitted the quotations.

Mr. Hellems brought up the rear for '93 and "imperial Rome" with a speech which contained much sound argument and a few very beautiful similes. Mr. McLean closed the debate; the President summed up and proposed to leave the decision to a vote. But '93 and '94 mistrusted each other's fairness and numbers, so after an abortive attempt to get a decision out of '91 and '92 the President himself decided in favor of the affirmative. Just one remark may be allowed by way of general criticism. The men of '93 and '94 (at any rate most of those who spoke last Friday night) plainly need to learn that it is useless to fling the names of great authorities at the heads of the referee. We should acknowledge no authority here except our own enlightened reason.

When the debate was ended, the men of '93 and '94, with a disappointing carelessness as to what was to follow, arose in a disorderly mass and left the meeting. A few juniors and seniors remained in the room to conduct business as a labor of love, and sat for a long time in baffled uncertainty about choosing speakers for the McGill debate. Mr. Stewart attempted to toy with the constitution in a way that frightened the more reverent members, and after many a useless suggestion it was decided to reconsider the date, to leave it unsettled till we get a reply from McGill and to elect no speakers in the meantime. Then the scattered remnant adjourned.

Five institutions of learning controlled by the Roman Catholic Church have been admitted to the New York university system, and are receiving a part of the academic fund of the State.

President Andrews, of Brown University, has proposed a new marking system for the senior class in psychology. Eight or ten men chosen from the class will mark every recitation through the term. These marks are then to be averaged, and the averages thus obtained will constitute the term marks of the class. It is a novel scheme, and will be watched with interest.

## CITY MISSION WORK.

Among the different societies and institutions in connection with our College, none has a more widely reaching influence than the University Y.M.C.A.; an influence quiet in its working, but by no means less powerful on that account. Prosperous in its general undertakings, it is yet felt that it might be still more so. One of the difficulties, if not the chief, under which the work is carried on is the tendency among the members to leave the burdens of labor upon the shoulders of a few. It is generally recognized that this is perhaps due, not so much to lack of interest or willingness to assist, as to a want of knowledge of the precise character of the different lines of effort outside of the well-known weekly meetings. These lines of effort are promoted and guided by Committees whose chief problem is how to let all the student body become acquainted with what they deliberate upon, so that any one, moved at any time to enter personally into the execution of their deliberations, may know the directions in which their opportunities lie.

One of the Association committees has charge of a work which should commend itself to every member of our College and of our Association, viz., the work of City Missions. The present duties of this committee consist chiefly in devoting certain nights each week to the News-boys' Home, an institution whose work is dear to the heart of our venerable President, Sir Daniel Wilson.

The tri-weekly visits to this Home have for their impelling motives four ends, as follows:—

1. The carrying on, in however slight a degree, of some educational work, *e. g.*, 10 or 15 minutes of practical instruction.
2. The entertainment of the boys by means of readings, music, stories and talks.
3. The use of such influences as will present higher ideals than those the boys at present possess, and as will assist them to realize that a grander life lies before them than they at present believe.
4. The use of such talks or readings, along with the others, as will present the simple story of the Cross.

These meetings are most enjoyable. The boys are bright and lively, but respectful and attentive; and all who have ever gone down express satisfaction, and feel it no lost time to try and help these boys to higher things. Besides this, other openings are presented to which the energy of University men might well be devoted, at least once or twice a month. These the City Mission Committee would like to enter, if they felt that a sufficient number of the students, and especially the active members of the Association, would be willing to help. What is desired is that all should know what is being done; and every effort would be greatly facilitated and encouraged, if those willing to devote a spare hour now and again to such work would only present themselves or make known their sympathy and willingness. For the guidance of such there might be mentioned the names of the Gen. Sec., H. B. Fraser, B.A.; the Convener, E. A. Henry, '93; the Sec. of Com., J. Menzies, '93, or in general any of the officers of the Association.

The latest thing in clubs is the Anti-Student Club, formed by the young ladies of Bethlehem, Pa. Its object is to ignore the frivolous flirting student of Lehigh, who does not mean business.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Columbia, a resolution was passed giving each professor a leave of absence once in every seven years on half-pay, such year to count as a year of service to the college.

An effort is being made to raise a subscription for the erection of a gymnasium at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich. This University has over 2,000 students, and as yet has no gymnasium. There is one consolation in knowing that there are other universities beside Toronto as badly off in this matter as we.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society held its first meeting for the Easter term on Tuesday, January 13, with a large attendance, Mr. Robinson, the president, presiding. Considerable business was disposed of, after which came the reading and discussion of papers. Mr. C. H. Mitchell read an excellent paper on "Earthworks on Highways," dealing with the details of construction, maintenance and protection of cuttings and embankments upon roads and railroads. The paper was very interesting as well as instructive. Prof. Galbraith, being present, was called upon by the president for a short descriptive lecture on the new "testing machine" which is being obtained for the Engineering Laboratory in connection with the School of Science. This machine is to be used for testing the strength of beams and bars of iron, wood, etc., for engineering purposes. He described the principles upon which the machine is built, and gave figures and dimensions which were quite startling. The machine can be made to break a beam of steel with a force of 100,000 pounds, yet the next moment will register that required to snap a silk thread. The Professor expects the testing machine to be sent shortly from Philadelphia, where it is being constructed. Being by far the best yet invented, and the first of its kind in Canada, the machine will be regarded as a valuable adjunct to the Engineering department.

Most of the men are now back after the holidays, and are settling down to the stern realities of student life again. The engineers are pleased to see Mr. A. R. Goldie, of Galt, again in their midst. It will be remembered that he was compelled to give up his year last Easter term on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is now, however, completely recovered and is resuming work for this term.

During the holidays there have been some additions made to the Architectural department. The corridors of the "Draughting-room" wing are decorated with models of ancient architectural studies, and with a number of large framed photographs and engravings of modern buildings of architectural beauty.

Much anxiety is felt for Mr. Harold Rolph, '92, who is very ill at his home, Huron Street, with typhoid fever.

## EXCHANGES.

Our table is covered with a large pile of exchanges, to all of whom we offer a hearty welcome. Among the number are several very fine Christmas numbers, to which we hope to make reference in future issues. The *Argosy*, *Owl*, *Tuftonian*, *Chronicle-Argonaut*, *Red and Blue*, *Brunonian* and *Swarthmore Phoenix*, publish excellent holiday numbers.

The *Practical Student*, from the Ohio Wesleyan University, has the following: "THE VARSITY comes to us with all the characteristics of the born Englishman, telling in the hearty English way all about college life in Her Majesty's Kingdom. If THE VARSITY be a fair representation of the college which she loves, we judge the college is alive to all that goes to make the fully developed man." We thank the *Practical Student* for its kind words; but we feel called upon mildly to protest that while we, as Canadians first, last and always, often congratulate ourselves that we are neither English nor Americans, we are always glad to think that we seem destined to have on either hand companions so agreeable.

Vassar's new gymnasium is the largest building in this country, which is used exclusively for the physical culture of women.

The lady students of Cornell are working to endow a ward in the Ithaca Hospital, which shall be open to students of the Cornell University.

## TIRED.

And so you have brought her roses,  
And violets just in bloom,  
And lilies white as her face to-night,  
To put in the darkened room.  
She said no word as she fell asleep  
With her hands cross't on her breast,  
For oh! she was tired, tired  
And longed to be at rest.

She waited so long for you, Jack,  
And yet you never came.  
Your absence broke her heart, Jack,  
But *you* she'd never blame.  
She said: "My Love will aye be true  
And all his pledges keep,  
But I'm tired, oh! so tired,"  
And sighing, she fell asleep.

And now you've come too late, Jack,  
And the final struggle is o'er.  
A weary soul and a wornout frame  
Are weary and worn no more.  
She passed away like a tired child  
That has played all the afternoon,  
And is lulled to sleep by the whispering woods,  
And the flowers, and the brooklet's croon.

So we'll put this rose in her hair, Jack,  
And the voilets here in her hand,  
And when she awakes from her tired sleep,  
Their meaning she'll understand.  
She'll know that her Love *was* always true,  
And every pledge *did* keep—  
But her heart was tired, tired,  
So hush! we'll let her sleep.


A. D. NORTHWOOD.

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## Things Generally.

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## I.

 we only had a good big Residence that would hold two or three hundred"—such are invariably the words of those outsiders I talk to on the "Residence" question. Every one feels a regret that it has not fallen to his lot to live the real old-style college life. He recognizes the fact that for him there is an experience *lost*. "The social life," "the friendships," "the memories in after years"—oh, yes, he admits all that, and knows all about it. But when it comes to deciding whether he will go into Residence or not, he emphatically stays outside, repeating to himself, with the slightest trace of a sigh, the *optative protasis*, "If we only had a good big Residence"—and not intending, I am quite sure (if you will permit another use of grammatical language), that "good" should qualify "Residence," but rather add something, in an indefinite sort of way, to the meaning of "big."

And does he choose well or ill, considering the fact that we *haven't* a "good big Residence"? The number of undergraduates is increasing rapidly, the present Residence accommodation is limited, and there seems no chance of its extension. The Residence men will form an ever lessening fraction of the student body. He who would really be in

touch with undergraduate life must know and understand the vast though scattered throng of "boarding-house" dwellers. Can a Residence man know and understand them? Facts show that he can. Is there a danger that he may not? Facts also show that there is; and if he does not, it is a question whether he does not lose more than he gains by going into Residence.

For, after all, we outsiders—you see, since the avowal will add little to the danger of the disclosure of my identity, which, for the sake of impressiveness, is to remain a dark and impenetrable mystery, I *am* an outsider (with a small o); I jeer at and tantalize policemen on Hallowe'en, and discuss the true inward rottenness of city politics with them next morning over our coffee and toast; when I walk down town, I glance with a proud, contemptuous smile at the Toronto Business College, and, returning, chat with one of its students at lunch, finding him to be a highly estimable young man with human feelings and aspirations; I fight with Meds in the corridor (getting pitched out anon), and estimate with them the prospects of the next day's scrimmage as we lounge on our beds together after dinner; I boast, I trust with reason, of some loyalty to my Alma Mater, though occasionally, very, very occasionally, my affections *are* divided by an attachment to my boarding-house—we outsiders, I was going to say, when I was egotistically interrupted, can also lay claim to an experience, "a multitudinous experience," which may compensate for the loss of the Residence life; we, too, have our friendships, endearing and ennobling; we, too, have our reminiscences that we know can never fade; our social life, despite the various inconveniences of natural laziness, inclement weather, inconspicuous door-bells and impatient waiting-maids; despite the abominable fetters that hasty matriculation and tyrannical class lists place upon us; despite the counter attractions of the city, the political clubs, the second-rate theatres, the public meetings and all, which make me wish Toronto University were to be moved to Cobourg, rather than Victoria to Toronto; despite the deplorable increase of societies, literary, scientific and otherwise, that leave little time for purely social intercourse; despite all these, our social life is not uninteresting nor unimproving, though it may lack concentration and highly cultured development. We certainly do not do enough in the way of entertaining each other. There are certainly too few students' parties in cosy little private parlors (these public receptions where we troop in a herd are generally quite intolerable); yet the principal trouble here is that we simply don't know enough to begin. But I doubt if our Residence friends are very far ahead of us in this much talked of "social life." Taking all things together, then, I think we have as instructive an experience, as valuable friendships, as happy memories, and as much sociability as the Forty Immortals. We are three hundred or so; they, somewhat more than a tenth of that number. Is it worth while to keep up the Residence, then? Back! Stir not, ye avenging spirits that start from the dusty offices of the enveloping city! for I give the answer, "Yes. It is worth while." Why? Oh, for variety, if nothing else. We would be loathe to lose so interesting a type.

NUNQUAM NOSCENDUS.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY :

SIR,—The waves of public opinion around the University seem to have tossed things adrift. Rumbling sounds are heard. Harmony has gone, and cruel Discord, with blind Misunderstanding by her side, reigns supreme.

"Anti-Protectionist" regrets that "the spirit of our Alma Mater" is so sluggish; but if he were present at the "hustling" on the 21st ult., even his fainting, sorrow-stricken heart must have beaten anew, and he must have felt that his manuscript, still unprinted, was bearing fruit. Nor would the scene of the following Tuesday morning have caused him trouble but rather joy. Though the old time customs may be dying, the *esprit de corps* lives on and awakens from its slumber at various times; soon with recuperated strength it will appear stronger than before.

Now the verdant "Freshman" claims our attention. Poor boy! The genial current of his soul has been frozen, yes, actually frozen. Oh, those wicked Seniors! Those "cruel, selfish, cowardly Seniors"! Why this thushness? He says the Freshmen "admire manliness"; but I am afraid they will not admire him, nor his feverish outbursts. He does not, or will not, recognize that the Seniors do all these "mean" actions in a friendly spirit, of which he takes no account. But I think the majority of the Freshmen do recognize the friendly attitude of the Seniors, and will take no stock in the rantings of our "blooming Freshman."

But these outbursts of dissatisfaction from two points of view lead us to think that on account of "a lack of system in our college life—this particular phase of it—there is misunderstanding and consequently discontent.

I am not in favor of returning to hazing, nor am I in favor of letting the Freshman go free into every form of college life without having some check put upon his rash actions. That some Freshmen do rash things is an axiom.

My idea is that we have a College Court. No secret system of persecution, but something open, above board, and sanctioned by society spirit. We are a society; the sovereign power should reside in the hands of the Seniors as heretofore; they should establish a court for the trial of all offenders, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior or Senior.

That court should have about three judges, a prosecuting and a defence attorney; all to be chosen in April from the third year by the vote of all the undergraduates in arts.

The judges should have the power to appoint officers to arrest prisoners, serve subpoenas, execute sentences, etc.

Complaints to be laid in writing by any student to the judge, such complaints or charges to be accompanied by complainant's name, which will be divulged to none but said judges. I have sketched merely the main features of a system and would like to see the matter discussed.

Yours sincerely, JUNIOR.

## THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Phillips Exeter Academy will have a colored class orator this year.

The University of Nebraska has adopted the three mark method, failed, conditioned, and passed.

Sixty per cent. of the students in Toronto Medical College are pledged total abstainers.—*Brunonian*.

The Italian Government has ordered the study of English to be added to the courses of all the colleges.

The directors of Johns Hopkins will urge the trustees to appoint A. A. Stagg, the Yale pitcher, as director of the gymnasium, in place of Dr. E. M. Hartwell, resigned.

The Governor of Michigan will report in his annual message that the University of Michigan is seriously overcrowded, and that measures ought to be taken to remedy the trouble.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Now is the time for legislation in sporting matters generally, and in the past week for football in particular. In Rugby circles, Secretary Bayley, who was appointed to report on the advisability of introducing the American college Rugby game, has reported adversely to the wholesale adoption of the American rules, though he thinks some minor points might be changed in the Canadian game. Then there has been the organization of a Rugby Club at Osgoode Hall. The Osgoode men, with so many graduates from the Varsity and others, ought to be able to put a premier team in the field.

The Western Association met on Friday and Saturday and transacted considerable business, some of very great importance to Varsity. Everybody expected that the changing of the competition from a semi-annual to an annual one would be carried, but another more satisfactory change was proposed and was accepted. In the future the Western Series will end in October instead of in November as at present. The Varsity team will play the two leading clubs in the Toronto league early in October, and the winners then will be able to play the West and finish the finals by the end of October. If Varsity should be successful, it means that she would play four championship matches in three weeks; but if she can win in Toronto there is no fear of her not being able to stand the strain.

Another change may effect Varsity, and may lead to an injustice that was doubtless not intended. The football year will begin on Jan. 1st instead of on Sept. 1st, as at present. Any who play with one club in the spring cannot play with a different one in the fall. Varsity men are generally in demand among other clubs in the spring, and THE VARSITY wishes to warn any such from agreeing to play in the spring either in the League or Association if they wish to play with Varsity in the fall. But the injustice will be done in a different way. Suppose a good player in Galt, Seaforth, Woodstock or Berlin, matriculates in July and comes up to the University in the fall. If he has played for his town club in the spring he cannot play for the University in the fall. That this is not right every one will admit, and if such a case does arise, as it assuredly will, the good sense of all interested in football will see that justice is done. On the whole the Western Association is to be congratulated at the changes it has made, and on the prosperous condition of football generally.

## THE HOCKEY CLUB.

Very little interest has been taken in hockey by Varsity men until the present winter. During last term a good deal of talking was done on the subject but no steps were taken to form a club. The reception of a challenge from the McGill club has however enlivened the believers in hockey, and a meeting was held on Thursday evening last in Mr. P. Whyte's room in residence to form a club. The Varsity Hockey Club was the outcome of an enthusiastic gathering. Mr. A. T. Kirkpatrick was elected President, Mr. P. Whyte, Secretary-Treasurer, and Messrs. A. W. Harvey, '93, J. Bain, '94, and W. Crain, Medical School were appointed an Executive Committee.

In the absence of skating facilities on the college grounds, the committee are endeavoring to secure the use of the city rinks.

A notice will be posted on this afternoon giving the name of the rink secured, the hours of practice, etc. It is hoped that all interested in the game will hand in their names to the Secretary at once.

Football has been prohibited, as a "fiendish" game, at the Carlisle Indian school, at Carlisle, Pa.

Cambridge and Oxford occupy the same relative positions in their football contests as Yale and Princeton. Since 1873 Cambridge has won seven of the annual games and Oxford six.

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

T. A. CRAIG, of '92, has gone to Denver for the benefit of his health.

SIR DANIEL WILSON begins his lectures on Ethnology to the seniors this week.

THE class of '92 will hold a social meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall next Saturday evening.

THE Natural Science and Mathematical and Physical Societies hold meetings this afternoon.

DR. SHERATON, of Wycliffe, has resumed his Sunday afternoon Bible classes for University men.

A REGULAR meeting of the Class of '94 will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall this afternoon at four o'clock.

P. McARTHUR, of '92, who has been spending his vacation in Canada, returned on Friday last to New York.

THE following degrees were conferred at the last meeting of the Senate: B.A.—E. I. Hart, C. R. McKeown, G. B. McClean, C. Moore; M.B.—C. W. Clendennan.

MR. THOMAS L. McEWEN, of Toronto, Ont., has recently entered the school. Mr. McEwen was for three years a student in the University of Toronto.—*Tuftsian, Tuft's College, Mass.*

THE Class of '91 are having their class photos taken at Simpson's, King Street. The committee request that all members of the class shall report at the photographer's before the 1st of February.

MR. E. L. HILL, Science Master of the Guelph Collegiate Institute, is in receipt of a telegram from St. Thomas, stating that he had been appointed Science Master in the Collegiate there, at a salary of \$1,000.

THERE still remain a few unpaid subscriptions among the undergraduates, and the Business Manager desires to intimate that the names of such will be removed from the list if the amount of their subscription be not handed in immediately.

DR. JAMES D. THORBURN, who has recently returned from Berlin, where he investigated the efficacy of the famous Koch lymph, gave a lecture at the Toronto Medical School on Friday night. There was a large attendance of the profession and students.

MR. McKIM has had some very neat hand-bells, as well as several souvenirs of other designs, made out of the metal of the University bell, which may be had from him for a trifle. Mr. McKim has presented each member of the faculty with a memento of the fire.

MISS LELIA A. DAVIS, the first woman graduate of medicine of the University of Toronto, has returned to this city, where she will practice her chosen profession. Before graduating, Miss Davis studied in London, and for the past year has been taking special courses in New York, Vienna and Paris.—*World.*

ORIENTAL CLUB.—The next regular meeting of the U. O. Club will be held in Prof. Wrong's lecture room, Wycliffe College, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, at eight o'clock. A paper will be read by John McNair, B.A., on "The Physical Features of Palestine: Their Effect on the Development of the Jewish Nation."

G. B. McCLEAN, B.A., of the Class of '90, has accepted a position on the teaching staff of Upper Canada College. Besides being a valuable addition to the staff, his services as a director of athletics at Upper Canada will be invaluable. Upper Canada is the great feeder of our Rugby team, and with McClean as a coach will doubtless continue to be.

MR. G. COUTELLIER, of the Ingres-Coutellier School of Languages, lectured in French to a very large audience in Association Hall last Thursday evening, his subject being "Paris, les Parisiens et les Parisiennes." These lectures by Mr. Coutellier are very interesting, and afford an excellent opportunity for University students for practice in understanding spoken French.

J. B. LOCKHART, of '92, one of the directors of THE VARSITY, has been appointed to a good position in the public schools of Grandin, Dakota, for which place he left during the Christmas vacation. If John shines as brilliantly as a teacher, as he did as half-back for the Varsity foot-ball team, the people of Grandin are to be congratulated on the acquisition of such a star.

WE are glad to find the names of the following students and graduates of Varsity among the successful candidates at the recent examinations held in connection with the Training Institutes of Ontario: A. T. De Lury, B.A., J. G. Wilton, B.A., W. F. Bald, B.A., Miss L. L. Ryckman, B.A., Miss G. Lawler, B.A., Miss A. Wilson, B.A., Miss M. Craig, W. H. Graham, B.A., G. R. Faskin, B.A., R. Bonner, B.A., E. E. Ingall, A. P. Northwood and H. W. Brown.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.—The Cabinet taking office, in consequence of the defeat of the late Ministry upon the new party lines laid down at the last meeting, is composed of the following gentlemen: Premier—J. M. Godfrey; Minister of Finance—A. T. Kirkpatrick; Minister of Railways—F. B. Hellem; Minister of Agriculture—R. E. Hooper; Minister of Justice—H. C. Pope; Minister of Militia—U. M. Wilson; Minister of Marine and

Fisheries—W. G. Watson; Minister of Customs—J. Gillies, '94; Minister of Inland Revenue—W. P. Bull; Minister of Interior—W. P. Reeve; Postmaster-General—J. A. McKellar; Secretary of State—C. A. Moss.

THE parlors of the Y. M. C. A. were filled by the members of '93 on Saturday night last, the occasion of the last social evening for the present academic year. The gathering was a decidedly merry one, notwithstanding the cloud of gloom that cast its pall over the year by reason of the preceding night's defeat at the Literary. The President, Mr. Hellem, was in the chair during the rendering of the programme. Excellent music was furnished by Miss Howson, Miss Johnson, Miss Telfer, and Messrs. Crosby, Anderson, Knox and Parker. Mr. Clark, the orator, spoke very feelingly of the "tie that binds," and other equally touching subjects. Mr. Bull, the critic, was apparently in a brilliant mood, and brought down the house, including Mr. Clark. Refreshments were provided by Lloyd, and were even more tasty than usual.

Y. M. C. A.—The second regular meeting for the term was held on Thursday afternoon last. The subject was Bible study, and was opened by Mr. Frank Lillie in a carefully-prepared and very strong address. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Tracy, Fellow in the department of Philosophy, was present, and urged upon the members of the Association the importance of Bible study on the purely inductive method. A Bible Study Association has been formed, and meets on Wednesday afternoons at 4.15. The first meeting of this Association was held last Wednesday. The General Secretary has been appointed leader of the class. In view of the fact that Dr. Nevins is to address the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon, and an invitation has been extended to the members of the Y. M. C. A., the regular Thursday meeting will be omitted this week.

## DI-VARSITIES

*First Horse:* "Let's go to the meadow." *Second Horse:* "Neigh, neigh, Pauline; I'm afraid fodder will be there."—*Munsey's.*

*Prof. (to students):* "Smoke away, gentlemen; it does not annoy me in the least. I look on tobacco in the same light as hay. I don't eat it myself, but I like to see others enjoy it."—*Life.*



## STUDENTS ATTENTION!

This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, JANUARY 27, 1890.

No 13.

## Editorial Comments.



CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction has been, and is, expressed among the students at the lack of an efficient mail service at the college. The present system is one that might have done very well when the college was in its infancy and the number of students small, but now it is several years behind the times and should at once give way to a better one. THE VARSITY makes the suggestion that the authorities apply for a branch post office in the building. This has been done in many of the American colleges, not to speak of the large universities where such a system, as we are content with would not be endured for a day. For example the cases of Tufts College and Haverford College may be cited. These are but preparatory colleges but they have post offices, and the plan has been found to work admirably. Then why not do likewise in the largest educational institution in Canada? Some change for the better is necessary, and the plan proposed seems feasible and remedial. There is not the slightest doubt but that if the authorities were to make application for such an office they would easily obtain it, and by so doing they would confer a great boon on all connected with the University.

It is a pleasure to note the very active interest the Honorable Edward Blake, the Chancellor, is taking in the affairs of the University. Not content with showing his sympathy with and devotion to his *Alma Mater* by the magnificent donation of \$20,000, he is making a thorough study of all the needs of the University, and his guiding hand is being felt in all departments of the work that lies before those in charge. His wide experience at the Bar and in public life cannot but be of incalculable service in deciding the many important problems which are now pressing for solution. We honor our Chancellor and have every faith that, with him at the helm, our *Alma Mater* is secure.

The continual mutilation of the notices placed by professors and students on the notice-board is nothing less than a disgrace. A stranger passing through the halls and seeing the state in which are the notices now on the board would form but a sorry opinion of the good sense of the students of the University of Toronto. Those guilty of such vandalism doubtless fancy they are doing something very cute, but could they but know the disapprobation of such actions all right-thinking students feel and the contempt with which they view such exhibitions of small-mindedness they would see themselves as others see them and be forced by very shame to desist.

The site for the new library has not yet been chosen, but it is understood that the structure will be erected on

the east side of the lawn and to the right of the carriage-drive leading to the main building. Overlooking, as it does, the ravine to the west and the spacious lawn to the east, and in close proximity to all the academic buildings and magnificent new home of the Ontario Legislature, the spot admirably fulfils the requirements of both picturesqueness and convenience. One thing only is lacking, the provision for which want can be an addition to both natural beauty and convenience of the spot. We refer to a suspension bridge across the ravine. By this means there would be easy access from the Biological building to the library and main building and from the University to the Provincial Parliamentary library, and at the same time a shorter route to College street. The scenic effect of such a bridge over an already beautiful ravine would satisfy the most æsthetic, while the presence of the bridge itself would confer a benefit on all classes of students and the public generally.

Mr. J. C. Robertson, of Owen Sound, is the first to take practical steps to improve the elementary teaching of Classics. He intends to publish a new text-book for the study of Latin, based on a method which he has been testing for several years and claims to have found successful. In his circular issued last month to the Classical Masters throughout Ontario, he builds up a very strong argument against the text-books now used in teaching Latin to beginners. His own method is largely inductive, and his system aims at giving the student from the very beginning an ever increasing reading power in the language. He is fully alive to the fact that typical Latin Grammar in which the language is treated like a subject in Natural Science, is by no means the kind of book to be put into the hands of the learner. Mr. Robertson's system may do violence to the conventional ideas of some teachers of the old school, but the good sense of the younger generation will no doubt recognize it as a step in the right direction.

The letter of Mr. Chant in another column is a distinct contribution to the controversy on the Medals question, and will be read with interest by all who have followed the articles and letters on the subject. Some very strong proof will be necessary to show that no injustice has been done to somebody. THE VARSITY promises some further interesting contributions on the subject if no attention is taken of this appeal for a hearing.

Instead of the rush and the nightly hazing tours, it is the custom at Wellesley for the Sophomores to serenade the Freshmen at the beginning of the year.

Yale's professors and graduates have been prominently identified with the work of preparing the edition of Webster's Dictionary that is soon to be issued, ex-President Porter having been the chief editor.

## THE LORELEI.

[Translated from Heine.]

Whate'er it may mean I know not,  
And yet I am sad at heart;  
A legend of the olden time  
Will ne'er from my thoughts depart.

The air is cool and it darkles,  
And calmly flows the Rhine;  
The peak of the mountain sparkles,  
The even sun doth shine.

Up there a maiden sitteth,  
And she is magic fair;  
Her golden jewels dazzle,  
She combs her golden hair.

With golden comb she combs it,  
And she sings a song the while,  
That's weirdly sweet and powerful,  
And strangely it doth beguile.

The boatman in his tiny boat  
Is wildly thrilled with love;  
The jagged rocks he sees not,  
But looks on the height above.

Boat and boatman now, I ween,  
'Neath the waves have gone;  
The Lorelei has done it  
With her sweet beguiling song.

Breslau.

A. A. MACDONALD.

## CLARK UNIVERSITY.

THE VARSITY having decided to present to its readers a series of articles on American Universities, and University life, it is a great pleasure to me to contribute a few facts concerning Clark University.

This University, situated in the busy city of Worcester—the heart of the commonwealth—owes its existence to the liberality and the broadly-conceived plans of a distinguished citizen of Worcester, Jonas G. Clark. More than twenty years ago did Mr. Clark entertain the idea of endowing a college devoted to the pursuit of higher and special studies. To Mr. Clark increase of fortune meant a growth of plan, and after devoting eight years to the study of the objects, methods, and equipments of the most distinguished American and European universities, he gave his purpose to the world. A charter was obtained in 1887, and in 1888, Dr. Stanley Hall, of Johns Hopkins University, was called to the Presidency. Dr. Hall gave a year to the study of the educational ideals and methods of Europe, and in October, 1889, Clark University was opened to students.

Enough has been said to indicate that the University thus instituted has before it high aims—that it is not a mere auction room where the degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be purchased—and “cheap.” The fixed resolve of the founder and those associated with him is, that Clark must be a university devoted to higher studies and original investigation and research. Its professors and lecturers must be men who have distinguished themselves in their special lines of study, men who, workers themselves, can fill their students with high desires and high hopes. The only students admitted are those whose university qualifications are such as to ensure a reasonable measure of success in the work of the college, so that Clark is purely a post-graduate university. To such students every facility for work is afforded; it is no fiction to say that the resources of the University are at their command.

Up to the present, work has been carried on in only five lines. (1) Mathematics; (2) Physics; (3) Chemistry;

(4) Biology; (5) Psychology. The professors at the head of those departments are, Dr. Story, Dr. Michelson, Dr. Nef, Dr. Whitman, Dr. Hall, each of whom, as is sufficiently known, has won a high place in his special work. In each department several courses of study are followed. For example “Psychology” includes courses in Neurology, Experimental Psychology, Anthropology, Education, Philosophy, and Practical Ethics (Criminology). Along with each professor are several associate professors and lecturers: thus in the department of mathematics associated with Dr. Story are, Dr. Bolza, Dr. White, Dr. Taber, and M. de Perott. Work will be begun in other courses as the demand for it arises, so that before long, it is hoped, the name “university” will have its justification. The methods are, I understand, those followed in the best German universities. Lectures are given by the professors and instructors just as in Toronto University. Along with each course of lectures a great deal of directed reading is done. References to important texts, journals and memoirs are expected to be patiently and honestly worked up. The value of this last can hardly be estimated. The reading of a paper communicated to some learned body, by some original thinker, is more than the mere reading of a paper, or the mere learning of a fact—it is an inspiration. It need scarcely be said that the Seminar is an important feature in the methods of instruction, but into a sketch of its work there is no need to enter; it would be but doing poorly what has often been done so well, and, besides, the Seminar is now well known to all students in Toronto. There are no examinations to confine the work of the term to that narrow coffin—the prescribed text. The Doctor's degree is awarded after three years' study on the favourable report of the professors; in addition the candidate must submit a “thesis on some approved subject to which it must be an original contribution of value.” This description of the methods of Clark would be far from complete if it were not said that each student is expected to associate himself closely with the professors in his department, and seek their advice and direction.

The library is not large—only about 10,000 volumes—yet additions to it are being rapidly made. It is very select, well arranged, and accessible. It is divided into sections corresponding to the courses of study, and an orderly and reliable catalogue gives definite information as to the book sought. To give an idea of the care taken in the selection of books, it may not be out of place to say that in the section of mathematics, in addition to the standard English, French and German texts for the courses of study, there are complete sets of the collected works of the most famous mathematicians, and also of all the leading mathematical journals, so that, if one chooses, one can see just how any principle has been developed. No doubt, other departments are quite as well equipped. Besides, the leading current magazines—special and general—are on the library tables. Now, what about getting the books? A Toronto student on coming to Clark walked guilelessly into the library, and, in an innocence born of a limited acquaintance with a certain library, asked, what were the library *restrictions*. To his great surprise, he was assured by the obliging librarian that there were none, and that it was felt to be of greater importance that the book should be *read*, than that they should look *nice* on a shelf. The library is supplemented—if one dare use that word in this case—by the Worcester Free Public Library (75,000 volumes) and the library of the Antiquarian Society (85,000 volumes and of the highest value to the anthropologist). The regulations of the Public Library are very liberal, six books being allowed at the same time to one person, and for a period of two weeks; besides a person of average intelligence can learn in a short time how to apply for a book.

Of University life—as ordinarily understood—there is none at Clark. The number of students is small—too small to expect the club of the regular American College.

Then the demands of special study seem not to leave the time, or the desire, to spend an evening of the week in smoking, story-telling and the like. Then, too, only a remnant of us are unmarried. There is no College Society like our Literary Society; in March no stormy election, a breathing spell before examinations—but then there are no examinations. With the exception of a little tennis, there are no college games, yet we should not expect too much in so short a time. As said, the number of students is small, yet among them are men from Japan, Colorado, Dakota, Michigan, Maine, and Canada. The Canadians here are Dr. Playfair McMurrich, Docent in Morphology, A. F. Chamberlain, W. H. Metzler, Dr. T. P. Hall, — Holdgate, and the writer.

There are two college buildings. The main one is plainly constructed of red finished brick and stone, and presents quite a contrast to Toronto University; the School of Science even is quite gaudy compared with Clark. Its rooms are large, and well lighted and ventilated, and looks like a place for work—like a factory, some one has said—well, be it so. The second building is the Chemical Laboratory, and is even plainer looking. The foundation for a third building has been laid.

In closing this sketch, necessarily incomplete, and very likely uninteresting, let me have a few words to express a hope that in my love for Clark and its methods, I may not have overstated anything; also the hope that this University may ever be not far from the purpose of its generous founder.

ALFRED T. DELURY.

Clark University, Worcester, Jan. 5, '91.

#### THE CLASS OF '92.

The second social meeting of the Class of '92 eventuated on Saturday evening, and proved one of the most successful and enjoyable yet held by the Class. Mr. Lamont, the energetic President, occupied the chair.

The literary programme was a genuine treat, and was thoroughly appreciated by the large gathering present. College songs were sung by the Class Glee Club with great vim and spirit. Miss Annis displayed marked ability in the recitation with which she favored the audience, and both hers and those of Messrs. Evans and Govenlock who followed received well-merited applause. The solo by Mr. Wales was rendered in his characteristic style. But the palm must be awarded to the Ladies' Quartette, composed of Misses Hillock, Rogers, Climie and Smith, whose rendition of two splendid selections was exceedingly good.

After the presentation of the programme refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening spent in social intercourse. The meeting adjourned to the strains of "Good-night, Ladies."

#### CLASS OF '94.

A regular meeting of the Class of '94 was held last Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. Under the guiding hand of President Brown a considerable amount of business was transacted, and in the discussion concerning an emblematic class-pin some new-fledged members gave symptoms of eloquence. The members were then refreshed with a debate on the motion: "That the Christmas holidays should be devoted to amusement rather than to study." The cause of pleasure was upheld by Messrs. Pease and Glover while learning found earnest advocates in Messrs. Lamb and Reeve. The decision having been relegated to a select committee, they awarded the palm to the champions of toil. The class has good reason to be proud of its poetess, Miss Evelyn Durand, who recited some beautiful stanzas on "A Winter Morning at Varsity." Miss de Beauregard's sympathetic voice then delighted her audience in a well-appreciated solo, with instrumental accompaniment by Misses Withrow and Topping. As the meeting closed, its unmistakable loyalty was demonstrated by the singing of our National Anthem.

#### OFF FOR THE FAR WEST.

Mr. H. Rushton Fairclough, M.A., lecturer in Greek and Grecian History in University College, has accepted the position offered to him in the new school that has been established in British Columbia, and left last night for the West. The school to which Mr. Fairclough goes as Classical Master is to be of a very high grade, and will, it is expected by its friends, develop into the provincial university, in which the chair in classics is assured Mr. Fairclough. It is understood that if he so desires Mr. Fairclough may return to Toronto in the fall. Though regretting the loss of such a valuable member of the staff, every undergraduate will feel pleased at this deserving recognition of Mr. Fairclough's ability as a classical scholar and as a teacher.

The position of Mathematical Master in the same school has also fallen to one of Toronto's graduates, and one whom most of the undergrads will remember, Mr. A. T. DeLury, B.A., of '90. As will be seen by his article in another column Mr. DeLury has been engaged at Clark University, but will now join with Mr. Fairclough in educational work in the far western province. Mr. DeLury is specially well adapted for the work that lies before him, and will not belie the hopes of those who have accepted his services. THE VARSITY extends to both gentlemen the heartiest congratulations and good wishes of the undergraduates of the University of Toronto.

#### MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical and Physical Society held its first meeting of this term on Tuesday, 20th inst., the President, J. McGowan, B.A., in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On motion the order of business was invested, and the President called upon Mr. Sanderson, M.A., F.I.A. ('87), who gave the Society a very able paper on "The Mathematical Law of Human Mortality and its place in Science."

After explaining the term "Law of Mortality," and giving reasons for the supposed existence of such a law, he deduced the celebrated formula of Gompertz and Makeham from their different hypothesis, viz.: "The force of mortality increases in a geometrical progression" according to Gompertz or as Makeham says "a geometrical progression plus some constant."

Mr. Sanderson thoroughly explained their difference and the superiority of Makeham's hypothesis and formula over that of Gompertz, as it fits with wonderful exactness many tables of mortality over the extensive limit of from twenty years to the utmost limits of life. To illustrate the accuracy of such laws and calculations, he cited several cases of statistics of expectation of certain crimes, deaths, etc., and compared them with the actual statistical occurrences, the error of reckoning before hand in most cases being less than one in two thousand, while in one case the calculation reached the almost perfection of an error of only one in over eight thousand.

Mr. Sanderson having spent some considerable time since graduation in England studying actuary work, and at present being engaged by one of the leading life insurance companies of the city, thoroughly understood his theme, and he presented a difficult subject in a remarkably lucid manner. We hope to get some more such papers ere long.

Mr. Anderson's motion for changing the day of meeting from Tuesday to Friday was unanimously carried. We were pleased to see so many of the first and second year represented, and we hope that more will take advantage of the opportunities such a Society affords.

The Cornell Central Club is trying to raise \$50,000 for an Alumni Hall. If they are successful in raising that amount ex-President White is to add \$10,000.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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All communications of a business nature should be addressed to THE BUSINESS MANAGER. Advertising rates can be had on application.

The office of THE VARSITY is at the corner of Spadina avenue and College street, rooms 3 and 5, Bank of Commerce Building.

Anonymous contributions will be published if approved by the Editor. This does not include letters to the Editor.

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C. A. STUART, '91, Chairman.	W. J. KNOX, '93
J. McNICOL, '91.	W. C. CLARK, '93.
A. T. KIRKPATRICK, '91.	F. H. MOSS, School of Medicine.
J. A. McLEAN, '92.	J. B. LOCKHART, '92.
S. J. McLEAN, '94.	J. W. ODELL, '92, Secretary.

JANUARY 27, 1890.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HOSE who attended the meeting of the Literary Society held last Friday night witnessed a good sleight-of-hand performance. The Society was juggling with itself. Now we are the Literary Society, see? with nothing to trouble us but our by-laws and constitution" and—presto!! "Now we are the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, see? weighed down by our country's future and our own past."

Really, we looked like a Parliament—the clerk stringing off the orders of the day, the Government benches and the long files of fighting members. We had all the pride and pomp and paper of Her Majesty's most faithful Government and Her Majesty's most loyal Opposition. Even the heads of the members had a Parliamentary look. The embattled fronts of the ministers told of prae-Confederation days and the enlarged capita of the younger members breathed of battles in the back townships—they dined on blue books and lunched on each other's reputation and the promises made to constituents.

It was truly a deliberative assembly. The Speaker—the sad-voiced Speaker—looked as if he was thinking, the members of the Government as if they thought they were thinking, and the members of the Opposition as if they thought that everybody else thought they were thinking. It was remarked when the ministry was formed that it was a remarkably strong one, and so it has proved. It is

supported by Webster's eloquence, the Pontiff's influence and the deep voice of the bellowing member may at least be relied on for interrupting the Opposition. The Minister of Militia and Defence fairly bubbles over with the statistics of his department, and the whole anti-clerical vote will, no doubt, be captured by these two cabinet ministers, who swear every time they sign their own names.

In the Speech from the Throne, the Governor-General shook the red rag in the face of the United States Government, and complimented the Finance Minister on the livelier iris of his complexion. The hon. gentleman has just returned from Jamaica, and he proposes to import the well-known products of Jamaica free of duty.

Mr. Wood, '94, and Mr. Peas, '94, moved and seconded the adoption of the address in reply. They delivered good speeches in good form. They spoke of the valuable prosperity and laid down the three planks of the Government's platform—prohibition, Imperial Federation and eight-hours-a-day labor.

The leader of the Opposition followed, and as he spoke of the country's misery and of trade's decay, the sound of the member's big tears bouncing on the floor seemed to the country members like the noise made by the chickens feeding on their barn floors at home.

Messrs. Buckingham, Cooper and Perrin made very effective speeches. Buckingham has a very winning way of pawing his opponents. He is a thorough partisan, and his arguments are never off-side. His speeches are bright, and yet they have a strength of conviction which make them very telling. Cooper's are buttered with the marrow of economics, and Perrin marshals out his periods with as much pomp and circumstance as if he had timed them to the tap of K Company's drum. Mr. A. McMillan devoted his time between political questions and the "other elements." Social questions have a peculiar charm for Mr. McMillan, and his field is probably that of social reform. He will succeed as a politician when he confines himself to strictly political questions, but in the meantime he should remember that these are "mere girls."

Just before the members rose the Leader of the Government made the announcement that the voice of the sweet singer of Perth would not be heard this year outside of his native shire, and when the wild cheering of his followers was over the House swallowed itself and became the Society again. It is admitted by all that the Mock Parliament surpassed itself last Friday night. There was less mock about it and more Parliament, the ministers sat better in the saddle, and the Opposition hit harder than ever before.

It was moved by Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Fairchild, that \$25 be granted to the Engineering Society. It was asked on the ground that the exhibit of the Engineers had always been one of the most interesting features of the conversazione, that the Society of Engineers was open to all the students of the college, and that such a grant would be in the interest of the whole student body. It seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the Society wasn't going to take Mr. Deacon in earnest. Anyone could tell there was danger in the Society's eye as it tilted forward its long hairy ear and listened to the speeches on this motion—then it kicked—and fragments of the motion have since been falling east of the Don and west of the Humber. The Class of '94 had a \$25 motion on the board also, but the Society smiled "a smile that was wary and weird," and Mr. Reeves, when he couldn't get the subsidy, subsided.

Mr. Cooper gave notice of a motion that the Society hold a course of lectures and invite the Professors of our own and other universities to lecture, but as it seemed to be the general opinion that the season was too far advanced the notice of motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Pope, convener of the Athletic Committee, promised to hand in the report of the Committee next Friday night, so that if necessary the constitution of the proposed association may be published with the Society's constitution. The meeting then adjourned.

## THE MEDAL IN PHYSICS.—WHY NOT AWARDED?

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I shall give you an account of my attempts to find the correct answer to the above question—attempts which closed just a few days ago in a flat and reasonless statement that the medal had not been granted.

In the latter part of last August I wrote to the Registrar, enquiring if a medal would be given in Physics. He replied that there would not likely be an award. "No recommendation has been made," he wrote, "it being practically impossible to discover who is the best man. Of course you understand that first-class men in the fourth year examination are all considered equal. The medal in Physics has been withdrawn for next year." Thinking that the "impossibility," above stated, was the result of a tie, I wrote to Prof. A. C. McKay, stating that I supposed that the two of the class who had led also on previous examinations had been considered equal, and asking him if he did not think that those two should be bracketed on the Convocation list, even though no medal was given. That gentleman promptly replied that "No recommendation was made this year, because none was asked for—as was done in the past." Notwithstanding this, there appeared on the list of medallists, after the name of the medal in Physics, the monstrously unjust words: "Not Awarded," as though none in the class had obtained first-class honors. This may not have been intended for a direct snub, but by many it was considered such. A short note of enquiry in the *Mail* of October 3, and the mildest and most gentlemanly requests of THE VARSITY for a satisfactory explanation were not noticed.

On the advice of several friends I petitioned the Senate. I argued that in this case the class-equality regulation and the offer in the Calendar were in opposition, and I asked them to decide which to follow; but stated my belief that the offer of the medal in the Calendar was the more just. My petition was presented on Hallowe'en, and on the following Monday I received a card saying that the Senate had no jurisdiction in the matter. When I sent my communication I also wrote to Prof. Loudon, informing him of what I had done, and when he saw that I had petitioned the Senate, he wrote informing me that the College Council was the proper authority. He continues, "I think you are taking the proper course in view of the offer made by the Council in their Calendar. They cannot plead that I made no recommendation, because I never have done so in previous years. The point is if they gave the medal in previous years on the advice of the University Examiners, why did they not do so this year?" Prof. McKay, writing a few days afterwards, also stated that he thought I was taking the right course in demanding a definite reason.

I then wrote to ask the Registrar how I should approach the Council, and when they met. In reply he said he would state the reasons why there was no award, and as they are very interesting to the University public I give them fully: "The medals are at the disposal of the College Council, and in other departments where medals were given the recommendation of the professor was taken as the sole ground of the award. No reference to the relative standing of candidates at the Exams is possible beyond the indications of relative merit given by the class lists, where the only distinction is that of the class of honors. In the Department of Physics there are three candidates besides yourself placed in first class in both divisions of Physics. It is therefore impossible for any one to say which of the four is the best man by the test of the Exam. Prof. Loudon declined to recommend anyone as decidedly first on class-work during the session. There is therefore nothing by which the Council may be guided"—and therefore *all* were snubbed. This letter requires some explanatory remarks. In the first place, if the recommendation of the professor is taken as the "sole

ground," I think the professors should be so informed; but in conversation Prof. Loudon said that if such were the case this was the first year of the arrangement, and that he knew nothing of it. I might ask, who makes the recommendation in Moderns? Again this reference to those in the same class being considered equal I think little removed from absurdity. The very essence of a medal is distinction, while the effect contemplated in the class-equality statute is "levelling." Moreover, if all in first class are to be considered equal why should a professor or anyone else proclaim that it is all a hoax, that they are not equal at all? Also, if all are considered equal, should not the one who started, perhaps in second class, and graduated equal to the best, be given the medal? Has he not done the most creditable work?

But let us take Physics. In both 1888 and 1889, the winner of the medal did not receive first class honors in Practical Physics, thus taking precedence of those who were in the first class in both departments. In 1889, both in Moderns and in Metaphysics the medallist received some second class honors, thus showing that the class lists were not considered at all, and that the average first class, necessary for a medal, must have been obtained behind the printed lists. This same thing occurred in 1890, when Mr. Kerswill was in second class in Philosophy, and yet received the medal. I think this shows that the class list was not the final authority (except perhaps in Physics) even in 1890. I might say, right here, that the *exact percentages* in Physics could easily have been obtained as the Examiners reported them to the Registrar. Why were they not consulted?

But there is something more serious. I would ask you to compare Prof. Loudon's words above with those of this letter. And further, Prof. Loudon told me that he was not consulted in the matter! But the above statement about "class-work of the session" is absurd on the face of it. There is no such thing. In some subjects no lectures at all were given; and in those lectured upon there was no attempt to mark the candidates.

I, therefore, prepared a petition to the Council. After stating some of the above facts, I said that I thought there had been some misunderstanding; and so I asked that body to "determine whether the medal was really won or not; and if it be found that it was, that it be presented to the winner." This was presented on the first Friday in December, and the Registrar informed me that it was referred "to the Professor, with a request that he would, if possible, make a recommendation for the medal." The Council met again on the 16th inst., and the result is that all the "communications on the subject were referred to the Professor of the Department, but that no award of the medal has been made." Why? Did the Professor so decide? He told me that as he was not consulted before he declined to be consulted now. He did not say that no award *should* be made; he simply declined the Council's "courtesy." When the Council referred the matter to him, with the request above-mentioned, did they not acknowledge that an error had been made? The Registrar says I misconstrue that action, but from my other information I cannot but think otherwise.

Now, Mr. Editor, why was there no award? I have stated the case as fairly as I can. I have made every effort to find a satisfactory reason; you see the result. And from considering the above facts, as they were given me, do you think I speak without sufficient reason when I say that I consider the action of the Council—and I cannot name two members of it—in withholding the medal in Physics last year was unprecedented, arbitrary, and unjust? Very truly yours, C. A. CHANT, '90.

Ottawa, January, 21, 1891.

A plan is on foot to establish in New York city a national university on the European plan, with an endowment of \$20,000,000.

## Things Generally.

### II.



THE Young Men's Christian Association of University College is a large institution. Whatever may have been our opinions as to the advisability of organizing it one thing is certain now—it has come to stay. Only the destruction of the University, or the destruction of Christianity, both rather improbable events, can bring it to an end. Down through the future, it may be for hundreds of years, it will be among us, exercising its influence upon generation after generation of students, and determining to a large extent the character of university life. It is therefore of the gravest importance that we should understand it and for the sake of reformation or encouragement criticize it adversely or favorably as we honestly think it deserves. Nothing among us should be above criticism, and I for one am longing for the time when we can speak out more freely and boldly what we think without being silenced as we are in many directions now by that cowardly truth-withering whisper "Hush! Hush! Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon."

Then, for our Y.M.C.A., what is its position among us? What good is it doing? Whither is it tending? One thing we may notice with mutual congratulation at the outset, the sneers that were made at the original members, when few in number, on the mistaken ground that they were setting themselves up as models of morality, have faded from the face of its opponents. Now the individual member is swallowed up in the numbers of the organization and all we see is the latter standing strongly and firmly, not with pretence of better morals, but as a great, earnest protest in favor of them as the outward expression of an inward yearning for a purer and a nobler life. This I take to be the great work of the Y.M.C.A. in its outward relations to the student world. I believe that so far it has done that work well; and I am sure that many who are not members of the organization will recognize its beneficent influence.

But there are two dangers to be avoided in any institution of its nature and in its situation. The first is the danger of forgetting its real work of influencing the hearts of men and aspiring to temporal power. Fortunately the wisdom of its managers has so far kept it free from all charge of endeavor to exercise a direct influence or control upon the course of undergraduate events. The second danger is that after expansion and elaboration there may grow up within stagnation and decay. I am eager to admit the great influence for good that the Y.M.C.A. has had upon our general life by discountenancing the breach of the common A, B, C rules of morality; but when I look within and enquire what influence it has upon its own members, how it helps *them* to go onward to the observation of finer rules, to the removal of less obvious stains, I confess that I am often gravely disappointed. We have many committees and associations announced in pencils red and blue; we have many secretaries, travelling, general, international, inter-collegiate, inter-provincial, and what not; we have many reports that never utter a discouraging word, for that would *never* do, even if the work has been most foolishly undertaken and cannot reasonably promise to succeed; but I do not know what good they do, what strength they bring to *each individual soul*. Indeed, I am afraid that the conditions are very unfavorable towards mutual improvement by the present methods. The Y.M.C.A. is composed of all sorts and conditions of men, and when a promiscuous crowd assembles to listen to an ordinary student, it is one chance in a hundred that he will strike a chord of sympathy in any breast. It needs the powers

of a master-mind to go deep into the nature of things and influence such a motley throng. You need not tell me they are one in Christ, for there are, as a matter of fact, various stages of belief, various mental temperaments, that can scarcely sympathize with and help each other. It is from the quiet communion of sympathetic friends in some private room that real assistance is derived, when those who do not understand each other at all, who are fresh from the many "obstinate questionings of invisible things" that arise in the lecture rooms of science and philosophy, some troubled one way and some another, when these meet in a public room and listen to the halting sentences of one who knows not the hearts of his audience, and perhaps could not help them if he did, what light do we receive, what strength is imparted to us? Could not some better system be devised on the basis of similar needs and similar temperaments? Or can any inner good be derived from system at all? Or am I wrong in supposing that no good is derived from the present one? After all, each man can only answer this last question for himself.

NUNQUAM NOSCENDUS.

### MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The first meeting of the club was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Monday, the 19th inst., and was rather poorly attended. The meeting was a French one, having as a subject, "18th Century Sentimentalists."

Miss L. L. Jones read a very comprehensive essay on "Paul et Virginie," of Bernardin de St. Pierre. Miss Jones read with a distinctness that made it a pleasure to follow her. Miss Lye read a selection in French, and read it well, though somewhat fast. Mr. T. D. Dockray's essay treated of "Julie ou La Nouvelle Eloise." After the program the members spent some time in French conversation. This feature of the club is being neglected by most of the members of the club, especially in the lower years. It is to be hoped that the neglect will be only temporary.

In THE VARSITY's report of the last meeting of last term there was a very important omission, and one for which we hasten to make amends. All those present will remember how Miss T. C. Robertson, of the second year, delighted them with her reading from Cable's "Bonaventure," and must have felt surprise at not noticing her name among those who took part at that very successful meeting. As the President said: "It is the misfortune of the club that Miss Robertson cannot be heard more frequently." The omission of Miss Robertson's name was one of those mistakes that occur once in the life of every reporter, and will be better appreciated by those having experience than by the public generally.

### THE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The postponed meeting of this Society took place in the Biological Department on Friday last; the second Vice-President, Mr. Thomas McCrae, in the chair.

A communication from Mr. F. T. Shutt, M.A., of Ottawa, was read, approving of the manner in which the Cawthorne medal was to be disposed, and congratulating the Society on its growth and prosperity.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, '91, read an excellent paper entitled "Cell division—direct and indirect." He reviewed the history, and gave a general survey of the Cell doctrine, and then went minutely into the processes of Cell division, calling special attention to the part played by the cromatin in the nucleus.

Mr. E. C. Jeffrey, B.A., spoke of the great difficulties scientists had to encounter in this study. He spoke also of the Physiological importance of cromatin, and referred to Dr. A. B. Macallum's discovery of the presence of iron therein which gives rise to the red pigment in the red blood corpuscles. The chairman thanked Mr. Hunter very heartily on behalf of the students, and the meeting then adjourned.

## ADDRESS BY DR. NEVIUS.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. held last Wednesday afternoon in Y. M. C. A. Hall was one of unusual interest. As Rev. Dr. Nevius, a lately returned missionary from China, was to address the meeting, the ladies very thoughtfully invited the members of the Y. M. C. A. to attend. Accordingly there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen to greet the distinguished speaker. Sir Daniel occupied the chair.

After the customary devotional exercises Dr. Nevius was called upon. Long years of familiarity with his subject had given him a thorough knowledge of it, and his address was particularly well arranged and tangible. Influenced no doubt by the academic surroundings, he chose the educational aspect of Chinese life as his especial theme. It was a proud day in the life of a Chinese boy when he was first sent to school. He realized that he had entered upon a career which, if his ability were sufficient, need not stop short of the highest office in the gift of his emperor. A series of competitive examinations of the strictest and most searching character were the test of fitness for official preferment. Only a very few of the cleverest were able to complete this series.

Dr. Nevius also outlined the theory of Chinese ethics. The heart of the emperor was the spring of virtue. Purity of intention was essential in the heart, and the emperor was the model for all his subjects, a kind of moral ideal. According to Confucius there were five virtues, the order of which is remarkable. Like the Christian virtues the Chinese were headed by love. This was followed by righteousness, justice, etiquette, and what may be approximately described as faith. The inclusion of etiquette among the cardinal virtues is noteworthy. That quality is among us rather an embellishment of culture than an intrinsic virtue. These five virtues found their field of operation in the five relationships as classified by the sacred books, viz., that of emperor and officer, father and son, man and wife, elder and younger brother, and man to outside friends and acquaintances.

The westerner will observe in this catalogue no moral relationship between man and God, nor do the Chinese conceive of such a thing. Further, in the Chinese language there is no word for religion nor for God as a supreme personal deity. These facts throw a strong light on the spiritual degradation which possesses that idolatrous people. So devoid are they of spiritual ideas and vocabulary that the Bible when put into their hands is a complete puzzle. It is bought by them eagerly, not because it contains the word of life, but because they fancy it will teach them the foreigner's magic. Dr. Nevius expressed the opinion that it was not by the dissemination of Christian literature among a people who could not comprehend it that China was to be evangelized, but by the foolishness of preaching. At the conclusion of his address Dr. Nevius answered a number of questions which were put to him in an interesting manner.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed and the meeting broke up.

Dr. Nevius, however, kindly consented to stay and tell those who wished to hear about the missionary of the Y. M. C. A. in Corea, Mr. Gale. A number of the most enthusiastic remained. Dr. Nevius had spent two happy weeks with Gale, whom he reports as in good health and progressing as fast as possible in his great work. He gave the officers of the Y. M. C. A. some information which will be of great value to them in securing the comfort and efficiency of Mr. Gale.

In point of artistic beauty we must give the palm to the Christmas issue of the *Argosy*, a Canadian exchange from New Brunswick. With a very chaste frontispiece, photographs of its staff and eminent graduates and very timely Christmas papers and poems, it makes an excellent number, and a splendid souvenir of Mt. Alison College.

## EXCHANGE NOTES.

The High School *Echo* is a bright little exchange that arrives regularly from Manchester, New Hampshire.

The Christmas number of the *Chronicle-Argonaut* contains more literary matter than any of its regular weekly numbers. There are a couple of pages of "U. of M. verse," all of a light, airy character, but devoid of much thought. The editors probably know best what suits their readers, but we must express surprise that there are not more literary productions in a paper representing so large a university as the U. of M.

We expected something good in the Christmas *Owl*, and we were not disappointed. It contains about seventy-five pages of very fine reading matter, interspersed with choice cuts and illustrations. The poetry is of a very high order, and the prose articles scholarly and instructive. The article on "The Greeks and the Romans," with the further title of "An Heroic Episode in the History of Foot-ball," is enough to excite the enthusiasm of even those least devoted to the "grand old game," while the illustrations are, to use a slang phrase, simply "killing." Its exchange column is composed of a cut of the *Owl* sanctum, with all its exchanges hanging on the wall or on its table, and a poem, after the style of "Hiawatha," entitled "The *Owl's* 'At-Home.'" The only defect in the *Owl* is its cover, which, though well designed in detail, yet gives one the idea of a patent medicine almanac rather than of a journal of literature.

## THE ONTARIO RUGBY UNION.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Union, which will be held next Saturday, promises to be a most important one, as many alterations in the rules are contemplated, which, if carried into effect, will vitally change the present style of play. The tendency to Americanize the game has, in a large measure, disappeared; but it is still generally agreed that the present rules require very extensive alteration. It has been suggested, with a view to remedying the present defects, that a team should comprise eleven or twelve men instead of fifteen; that penalties should be imposed for lying on or touching the ball in a scrimmage, and for various off side plays; that the "5 yard rule" should be abolished or amended; and that no appeals should be made to the executive, but that the referee's decision should be final; and that many other alterations of minor importance should be made.

It is altogether improbable that the number composing a team will be reduced, as the preponderance of opinion seems to be against it. It is curious to note that there is at present in the book no rule stating the numerical strength of a team, an omission which reflects little credit upon the framers of the rules. The imposition of penalties for certain objectionable methods of play is a good move and should certainly be carried into effect. The proposal to abolish appeals to the executive on the referee's decisions is not generally regarded as expedient, it being contended that in a difficulty a committee can give a better ruling than a single individual.

Besides making changes in the rules, the meeting will probably discuss other questions relating to the events of last season in connection with the final matches. The Queen's men have been considering the possibilities of forming a collegiate league, thereby evincing dissatisfaction with the present state of things; and a move has been made towards the formation of two leagues, one in the east, taking in the Montreal clubs, and another including Toronto and the clubs west, the winners in each series playing a final for the championship. This scheme has met with a good deal of approval. A spirit of reform seems to be abroad which threatens to materially change both the game and the existing constitution, and will undoubtedly make the annual meeting of '91 a very interesting one.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Miss Wilson, B.A., who is visiting in the city, paid a visit to her lady friends at the University last week.

R. J. Bonner, B.A., '90, has been added to the teaching staff in classics, and commenced his duties last week.

Mr. L. F. Anderson, '93, has been appointed assistant in the Library, in place of T. H. Cornign, who has resigned.

The members of the Class of '94 will soon be sporting class-pins with the figures "94" in the most prominent position.

At the Philosophy Seminary on Tuesday last Mr. R. M. Thompson read a paper on Kant's "Critique of Teleological Judgment."

News has been received by the Library Restoration Committee of further donations of books from friends of the University in England.

On Thursday, J. J. McLaren, Esq., Q.C., will commence his series of lectures on the Comparative Jurisprudence of Ontario and Quebec.

J. H. Proctor, '90, while visiting in Belleville lately was stricken with a severe attack of typhoid fever. His many friends will be glad to learn, however, that he is now convalescent.

Miss F. V. Keys and Messrs. Donald and McClay have read essays this term at the fourth year English Seminary. Keats, Marlowe and Shakespeare were the authors whose works the essayists treated.

Next Friday night the Class of '91 will furnish the programme at the Literary Society. The members of '91 and '92 will debate the question of whether the Confederate States were justified in seceding.

There will be a meeting of THE VARSITY directorate in the office this afternoon at 4.15. As there is some business of importance to be transacted it is particularly desired that all the members be present.

It is with regret we learn that W. J. Moran, '91, will be unable to graduate with his class. His mother's severe illness has necessitated his remaining at home this year. Much sympathy is expressed for Billy.

The regular meeting of the Modern Language Club next Monday will have for a subject "Canadian Literature." This meeting will be an open one, and all interested in the study of literature are cordially invited to attend.

The first team of the Association Football Club sat for their picture at Simpson's on Saturday. This will probably be the last time that Gordon, Fraser, McLay, Buckingham, Edgar and Breckinridge will appear in a Varsity football group.

The work of restoring the old building goes on slowly, but progress is being made. The workmen have now commenced to put the roof on the west end. From present appearances the south elevation will be ready for occupation next fall.

Dr. Macallum has charge of the consignment of lymph for Toronto University, which was sent by Prof. Ramsay Wright from Berlin. Prof. Wright has secured a position in Dr. Koch's laboratory, and is rapidly informing himself of the method of preparation of the lymph.

In a recent issue of the Woodstock *Standard* the following notice appeared: "Married—On Dec. 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. Emigh, Holbrook, Mr. J. P. Hoag (undergraduate of the University of Toronto), to Miss Minnie Emigh." THE VARSITY offers congratulations.

Next Thursday, Dr. E. P. Gordon, B.A., leaves the city to enter upon his duties as surgeon of the Canadian Pacific steamer the *Empress of India*. On Wednesday the lacrosse men of the city will tender him a complimentary banquet at Webb's. THE VARSITY joins in good wishes for "Eddie's" success.

The Glee Club have decided to give a big University concert in conjunction with one of the city orchestras. The date has not yet been fixed, but will probably be about the 1st of March. This will doubtless be the musical event of the season, and will assuredly be a success. Let every student wait for this.

At the meeting of the Political Science Association of '92, on Thursday, Mr. J. A. Cooper read a paper on "The Iron Law of Wages." This was commented upon by Prof. Ashley, who presided. The subject for the next meeting, which will be held on Thursday at 9 a.m., is: "Resolved, that Ricardo's theory of rent is valueless."

The Torrington Orchestra gave a concert in the Pavilion on Monday, the 19th inst., in aid of the University Library fund. The audience was large and many friends of the University were among the number. There were very few students present, as the concert had not been well advertised among them, and very few knew that it was to be given.

The Ingres-Coutellier School of Languages is giving a series of lectures on French and German literature. The lectures on French take place every Tuesday. "Le Cid" and "Horace" of Corneille are the works to be treated at the next two lectures. Mr. Coutellier intends to give another lecture in French on Feb. 5th, and, to avoid the overcrowding which the interest aroused in his lectures caused, has made arrangements to speak in a

larger hall. Students of the modern languages will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing spoken French.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF '94.—Mr. H. R. Fairclough, M.A., presided over the third regular meeting of this organization, which was held on the afternoon of Monday, January 19th. A motion was passed requesting the classical students of '93 to unite with those of '94 in forming an association for both years. After some further discussion, the Society proceeded with the reading of the *Odyssey*, which enterprise is now engaging its attention. Summaries of the first four books were read by Miss Wigle, '94's sole classical lady, and Messrs. Russell, Green, Eddy and Partridge. These papers were all admirable and evinced considerable knowledge of classical lore, and great skill in English composition. Mr. Reeve closed a very successful meeting with a reading of the famous passage in Macaulay, descriptive of Athens in the day of her glory. This Society has now become a settled fact, for its president has given his zealous support, and its members have shown great energy.

## "THE LOVE-SICK SOPH."

She sits in a big, French bow-window,

In the mansion just over the way,  
Whilst I sit here in my study,  
And read, write and gaze all the day.  
I've watched her in winter and summer,  
In August, December and May,  
I'm just a poor 'Varsity Sophomore,  
But I've loved her a year and a day.

I know that she knows that I love her—  
The story is writ in my face;  
There's love and despair in these features,  
Though there's little of beauty or grace.  
And yesterday once when I looked up,  
And caught her eyes fixed upon mine,  
I drank in a message of gladness,  
That thrills me with hope that's divine.

It's queer the day dreams a man has,  
When at work in his study all day;  
And it's queer that the queen of my fancies  
Is the charming maid over the way.  
It's strange that I dream of Exams. now,  
And a scholarship taken next May,  
With the possible chance of pay in advance,  
And love for a year and a day.

AUGUSTUS O. SOFRESH.

*Beautiful Young Lady* (at hosiery counter); "These stockings strike me as being rather loud." *Polite Salesman*: "But consider how they would keep your feet from going to sleep."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

No. 14.

## Editorial Comments.



THE report of the Athletic Committee, which was presented to the Literary Society on Friday night is a very important document—so important that the Society thought it advisable to postpone the consideration of it until after it had been published in THE VARSITY and thus placed in the hands of every student. For several years back the matter of athletics has been comparatively untouched by the Society, and now this report which deals with the subject in a sensible, business-like way calls for more than the ordinary amount of consideration at the hands of the Society. The members of the committee have apparently devoted considerable thought to the problem of the support of athletics around the college and as a result they are prepared to offer a solution of that very important question. Whether the proposals in the report are the best that can be made remains for the members of the Society to decide.

The report directs attention to the annual games and the usual financial failure that attends them and suggests that the Society take them under its control. The capacity of the Society to shelter everything under its big broad wing seems being put severely to the test, but there is very little reason to fear that this will be the proverbial last straw. The Society is becoming so thoroughly a representative of the whole student body that it will not require a very great stretch of the imagination to fancy it managing the annual games. One thing is certain and that is that the annual games must be retained and, as the Society will probably do in the future as it has done in the past, that is, make up any deficit in the accounts of the games, the assumption of control by the Society appears to be the best possible thing to do under the circumstances.

The committee gives the Society credit for a knowledge unpossessed, we venture to say, by the great majority of the students. That one dollar of the fees annually collected by the college from the students was once applied to the support of athletics will be news to very many. Ignorance of this will render the probability of a similar state of affairs in the future none the less welcome. The Society should at once proceed to interview the authorities on this subject and endeavor to effect a return to the old order of things. There would then be a sum of \$700 or \$800 at our disposal and this would place athletics on a sound basis. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to procure greater space for field sports of all kinds. The Senate has appointed a committee to consider this matter and memorials to that committee may probably have greater effect than they would to each and all of the bodies named in the report. Though not distinctly saying so, yet the inference is that the committee believe that the lawn at the rear should be so arranged that an entrance

fee may be charged. This will doubtless be viewed with disfavor by some and their views are entitled to the highest consideration. If the efforts to obtain the one dollar fee should prove successful their position would be very much strengthened. The Association Football Club might be gainers if a fee could be charged, as the Western Association, anticipating that the Varsity team will always be in the finals, has legislated our club out of the right to play on our home ground, the lawn, but were the charging of a fee shown to be disadvantageous to the whole student body the Association club will doubtless be found ready to waive its right in the matter.

It is to be regretted that the formation of an athletic association cannot be proceeded with at once, but the committee is right in advising postponement of definite action until the above-mentioned questions are finally settled. The members of the committee are deserving of praise in having presented such an interesting and practical report.

At the last meeting of THE VARSITY directorate several changes were made in the constitution of this paper which will, it is hoped, simplify and render more easy the management thereof. The most important amendment is the merging of the two offices of Business Manager and Treasurer into one and the addition of an Assistant Business Manager. The experience of the present year has shown the desirability of such a change, and the experience of next year will undoubtedly justify the action of the present directorate. Henceforth there will be but one representative from the Medical School on the directorate instead of two as at present, and the place of the one dropped will be taken by a representative of the School of Science, thus leaving the number the same as before, but giving representation to a very important section of the students. It will be a pleasure to those who were most intimately connected with the preparation of the present system of managing THE VARSITY—it will be a pleasure to be informed of the very satisfactory manner in which it has worked.

Mr. J. S. Scott, '91, has found it necessary to send in his resignation as an associate editor of THE VARSITY. We are pleased to announce that Mr. McNicol, '91, and Mr. H. W. Brown, '92, have been appointed to fill vacancies made in the staff.

Mr. G. H. Needler, B.A., has been appointed Fellow in Moderns, and expects to commence work at once. Since graduation Mr. Needler has, we understand, travelled in Europe, which has made him thoroughly capable of filling his new position. THE VARSITY congratulates Mr. Needler on his appointment, the lecturers on procuring such a valuable assistant, and the students of modern languages on obtaining such an efficient instructor.

## LOVE'S QUEST.

I.

The Four Winds of Heaven  
Swept past me one day,  
I questioned them each  
As they sped on their way :  
" Who will carry me safely,"  
I said, " on Love's quest ?  
Of all four, who will bear me  
The soonest to rest ? "

II.

" Say, what wilt thou give me,  
O North Wind ? " I cried.  
" I take, but I give not,"  
The North Wind replied.  
From the South came a breath  
That seem'd blown from above ;  
It whispered, " I fly  
To the Dreamland of Love. "

III.

" Hope lives in the Future,  
There is none in the Past ;  
Come with me," said the West Wind,  
" 'Ere the skies overcast. "  
" What riddle," I asked,  
" O East Wind, do you speak ? "  
" Nothing new, nothing good,  
In the World can'st thou seek. "

IV.

I answered : " It matters not  
Whither I go ;  
To the warmth of the South,  
To the North, with its snow ;  
" Love, I turn to thy dwelling,  
Wherever it be ;  
For what is the East  
Or the West to me ? "

FREDERIC B. HODGINS.

## "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."\*



YEAR ago the name of Rudyard Kipling was unknown to us. To-day there is none more familiar. He is flashed into prominence on the literary horizon like a meteor, fresh, original, vigorous, strong with a strength that seems likely to outlive even the blighting effects of a too easily gained popularity. His short stories of

East Indian life first brought him before the public ; to-day everybody is reading his first novel, "The Light That Failed." The publication of this story has been awaited with a great deal of interest by the literary world. Speculation was rife as to whether Kipling could acquit himself cleverly in a continued story. He had already proven himself a master in short stories, his success as a novelist was yet to be assured.

"The Light That Failed" has set all speculation at rest. Kipling has shown himself to be more than an interesting story teller ; he is a novelist of a very unique order. In this last work he has told a story of an intensely interesting nature in a style which at first, perhaps, only arouses one's curiosity, but which in the course of the narrative captivates one by its vigor, its naturalness, its truth to everything real in life. There is a strength about the whole book that denotes the hand of a master, and such an amount of freshness and originality as does one good to read ; it is like a breath of sea air, a draught of sparkling water on a dull and sultry day. One is aroused, one is refreshed, one longs for more.

The realness of the story is what impresses one. "Dick Helder" and "Maisie" stand forth on the very first page

as living, breathing, actual beings. There is the joy of life thrilling through them, and in the stir and movement of the first few chapters, the reader feels himself almost an actor in a living drama, not a spectator at a lifeless, dumb-show. We are hurried from the bleak, dismal sea shore, with its poppies shivering in the night wind, where two lovely children are at play with an old revolver, and where "Maisie" "spoils Dick's aim," to the glittering sands of the deserts of Egypt, where, in the shock and tumult of battle, we see Dick once again, now facing death, revolver in hand, now tottering in the arms of a comrade, and moaning deliriously that some one has "spoiled his aim." We are wonderfully taken with these two characters. As children, they are quaint, naive, unusual ; endowed with a wild carelessness for everything but each other that is almost savage in its naturalness. As man and woman they do not change. There is the same freedom from restraint, the same impetuosity and passion as in days of childhood. Dick has a wild, wolfish, untamable spirit that Maisie alone can subdue and soften ; and Maisie herself in womanhood loses none of her childish imperiousness and wilfulness until Dick's awful misfortune calls forth the deeper, truer feelings that have been lying latent in her tender, womanly heart. The Bohemian life of these two in London, their friends, their occupations, their surroundings, are all intensely interesting. We find ourselves sympathizing with Dick in his imprecations against Art, and pitying poor Maisie, who is sacrificing herself upon that altar. There is no better passage in the book than Dick's outburst against "Art," and in it are seen many of the peculiarities of Kipling's style.

"Dick dragged forward a canvas laid face to the wall. Here's a sample of real art. It is going to be a fac-simile reproduction for a weekly. I called it 'His Last Shot.' It's worked up from a little water color I made outside El Maghrib. Well, I lured my model, a beautiful rifleman, up here with drink ; I drored him and I redrored him and I tredrored him, and I made him a flushed, dishevelled, bedevilled scallawag, with his helmet at the back of his head and the living fear of death in his eye and the blood oozing out of a cut over his ankle-bone. He wasn't pretty, but he was all soldier and very much man.

I did him just as well as I knew how, making allowance for the slickness of oils. Then the art manager of that abandoned paper said that his subscribers wouldn't like it. It was brutal and coarse and violent—man being naturally gentle when he is fighting for his life. They wanted something more restful, with a little more color. I could have said a good deal, but you might as well talk to a sheep as to an art-manager. I took my "Last Shot" back. Behold the result ! I put him into a lovely red coat without a speck on it. That is Art. I polished his boots—observe the high light on the toe. That is Art. I cleaned his rifle—rifles are always clean on service—because that is Art. I pipe-clayed his helmet—pipe clay is always used on active service and is indispensable to Art. I shaved his chin, I washed his hands and gave him an air of fatted peace. Result, military tailor's pattern plate. Price, thank heaven, twice as much as for the first sketch, which was moderately decent."

"And do you suppose you are going to give that thing out as your work ?"

"Why not ? I did it. Alone I did it, in the interests of sacred, homebred Art and *Dickenson's Weekly*."

What a picture ! What sarcastic bitterness in every word of this tirade ! We feel that Kipling is quite at home here in an attack upon what he calls "Sacred Art." Probably he too has felt its shackles weighing upon his genius, and, having felt, knows how to sympathize with Dick in his savage struggles to overthrow this Juggernaut that seems bent upon crushing out all truth and reality in the works of the artist. In the above extract we have seen that Dick, in a moment of bitter cynicism that we can well understand, (for even genius will allow itself to play tricks with the public in a spirit of revenge) consents to efface his personality at the decree of "Sacred Art" and yield to

\* Lippincott's Magazine for January.

the overwhelming pressure of that "public opinion" he hates and despises. But not so with Kipling in *his* work. He is a strong man and will not yield. His strength, his fearlessness of hostile criticism, above all, his intense love of the real and the true, is displayed in every line. He is a realist in the best sense of the word; one that we can enjoy throughout and never feel a sense of degradation and impurity creeping over us as we read. He paints things as they *are* and yet with the instinct of the true artist shuns such models as would draw from us the sickening cry, "Unclean, Unclean." The first soldier in the "Last Shot" is emblematic of Kipling's work. Before everything it is real and true to life; we can see the desperate figure standing forth upon the canvas as though alive, blood-stained, powder-blackened, torn and dishevelled, every lineament real as life, the whole figure pregnant with strength and action, yet with none of the disgusting detail of the modern realist, or mawkish sentimentality of the second rate novelist.

Some of the word pictures in "The Light that Failed" are very gorgeous. Kipling seems to be endowed with the true eye of the artist, revelling in a wealth of warm, glowing color, and delicate gradations of light and shade. Dick and "Torp," the war correspondent of the "Central Southern Syndicate," are talking of old times on the Nile.

"Recollect some of those views in the Soudan?" said Torpenhow, with a provoking drawl.

Dick squirmed in his place. "Don't! It makes me want to get out there again. What color that was! Opal and amber, and amber and claret, and brick-red and sulphur—cockatoo-crest sulphur—against brown, with a nigger-black rock sticking up in the middle of it all, and a decorative frieze of camels festooning in front of a pure pale turquoise sky." He began to walk up and down. "And yet, you know, if you try to give these people the thing as God gave it, keyed down to their comprehension, and according to the powers He has given you——"

"Modest man, go on."

"Half-a-dozen epicene young pagans, who have'n't even been to Algiers, will tell you first that your notion is borrowed, and secondly that it isn't Art."

Another thrust at "Sacred Art"! Kipling speaks in the bitter tone of a youthful genius whose first picture has just been refused by the Academy, because it is in a realm of Art too far above the heads of the public to be appreciated or understood. Perhaps Kipling's first attempts were neither appreciated nor understood either. Mayhap the iron at one time entered into his soul also, and now, even in the days of prosperity, rankles when he thinks of the past. At any rate there is an undertone of bitterness running through some of Dick's remarks that is too sincere, too real, not to have sprung from a chord in Kipling's own breast, vibrating in brotherly sympathy with the struggles of genius against the shackles of so-called Art.

But we have almost forgotten the story in "The Light that Failed." We have seen the two orphan children playing in the evening on the desolate sea shore, where Dick swore to be true to Maisie and Maisie vowed eternal fidelity to Dick; and then we had a glimpse of Dick alone in the Soudan, wounded perhaps unto death, and "calling aloud to the restless Nile for Maisie—and again, Maisie! The next time we see them they are together again—this time in the roar of London, each struggling for fame and fortune by means of brush and palette, Maisie, desperately and with head bowed submissively to the decrees of Art, and Dick savagely kicking over the traces with a grim determination to be free and succeed in spite of all. And Dick gains a glorious success; but Maisie labors on patiently, desperately, hungering for fame and yet finding it not; so wrapt up in her Art, that she has neither time nor inclination for the wealth of love that Dick lays at her feet. She is no longer the child that pledged her troth by the sea-shore. She is now a woman battling blindly against fate, striving for a fame that is beyond her reach, her whole soul given up to her profession. She confides in

Dick; tells him all her hopes and fears; asks his advice; calls him by the old pet names of childhood, and yet she cannot love him. It is the same wilful Maisie that we saw in the old days down by the sea, tormenting Dick and "spoiling his aim."

And then the days begin to darken and the light to fail. Dick's strong ungovernable spirit is at last subdued by the awfulness of the misfortune that falls upon him. Day after day he sits in his studio, stone blind, appalled by the surrounding blackness that seems to press upon him as though it would suffocate him with its intensity; playing with his last three letters from Maisie who is studying in France at Vitry-sur-Marne, and hugging them to his breast in his hours of loneliness and misery. He will not write to her of his misfortune. He wants her love but he will not have her pity. He could not win the former in his days of strength—can he expect anything other than the latter in his hour of infirmity?

But at last she hears of his affliction. She too has had her sorrow. Her hopes are all blasted. Success, fame, fortune, she begins to realize, are all beyond her. Her soul is sick for a little human sympathy, and she longs now for that steadfast love that a few months ago she had only spurned and repelled. But Dick doesn't write. Her last three letters are unanswered and she feels she is forgotten and alone. But Torpenhow comes at last and tells of the strong man childishly playing with the three letters he cannot read, in the darkened studio in London. The next scene, and the last, is in London. Maisie and Torpenhow ascend four flights of stairs. They enter the studio, the door clicks behind her and Maisie finds herself alone with the man who loves her.

Dick thrust the letters into his pocket as he heard the sound. "Hello Torp! is that you? I've been so lonely."

His voice had taken the peculiar flatness of the blind. Maisie pressed herself up into a corner of the room. Her heart was beating furiously, and she put one hand on her breast to keep it quiet. Dick was staring directly at her, and she realized for the first time that he was blind. Shutting her eyes in a railway carriage to open them when she pleased was child's play. This man was blind, though his eyes were wide open.

"Torp, is that you? They said you were coming."

Dick looked puzzled and a little irritated at the silence.

"No! its only me," was the answer in a strained little whisper. Maisie could hardly move her lips.

"H'm," said Dick composedly without moving, "this is a new phenomenon. "Darkness I'm getting used to; but I object to hearing voices."

And then he sets to work to discover whence came that voice, and at last he touched her with his groping hands.

"It's Maisie!" said he with a dry sob.

A. P. NORTHWOOD.

## ÆSCHYLUS' AGAMEMNON.

(vv. 958-973.)

There is a sea, and who shall drain it dry?  
There is a sea, which breeds the costly dye,  
And can incarnadine full many a robe.  
And Agamemnon's house—through Heaven's smile—  
Is not a beggar, nor knows poverty.  
Right willingly would I have vowed to tread  
On countless robes, if so the oracles  
Had ordered, when I prayed for thy return.  
For while the root which bears the tree lives on,  
The foliage reaches to the house and spreads  
A shelter 'gainst the sweltering summer heat:  
So when thou comest to thy house and home  
'Tis like warm winds in winter; but in summer,  
When heaven is ripening the sour grapes to wine,  
Then come there cooling winds upon the house  
When the true master turneth to his home.  
Ah, God! thou God of strength, now grant my vow,  
And Thine own counsels quickly perfect Thou!—M. H.

# The Varsity

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BY

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FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



UNCTUALITY is not one of the virtues which the students of University College reverence. It was half past eight by the clock before the Executive Committee issued from the parlor, and fifteen minutes later when the Literary Society proper filed into the hall and spread itself along the back seats. A considerable shrinkage had taken place in one week. There

had been a reaction after the M.P. night, and only a drowsy skeleton drew itself together to listen to the minutes.

A notice of motion was read for Mr. Donald, that the annual grant of \$50 be given to the Glee Club.

The Secretary of Committees introduced a couple of recommendations from the Executive which he tried to bunch but couldn't (*i.e.*, the recommendations, not the committee). Recommendation No. 1 was to have a Public Debate on Feb. 15. Carried. In recommendation No. 2 the Executive wanted power to straighten out inconsistencies in the constitution. Here the Society began to object. Mr. G. H. Ferguson said that more than inconsistencies required straightening out, and pointed to a loose screw in the membership part. Mr. C. A. Stuart called attention to a similar loose screw in the franchise part. Then ensued a conversation between these two gentlemen and the President, in which Mr. A. M. Stewart assisted. The

last named introduced and finally carried a motion instructing the Executive to do something or other, and also to set apart a night for the Society to put the finishing touches on that unique work of art, its own constitution.

The Literary Programme. The first item was a strong comment on Mr. Donald's notice of motion. The President called on Mr. Donald for a song but that gentleman was not present. There was to have been an essay read. The essay was there but had forgotten to bring its author along; and no one could be found to decipher the writing. Mr. A. J. Hunter read "The Little Jackdaw of Rheims," and for a time cardinals, monks and friars, rings, mugs and pokers, red stockings and Jim Crow passed rapidly before our vision. The debate that followed was on the subject: "Resolved that the Southern States were justified in seceding from the Union." It was '91 versus '92. The members disposed themselves in various attitudes according as they knew more or less about the American history, or thought they did.

Mr. N. I. Perry, '91, opened for the affirmative. He treated the subject historically, beginning with the War of Independence, then constitutionally, after that politically—somewhere along here we learned that slavery and the tariff were involved in the subject—next prophetically, and finally morally. And from these standpoints and all others, the south was noble, honorable and glorious, the North, tyrannical, unjust and infamous.

Mr. J. H. Lamont, '92, opened fire for the negative, and proceeded to demolish Mr. Perry's fortress. He talked about elections and planks in platforms. Mr. Lamont's speech—so at least the President said—was like that of Menenius "in the belly and its members," for which see Livy and Shakespeare.

Mr. S. J. Rothwell, '91, then stepped into the breach, and thought that the North had trampled on the rights of the South, and that the South was right in rising against tyranny. Mr. Evans, '92, closed for the negative, and said that the affirmative had all the time been off the point. Slavery was the only question at issue. Accordingly Mr. Evans got sentimental, but the Society had no tears. Mr. Perry closed the debate.

The President reviewed the arguments on both sides very thoroughly, and entered at some length into the subject itself. Then modestly remarking that he knew very little about it, he left the decision in the hands of the audience. Modesty did not trouble the Society. They apparently knew all about the question, and had followed the debate very closely, and so were all the more eager to vote. '91 and '94 were not so many as '92 and '93; therefore the negative had the preponderance of argument. Business was again proceeded with. Mr. A. P. Northwood is to represent the Society at Trinity Conversazione. Mr. H. C. Pope read the report from the Athletic Committee, which will be found in another column. Mr. Odell introduced a report from THE VARSITY Directorate, recommending a few changes in its constitution. This was adopted.

Four speakers for the Public Debate were chosen (McGill could not send representatives). When nearly everybody had nominated everybody else, some nominees began to retire for various reasons. Mr. Strath would be incapacitated. Mr. Perry was to be sent to Kingston for six days. The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. J. McKellar, J. C. McLennan, F. E. Perrin and W. C. Clark. Mr. J. W. Graham will be the reader, and Mr. A. B. Leacock, the essayist of the evening.

When the end of the order of business was reached Mr. Stringer wanted to return, but the Society was suspicious, and preferred to adjourn.

The O. A. C. Review is a newsy monthly published by the students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It is edited with considerable ability, and is doubtless a very interesting paper to the students at that college and to all interested in agriculture.

## GALE'S LETTER TO THE Y.M.C.A.

MY DEAR FELLOWS,—I have been a very poor correspondent, I must confess, and yet I am sure of consideration and forgiveness at the hands of undergrads, who know how hard it is to be up to the mark in the line of correspondence. I am in Seoul, and at the mercy of Koreans, who make my oriental quarters a club house, and really give me but little time to myself.

Hardie is here now, and it is needless for me to say how much I enjoy his and Mrs. Hardie's company. The Meds and the Varsities were always bound together, even though their friendship showed itself only on grim occasions, as when they marched against the Bobbies, or fired off the heavy guns in Queen's Park. We remind ourselves once in a while of the fact that we were there.

Hardie and I are to be together if it is at all possible. In the event of other missionaries going to Fusan, which now looks settled, we shall strike north and try the Yaloo river district, which marks the boundary of Mauchoonie. No one has lived in that province as yet, nor do I anticipate any difficulty in getting settled if one goes quietly. I hope to start just as soon as I hear from you through the committee.

My heart is down south still, but the summer that has gone by has showed me conclusively that if a choice can be made I should choose as far north as possible.

I am very sorry that I was delayed in sending you some report for 1889. I shall send one for 1890, which I hope will reach you before spring.

This has been a year of earnestness in our work here; Heron and Davies both gone. Yet—

"Things like these you know must be  
At every famous victory."

I can give those of you who have no idea of Korea only a very imperfect picture by letter. There are mountains everywhere; that is the first thing you notice. These near Seoul are white-topped and wrinkled-looking as though they had been planted here before the world began. A prophecy stands in the Wizard books of Korea, reading thus: "When the river Han is navigable to the city, and when the mountains round about are capped with white, then this present dynasty will end." This has come to pass, and the King lives in terror that his days are numbered. Shut off from all communication with other nations there is a look of dead loneliness in everything, and the expression of ignorance in these tilted eyes and dusky eastern faces adds to it all, and makes it a something beyond expression.

In Korean life one must not forget the regular round of diseases which sweep our whole district every season of the year. They are scarcely noticed; those who die drop off and the survivors go shuffling along in a way quite indifferent. We have no newspaper reporters to write up cholera and small-pox, and make them terrible. In America a few cholera symptoms plus a newspaper reporter can terrorize the whole continent. Here for a time this autumn we saw cholera victims every day, and it looked quite ordinary after all—as Dickens says, "Old fashioned death."

Amid the confusion of voices each day I am working hard at the classics to master if possible the language of the educated of Chosen. These are the books of Confucius, just as they have in China. They are interesting but more difficult even than old German or Gothic.

I am hoping and praying that this may be a prosperous year in the Y.M.C.A., and that you may be really blessed. I think Y.M.C.A.'s might be far more powerful than they are if they were only filled with life by the Holy Ghost. By His power only can we offer acceptable service to Christ our Master. Through Him only can we overthrow these mountains all round about us. It is not by any means smooth sailing out east as a missionary. Life that is all sunshine and picnic isn't worth the living. Let me quote from Carlyle, speaking of King David:—

"David's life and history, as written for us in those psalms of his, I consider to be the truest emblem ever given of man's moral progress and warfare here below. Is not man's walking in truth always that—a succession of falls. Man can do no other. In this wild element of a life he has to struggle onward: now fallen deep abased: and ever, with tears of repentance, with bleeding heart, he has to rise again, struggle again, still onward. That his struggle be a faithful, unconquerable one; that is the question of questions."

This is life exactly. As young men I think we have greatest cause for thankfulness when God overwhelms us with difficulties, or plants great craggy mountains in our way. May the light and joy revealed through the Holy Scriptures be the inheritance of every Y.M.C.A. member.

Pardon me for again writing a line from Carlyle, but he is like an old Hebrew prophet, and his words pass often through my mind. Speaking of Luther's birth: "There was born here once again a mighty man; where light was to flame over long centuries and epochs of the world; the whole world and its history was waiting for this man. It is strange, it is great. It leads us back to another birth-hour in a still meaner environment. Eighteen hundred years ago—of which it is fit that we say nothing, that we think only in silence; for what words are there? The age of miracles past? The age of miracles is forever here."

Now good-bye for a little. To all the fellows my love and Christmas greetings.

JAS. S. GALE.

Seoul, Dec. 1st, 1890.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

A precedent has been formed by several of the senior men bringing their lady friends to the School of Science to show them the building; not that the latter has any marked beauty, but they, no doubt, endeavored to work the "impressible" scheme. As this may appear to be a forecast of co-education in the School of Science, the matter is looked upon with distrust (?) by the Engineers.

Mr. Newman, '91, who was laid up with typhoid last term, is back again, and intends to go on with his year. It is a pleasure to see his beaming countenance again in the corridors.

The graduating class and the Executive Committee of the Engineering Society had their photographs taken at Dixon's last Wednesday.

The Engineering Society met in Lecture Room No. 2 on Tuesday, Jan. 27, President Robinson in the chair. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Sylvester, read an interesting communication from Mr. J. A. Duff, B.A., '90, the former President of the Society, who now is in Patterson, N.J. In this letter Mr. Duff offered some new schemes for the Society's welfare. He proposed a radical change in the Executive Committee, substituting an editor and sub-editor of the Society's Engineering "pamphlet" in place of the 2nd and 3rd year councillors. This important question will be discussed at the next meeting. Following this came a paper on "Dynamics," written by the same gentleman. This paper was prepared especially for the first year men who have examinations on this subject. It dealt with all the intricate investigations and wearying formulæ in such a simple manner as to be of the greatest use to the first year men next April. It was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Duff for his able paper. Mr. Virgil Marani then read a most interesting paper on "The Sea and its Waves," replete with illustrations, both practical and humorous. He accounted for the many ocean currents, the disturbances of the sea, and other many curious phenomena of a like nature. He concluded with a personal anecdote of thrilling interest, illustrating the force and height of ocean waves. The chief feature of the story was the extraordinary conduct of an immense wave, the height of which, by careful observation at the time, was found to be equal to that of "Varsity's tower."

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## OUR MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.



HERE is not a primary student in our department who is not proud of that part of his course. He thinks, and rightly so, that it is superior to that of any other medical college in the Dominion. The painstaking zeal and the careful consideration of the professors in their various departments are both well appreciated. It may not seem so at times—doubtless Dr. A. B. McCallum thinks so occasionally,—but they are, nevertheless.

But the course is not by any means perfect. I am sure the faculty will agree with us in that. Possibly, to them, a suggestion or two with reference to some modifications which seem necessary might not be amiss. In a great many instances, in matters relating to some of the minor points in the course, the students are in a better position to judge than the professors themselves. But we do not wish them to think that we speak in this way because we like to get a chance to “kick” on something. We don't. We are not chronic kickers. No class of students are more easily satisfied. None are more disposed to put up, good-naturedly, with all kinds of inconveniences.

The *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* of our course is a matter of some importance. We do not intend—indeed, we have no idea of attempting—to dictate to the Faculty how these subjects should be taught. We merely wish to throw out a few suggestions with regard to the matter, perfectly certain that our idea is that of every primary student.

First, we think, these subjects should be taught together. The lecturer in *Materia Medica* should, when taking up the drug and its preparations, give, also, its *Therapeutics*. The two subjects are so inseparably connected together, and so interdependent, that, to divorce them, lessens the pleasure in their study. It does more. It makes both much more difficult. Nothing helps so much to fix the character of a drug upon the mind of the student as a comparison of the therapeutical values of its various preparations. *Materia Medica*, studied alone, is too dry and uninteresting. Being so, it requires far too much time to get it up. And, then, think of the hard plugging required? Why not make it more interesting, hence easier and more pleasant to learn, by taking up the *Therapeutics* along with it? The object of all teaching is, or *should be*, to place the truths before the mind of the student in their most attractive form. Why not do it in this case? Why scatter more thorns than necessary upon our pathway?

Again, we think there should be an exam. given the Freshmen at the end of their first year. Let their limit be the first one hundred and fifty pages of Mitchell Bruce, which treats of the *Materia Medica* of the alkalies and alkaline earths, the metals, non-metallic elements and the acids. Let the *Therapeutics* of these preparations be taken up also. That amount would be sufficient. It would be all the easier for them to get up, as it would be exactly parallel with their studies in Inorganic Chemistry. The rest of the *Materia Medica* would fit in with the Organic Chemistry of the second year, in that year.

The advantages of this would be: First, the students of the first year would learn something of the subject in that year, and not have to get it all up during the second year. Any one knows that students, pressed with work, will neglect a subject upon which they have no exam. The Biology of our first year is pretty heavy, and it is no wonder a subject, that can be, is neglected. If there were an exam. staring them in the face, the *Materia Medica* of a small limit would be got up, but not otherwise.

We pay twelve dollars of a fee for *Materia Medica* during the first year, and, to a great many of the students, the profit from the lectures does not amount to as many

cents. The reason is, not because the lectures are not good, but because the students do not attend. The lectures, in themselves, are good. You say, then, it is the fault of the students only? It is not their fault wholly, by any means. It is much more the fault of the Faculty in not having an exam.

We offer the above suggestions in the hope that they will be taken up by the Faculty. We are the students, and, consequently, in a better position to judge on that particular phase of the question than any of the Faculty. The sheets supplied the students this year certainly improve matters very materially, especially to the second year; but, in the case of the first year, matters are not so much improved as has been supposed. Indeed, we believe that only such a system as we have suggested can effectually remedy matters.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The lovers of German literature met on the afternoon of Monday, January 26th, to discuss and hear discussed the merits of Gotthold Lessing, who is known to our undergrads chiefly on account of being the unfortunate writer of “Laokoon.” Perhaps the memory of the many weary hours spent over him was the reason so few of our members showed no anxiety to learn more about him. We suppose the absence of the lecturers was owing to some other reason.

Mr. J. H. Cronyn, '92, opened the program by reading a selection from “*Minna von Barnhelm*.” The selection was well chosen, showing the peculiarities and the happy style of Lessing as a comedian, and the charms of the original were preserved by the good accent of the reader. Mr. A. P. Northwood, '91, followed with an essay on “The Life of Lessing.” The writer treated his subject in a masterly way, pointing out particularly the relation his various works have to his life, and the reasons of his succeeding so well in so many departments of literature. Miss H. Birkenthal, '93, closed the program by reading one of Lessing's letters to his mother. Miss Birkenthal is evidently quite at home in German, for her reading was true, and sustained so well that the audience had no difficulty in following her throughout. Rather more than half of those present remained to indulge in the pleasures of German conversation.

## THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The Swarthmore *Phoenix* contains a photogravure of the new President of Swarthmore, Hon. William Dudley Foulke. The *Phoenix* is a large monthly, and well filled with fairly interesting reading matter.

The *Red and Blue*, from the University of Pennsylvania, is a new arrival to our sanctum, and we accord it a very hearty welcome. In its Christmas number there are several very interesting stories, some very fair verse and a judicious mixture of college news.

The *Tuftsian* always gives us a very high idea of the college whence it comes and of its college men, and its Christmas number heightens our good opinion. We are sorry to confess that before the *Tuftsian* came as an exchange we had never heard of Tufts College, but now we have a very distinct idea of Tufts as a splendid school, with an equally splendid college journal. The exchange department of the *Tuftsian* is always especially interesting.

The Woodstock College *Monthly* expresses surprise that “a journal so wise in its conclusions as is THE VARSITY under its present management should give any uncertain sound on the matter of hazing.” As THE VARSITY has not yet spoken on the matter, it can hardly be accused of giving an uncertain sound. We can assure the *Monthly* that when the question of reviving hazing in either its old or any other form shall assume sufficiently large an aspect as to be considered a factor in our college life, THE VARSITY will express its opinion with no uncertain sound.

## REPORT ON ATHLETICS.

## THE ONTARIO RUGBY UNION.

To the President and Members of the Society:

Your Committee begs leave to submit the following report of progress:—

1. Your Committee regrets that, owing to the lack of general financial support by the student body, and to the fact that there are no grounds at their disposal to which an admission fee may be charged, the various athletic clubs are put to such great expense in maintaining the honor of the University on the Campus. In view of these circumstances, your Committee recommends that the Board of Trustees, the Senate and the College Council be memorialized to level, fence and otherwise prepare the ground behind the University so as to accommodate the public.

2. Your Committee desires further to recommend that the Society assumes forthwith the control and management of the Annual Games, by appointing a Committee for that purpose, to collect subscriptions and to perform all other duties in that connection, the Society assuming final financial responsibility.

3. The Society is aware that the dollar of the fees annually collected from each student, which formerly went to the support of the gymnasium in Moss Hall, has been collected by the Registrar ever since its demolition three years ago. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Society takes immediate steps to have this sum placed to the credit of the student body, who formerly controlled it, for athletic purposes.

4. Until some definite arrangement has been arrived at in regard to grounds and gymnasium, or both, your Committee deems it inadvisable to go further in the formation of an athletic association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. POPE,  
Convener, Athletic Association Committee.

## DI-VARSITIES.

## ON PUBLICATION.

I love the honest editors  
Who, on acceptance, pay;  
But when they print my jokes, I wish  
They paid the other way.

## A CHEMICAL ROMANCE.

Said Atom unto Molly Cule:  
"Will you unite with me?"  
And Molly Cule did quick retort:  
"There's no affinity."

Beneath electric light plant's shade,  
Poor Atom hoped he'd metre;  
But she eloped with a rascal, base,  
And her name is now Saltpetre.

Mrs. Newley: My daughter is to be taught only the most aristocratic branches. Teacher: Yes ma'am. Mrs. Newley: You will teach her higher mathematics immediately—no vulgar fractions or anything of that sort.

Editor: How's this, I thought you said you were an old newspaper man? Reporter: So I am. Editor: Consider yourself discharged. You say the man lost \$1,000 in the deal. An old reporter would have said \$100,000.

Skiffmore: Young Smith was rather mournful toward the end of supper last night; did you notice it? Bighead: Yes; but he usually does get more'n-full at every supper he attends, as far as I can see.—*Yale Record*.

Twenty men are now training for the Yale University crew, and no candidate has yet been dropped.

The spirit of reform has been abroad in the Rugby football world during the past season, and exerted considerable influence at the annual meeting of the Union held at the Rossin House on Saturday. The gathering represented all the principal clubs in Ontario, delegates being present from Trinity, Hamilton, Toronto, Osgoode Hall, London, Sarnia, Stratford, Queen's, Ottawa, Ontario and Varsity, who, with the present executive, formed a very *recherché* gathering. The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that the Union is in good condition both financially and otherwise. After their submission the meeting devoted about five hours to the discussion and alteration of the present rules, and thereby effected many very important changes.

In making these changes the object was to prevent the continuance of those very objectionable modes of play which have characterized the game during the past season, and which have tended to make it very uninteresting to the spectator. Very stringent rules were therefore made against offside play, lying on or handling the ball in a scrumage, and against the present manner of playing on the wings. The penalties imposed for the infraction of these rules are very severe, consisting in a free kick, or advance of five yards, for the opposite side, or, in case of frequent recurrence, in the suspension of the offending player, and of any club which plays with or against him during such suspension. If a player continually disputes the referee's decisions he shall be also subject to the same penalty. These rules give the referee much more power than he formerly possessed, but should result in a very close observance of the rules on the part of the players.

Other changes in the laws of the game are of minor importance, and will not materially affect the mode of play. They are briefly to the effect that the goal posts are twenty feet high, instead of thirteen, that a majority of points shall decide a match, that a drop on goal shall count five instead of four points, and a safety touch two, that the trick of punting the ball into touch at the kick off is illegal, that after a try the ball may be brought out from between the goal posts, and finally that field captains are abolished. By this last change and the appointment of touch-line judges and goal judges the task of the referee will probably be easier than formerly.

Many other important changes were suggested but not adopted. The proposal to reduce the number of men composing a team created very considerable discussion but did not meet with much approval. The scheme to allow the members of the executive to vote by proxy, and thereby not necessitate their attendance at meetings, was thrown out. It was proposed to revert to the old challenge system, the Hamilton delegation strongly supporting the proposal, but the meeting did not consider the change advisable, and next year the ties will be again in vogue.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: T. H. Stinson, Hamilton, President; Edward Bayly, Toronto, 1st Vice-President; P. Taylor, Ottawa, 2nd Vice-President; J. F. Smellie, Osgoode Hall, Hon. Sec.-Treas.; W. Logie, Hamilton, J. A. McKeown, Stratford, W. H. Bunting, Varsity, A. J. Boyd, Toronto, H. B. Cronyn, London, T. G. Marquis, Queen's, E. C. Senkler, Osgoode Hall, Committee.

The newly elected executive will remain in office for the purpose of revising the rules, until the 25th of April, when the meeting, which was adjourned until then, will again meet and receive the committee's report and make any other changes that be deemed advisable.

Uncle Josh: How's your father? Miss Belle: Very well, thank you. Uncle J.: How's your mother? Miss B.: She's well, too. Uncle J. (after a three minutes' pause): How're your parents?—*Yale Record*.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Miss Alice Jones, B.A., is teaching in Mt. Forest.

Miss Ryckman, '90, has accepted a position in London Collegiate Institute.

Miss Lawlor, of '90, has charge of the department of English in the Stratford Collegiate Institute.

Mr. H. C. Pope, '91, was summoned home on Sunday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother.

The committee of the Class Society of '92 and the second team of the Association football club sat for photos on Saturday.

A. T. DeLury, B.A., was at the University for a short time last week, on his way to his new home in Vancouver, B.C.

The next meeting of the Modern Language Club will have for a subject "French-Canadian Literature," with special reference to Fréchette.

The subject of discussion at the Philosophy Seminary last week was "Theism," with special reference to Kant. Mr. W. Cooper contributed the essay on the same.

Before Dr. Gordon left he was presented with a handsome gold locket by his fellow footballers. It bore the inscription: To Eddie, from the Varsity F. B. C., Champions of Canada, 1890.

The cup emblematic of the championship of the Toronto Football Association has been received by its winners, the Varsity second team, and can be seen in the General Secretary's office in the Y.M.C.A.

The members of the Glee Club are kept busy filling their very many engagements, the number of which seems to be increasing. Last week the club sang at St. Paul's Methodist Church and Chalmers' Church.

THE VARSITY is informed by a local politician that the early dissolution of the Imperial Parliament is a settled fact. As our informant has good opportunities of knowing, we call the attention of the *Globe*, *Empire*, et al, to his statement.

On Thursday evening as many as possibly can attend are requested to turn out to the Carlton Street Methodist Church. Arrangements are being made for another engagement in Hamilton. A committee has been appointed to confer with the orchestras in the city with a view to giving a union concert.

The first consignment of class pins for the class of '94 arrived on Thursday. Any one desiring to see them will be able to do so by corralling a Freshman and inspecting his tie.

They are of two kinds, one suitable for the ladies and the other for the gentlemen, and present a very neat appearance.

Mrs. Fraser gave a delightful "At Home," on Saturday evening, to the ladies and gentlemen of the fourth and second year moderns classes and other friends. The weather was very disagreeable, but the warm welcome of the hostess, and her very excellent arrangements to entertain her guests, entirely dispelled the ill effect the bad weather would otherwise have had on their spirits, and made the occasion exceedingly pleasant.

Messrs. Wood, Tennant, Wales and Murray took part in a discussion of the Ricardian Theory of rent, in a meeting of the Political Science Association of '92. The debate was well worth hearing, the clear and argumentative form of the speeches being excellent. The subject for the next meeting is: Resolved, That the claim of the British Parliament to supreme legislative authority over the colonies is consistent with the rights of a colonist. It is a subject on which any Canadian might think seriously.

Everything in connection with the Library is moving splendidly. It is proposed to proceed at once with the preparation of a card catalogue. An order has been given for about a thousand books which are necessary to relieve the pressing needs of the different departments, while donations of books are arriving every week. The latest are three cases of books from Yale, and two cases from Germany, both of which consignments are expected in a few days.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Ingres-Coutellier School of Languages which appears in another column. On Friday evening next, and not on Thursday, as stated in the last number, Mr. Coutellier will continue his lecture on "Paris, Les Parisiens et Les Parisiennes," and has procured the large assembly room of Association Hall to avoid the overcrowding that was so unpleasant at his last lecture. With reference to the course in French and German literature, single lectures or the whole course may be attended.

The Varsity residence men held a banquet in the dining-hall, Thursday night, to which all the residents, except the gentlemen of the first year, were admitted. Mr. I. R. Carling occupied the chair and Mr. W. Cowie the vice-chair. Among the invited guests were Messrs. D. O. Cameron, B.A., G. C. Biggar, B.A., J. S. MacLean, B.A., J. F. Snetsinger, B.A., S. D. Shultz, B.A., E. C. Senkler, B.A., W. E. Woodruff, B.A., A. T. Thompson, B.A., J. A. McKay, B.A., and other former residents. The proceedings were enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, recitations and speeches.

The regular meeting of the Philosophical Society of '93 was held on Saturday morning. The subject of discussion was "Theories of Sense-Perception," introduced by an able paper presented by Miss Garrett. The Society is pleased to announce that at its next regular meeting on February 14th Prof. Baldwin will deliver an address to students of philosophy. '93 extends a cordial invitation to all of the undergrads interested in the study to come and hear the Professor on that occasion. The meeting will take place in the College Y.M.C.A. at 10.30 a.m.

Y.M.C.A.—The regular meeting of the Association, on Thursday afternoon, was attended by a comparatively small number. The subject, "Sowing and Reaping," was opened by Mr. Watson, and in the discussion a very large proportion of those present participated. Delegates have been appointed to attend the conference at Kingston, which commences Thursday afternoon and continues until Sunday evening. Mr. Hugh B. Fraser, the General Secretary, leaves on Wednesday in order to be present at a meeting of General Secretaries to take place prior to the general meeting. The delegates are, N. I. Perry, '91; J. W. Wheaton, '92; J. A. Dow, '93; and R. H. Glover, '94.

THE DRAWBACKS OF JOURNALISM.—*Dick*: "Why couldn't Harry go to the theatre with us to-night?" *Tom*: "He couldn't possibly do so; had to write the criticisms of the plays for to-morrow's paper, and have them in by eight o'clock."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

THE MODERN CHILD.—*James*: "Miss Elsie, your mamma wishes you to go out for a walk in the park this afternoon." *Little Elsie*: "Tell her that I do not wish to go, James. I have made up my mind to go to the opera this evening, and do not want to get tired; and say, James, couldn't you hook me another pot of jam from the storeroom?"

*Prof. Goldburgman*: "Herr Kannst-nicht, you will the declensions give in the sentence, 'I have a gold mine.'" *Herr Kannstnicht*: "I have a gold mine; thou hast a gold mine; he has a gold his; we, you, they have a gold ours, yours or theirs, as the case may be." *Prof. Goldburgman*: "You right are; up head proceed. Should I what a time pleasant have if all Herr Kannst-nicht like were."

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

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## Editorial Comments.



THE advance which has been made in education during the last few years may almost be considered one of the marvels of the age. Methods of study have been completely changed, and time-honored courses have had to fall back before the onward march of subjects which insist on investigation. Questions of the greatest importance of a political and social nature, involving as they do the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the State, have created a department of study in the leading universities which has been most aptly called Political Science. This from its very nature requires a systematic study of History. In this respect if in no other we ought to be thankful that the study of History is at last receiving the attention which is its due. This is particularly true of America where too little attention has been paid to the history of the various portions of the continent. In the United States many of the local Historical Societies have done excellent work, but there are many more sections where really nothing has been done. The interest of all classes has been as remarkable as the success which has been the result of the systematic study of these subjects in the leading American universities.

For a number of years this subject, or Political Economy as it was then called, had practically no place on the University curriculum. The student in Philosophy had to read certain works but with little benefit to himself, since his reading lacked that direction which is necessary to success. The demand for instruction and the increasing importance of the subject in a measure compelled the authorities of the University to move in the direction of improving the state of affairs which had existed too long. As is well known the outcome was the appointment of a professor who by his energy and enthusiasm has won for the Department of Political Science a foremost place among the courses of study pursued at the University. No one, we think, will find fault with the state of affairs, but every one loyal to the true interests of the University and the advancement of education in general must be heartily glad at the success which has attended this department since its re-organization. Still there is one point in which many feel that an injustice is done to a large number of students, and to which we wish to draw attention.

Practically the course of study pursued in Political Science is the same as that in Law. There is no objection to that, but an honor student in Political Science on completing his course successfully wins his degree of B.A., and on pursuing his reading for another year may write for the degree of LL.B., the natural outcome of the course in Law. The only conclusion which one can make is that the course in Political Science is both an Arts and a Law course, whereas it ought to be either the one or the other.

Herein lies the injustice. A student taking a course in Physics, Classics, Moderns or any other of the courses except Political Science, in the natural course of events takes his degree in Arts; but should he desire to take Law he must begin an entirely new course, and cannot take his LL.B. in less than three years of the most careful study, while his fellow-student in Political Science goes up for examination in one year after graduation in Arts. In the former case the student takes seven years at least to win two degrees, which the student in the latter case gains in five with infinitely less labor, and yet goes forth the equal in the eyes of the world of one who is a much more educated and scholarly man. Why should this be?

In the University there should be no such preference nor premium in one department over others. The solution is by no means difficult, and could be brought about by suppressing Political Science as an Arts course and in making it the Law course as in effect it is. Let the degree of LL.B. be for Law what the degree of B.A. is in Arts, and if the degree of LL.B. is held to be a higher one than B.A. let the standard of matriculation remain as it is. At present it would almost seem that the prospect of both degrees in five years is an inducement to ambitious students to take Political Science instead of some other course for which they are better prepared. No doubt students in that department will object, but surely their own common sense will let them see that the present arrangements are not in the best interests of the University. The matter is one worthy the attention of the authorities and will likely prove provocative of discussion, but when many are debarred from a privilege which comparatively few enjoy it is necessary for the general good that such matters be discussed.

We would like, as a free institution, to raise our plaintive supplications against the practice of introducing scathing references to our articles into University lectures at most only remotely connected with the subjects under discussion. We are far from advancing the monstrous supposition that these criticisms may sometimes be uncalled for, that the position of the writer may have been misrepresented, that the article in question may have been misunderstood. We bow to the rod; but we object, on general principles, to being tied up before the castigation is administered. There seems to be a certain unfairness in attacking the undoubtedly ill-informed and impertinent *journalist* where the reverent and awe-stricken *student* is unable to defend himself. Consider the feelings of the unfortunate sub-editor, haplessly present, transfixed by the professorial eye, deprived of all right to answer or explain, sitting there to be scathed, and vainly endeavoring with his Homer to hide his blushes and to evade the admiring glances of his companions. Truly it is a sight to have moved the heart of the Hyrcanian bear, had such an animal ever existed. Gentlemen of the Faculty, have mercy; spare us! As individuals, we are poor, we are ignorant, we are depraved, we are unworthy of your notice, we are but as the abject and miserable dust of the earth before your feet, but are we not a newspaper and a brother?

## KEATS: HIS MEDIEVAL AND CLASSIC TENDENCIES.



ALTHOUGH belonging, in date, to the second decade of the century, the poetry of Keats holds a position midway between the first, broadly romantic movement led by Scott, and that peculiarly modern growth known as the æsthetic school, which reached its height in the painter-poet Dante Rossetti. Of the former movement, indeed, the medieval poems of Keats are but a delicate and faint after-glow: in relation to the general effect of his work they strike us rather as an accidental expression of that catholic instinct of an essentially external beauty by which, in spirit at all events, he is so nearly allied to the genius of the ancient Greeks—that genius of which modern æstheticism, says one critic, is “like some strange second flowering after date.” One marked characteristic of these modern disciples of the beautiful is at variance with the classic conception—the tendency, namely, to recognize in all natural objects something of a human affinity, to represent them to us by their emotional side, to make them, in short, the vehicle of the poet’s individual mood. It is his share of this spirit which causes Keats to resemble so closely certain poets of our own day: barely perceptible beneath the rich web of imagery of the longer poems, it is only in the odes that it finds adequate expression. There the effect is to create in us a vivid sense of pure, sensuous beauty, deeply infused with that wistfulness never wholly absent from this sceptical generation.

The two poems selected for our study of Keats appeared in the poet’s third and last volume, published in 1820. Keats was then in his twenty-fifth year. He had already published two slim volumes, “Miscellaneous Poems” and “Endymion,” in 1817 and 1818 respectively. Of the contents of these earlier volumes it is unnecessary to speak. They contained many passages of true poetic beauty, and their defects could in no wise excuse the harsh criticism, still less the coarse personalities, of the Edinburgh reviewers. Before publishing his third volume Keats subjected its contents to his own finely critical judgment. He felt that it was to be the touchstone of his poetic gift, and on the eve of its appearance wrote to a friend as follows: “My book is coming out, with very low hopes, though not spirits, on my part. This shall be my last trial. Not succeeding, I shall try what I can do in the apothecary line.” Of this same volume, which contains some of the masterpieces of English poetry, he wrote a month later: “My book has had a good success among literary people, and I believe has a moderate sale.” Its successor, however, never appeared. In the early spring of the following year Keats was laid in his grave in the Protestant cemetery at Rome.

It is easy to understand the attraction which medievalism would exercise on such a mind as that of Keats. For us of the nineteenth century the Middle Age has that charm peculiar to all seasons of half-lights. To our view its contradictions are subdued, its ugliness becomes merely grotesque, its loveliness ideal. It is this ideal side of medievalism that Keats has succeeded in rendering with amazing accuracy and tact. He gives poetic expression to the distinctive, somewhat mystic spiritual life of the age, just as Scott introduces us to its most practical external activity. Perhaps this characteristic of the medievalism of Keats may be shown more clearly by a short survey of that conception of it which he has embodied in the “Eve of St. Agnes.”

And, first, throughout the poem we are conscious of a sense of contrast more or less prominent, which extends beyond the mere scenes to the characters themselves. Thus, the personality of Madeline is thrown into relief by comparison with that of Angela, and the same effect is produced, but more remotely, in the persons of Porphyro and the Beadsman.

The figure of Madeline is one of the most delicate and

characteristic of the poet’s maturer creations. She is the embodiment of the *naïveté*, of all that is most pleasant in the gentle mysticism of the period. Nothing, perhaps, in all the poem so thoroughly reveals to us that curious, contradictory inner life of the Middle Age as the picture of Madeline moving, “hoodwink’d with faery fancy,” among the “sweeping trains” and “amorous cavaliers.” There is a perfect fitness in that epithet of “thoughtful” applied to her by the poet. The unconscious graciousness of her nature is discovered when, on the very threshold of the chamber where the vision is to be fulfilled, she turns aside to light the “aged gossip” down the stair. The sweetness of her youth is emphasized by Angela, who with the beadsman is an excellent example of a type of old age peculiar to the times: herself full of a darker superstition, she can yet indulge in a grim, sceptical humor when the vision of Madeline, “asleep in lap of legends old,” rises in her memory. One of the most finely conceived pictures of the poem is that of the little moonlit room, whither every stray echo of revelry carries dismay to Angela, closeted there with Porphyro, a very image of ignorant and not unkindly age—with its sudden fears, its frequent ejaculations, half pious, half profane; its uncanny mirth and proneness to evil conjecture. In Porphyro, again, we have the chivalry of the age—adventurous, hot headed and devoted. One phase of this character, however, strikes us as somewhat incongruous. Porphyro, after heaping up the magic banquet at his lady’s bedside, indulges in a profusion of sentiment that is rather a malady of the nineteenth century than of medievalism. Even granting the situation, we cannot help feeling that this swooning propensity of Porphyro is scarcely consistent with the spirit that has already carried him so far. Lastly, the figure of the beadsman—appearing very briefly, within the narrow gothic chapel, at the opening and close of the poem—completes this picture of medieval society with a reflection of the harsh asceticism of the monkish spirit.

In spite of the delicate suggestiveness of the figures, the great charm of the poem lies not in these. It is the result of the spontaneity and richness of the language, of its admirable adaptation to the musical inflexion of the Spenserian stanza—more than anything, perhaps, of the power of scenic presentation. The æsthetic side of Keats’ genius reveals itself in the pictorial character of the poem. He has to an extraordinary degree the gift of conveying to us that local coloring which we mean when we speak of the genius of the place. He accomplishes this at times by the use of a single apt expression, often by a dexterous suiting of sound to sense. This is very noticeable in the opening stanzas. There is a greyness and austerity about the Saxon phraseology that harmonizes well with the cold, frigid outlines of the Gothic chapel, as it is presented to us in the following lines:—

His prayer he saith, this patient, holy man;  
Then takes his lamp, and riseth from his knees,  
And back returneth, meagre, barefoot, wan,  
Along the chapel aisle by slow degrees;  
The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to freeze,  
Imprisoned in black purgatorial rails;  
Knights, ladies, praying in dumb ora’tries,  
He passeth by; and his weak spirit fails  
To think how they may ache in icy hoods and mails.

Compare this, in point of language and substance, with the following:—

And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,  
In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender’d,  
While he from forth the closet brought a heap  
Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;  
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,  
And lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon;  
Manna and dates, in argosy transferr’d  
From Fez; and spiced dainties, every one  
From silken Samarcand to cedar’d Lebanon.

In its appreciation of the purely musical properties of words, in its heaping up of epithets that introduce into the

maiden's chamber, "silken, hushed and chaste," something of the richness, the aromatic perfume, of the East, this passage is markedly Spenserian, while the former quotation immediately suggests the opening lines of *Hyperion*, in that severe restraint and simple directness of expression which in this case brings Keats so near to the Greek models in form as well as in spirit. Of the many felicitous expressions scattered throughout the poem I will mention only one—that where the poet, thinking of the soul of Madeline locked in the unconsciousness of sleep, says:—

As though a rose should shut, and be a bud again.

A simile upon which, in freshness, beauty and conciseness, it would be hard to refine.

The last stanza contains a very characteristic expression of that peculiar wistfulness of Keats. I remember well the sharp disappointment I felt when, reading the poem for the first time with a child's interest in the mere narrative, I turned the last page and came upon the lines:—

And they are gone; aye, ages long ago  
These lovers fled away into the storm;

lines closely paralleled by the close of "*Endymion*," where, after the blissful translation of the shepherd and his goddess, we fall to the twilight of earth again in the words:—

Peona went  
Home through the gloomy wood in wonderment.

The same note is present in the close of nearly all the longer and maturer poems; sometimes, as in "*Lamia*," and "*Isabella*," chiming in with the tenor of the story; sometimes, as here, suddenly startling us out of an ideal world with a hint of its legendary character. Compared with "*Isabella*," the only other medieval subject—with the exception of a short ballad—handled by Keats, the "*Eve of St. Agnes*," seems to me to excel in refinement of design and execution. It is a perfect example of the charm that attaches to words and rhythm; reminding us, in mystic harmony of outline, and delicate precision of detail, of a bit of medieval architecture in verse.

In the "*Ode on a Grecian Urn*," we are introduced to another side of Keats' genius, or rather to an expression of it more directly in harmony with that spirit of which it was a late but genuine offspring. For the Hellenism of Keats does not exist or touch us the less truly because it is present in spirit only. It could scarcely be otherwise with one whose first inspiration was drawn from Spenser, and into whose education the study of Greek had never entered. Hence arises an entire lack, in Keats, of that purely technical knowledge, that historical accuracy, which, as in the case of his great contemporary, Landor—that "Greek born out of due time"—continually suggests the classical student supplementing the native temperament of the poet. The Hellenism of Keats, speaking to us through a language distinctly modern and individual, has a charm that cannot but reach even the casual reader, though he fail to attribute that charm to its true cause.

As the name indicates, the "*Ode on a Grecian Urn*," was suggested by the contemplation of a piece of ancient sculpture; the poet transforming the marble vessel into an eternal emblem of beauty, particularly of a beauty heightened by the spirit of pagan mythology. There is a fine artistic insight in the manner in which the actual appearance of the theme of the poem is revealed to us; a series of rapid questions seeming to startle into immediate relief every feature of the carved surface. The two following stanzas take up in detail the images suggested, regarding them as the symbol of the ideal in nature no less than in the human passions. The fourth stanza—a model of lucid and simple expression—affords us a characteristic bit of Greek landscape, the features of which suggest to the poet a quaint fancy, not untouched with a certain pathos, finely rendered by the position of the *cæsura*:—

Who are these coming to the sacrifice?  
To what green altar, O mysterious priest,  
Lead'st thou that heifer lowing at the skies,  
And all her silken flanks with garlands drest?

What little town by river or sea-shore,  
Or mountains built with peaceful citadel,  
Is emptied of this folk, this pious morn?  
And, little town, thy streets for evermore  
Will silent be, and not a soul to tell  
Why thou art desolate, can e'er return.

The last stanza, in its famous "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," contains the expression of the poet's creed; a creed which, for him, at all events, brought no lasting satisfaction. To the ancient Greek the idea of beauty was inseparably connected with all that is calm, majestic and harmonious, the result of a perfect adjustment of moral and physical laws. To this deeper, loftier conception of it Keats, had he lived, would doubtless have penetrated sooner or later. As it is, not merely the craving for the ideal, but for an ideal embodied in some form of concrete beauty, is the strongest impression conveyed to us by his poetry. The same spirit is manifest in his treatment of nature; and it is curious to note the very opposite effect which the contemplation of nature produced in another poet, one who doubtless loved her quite as well as Keats if more wisely. To Wordsworth, nature afforded a deep spiritual satisfaction by appealing to him, even through "the meanest flower that blows," with a sense of eternal law, unity and infinitude. Keats was attracted primarily by the loveliness of her outward vesture; with all the varying moods of a landscape he was in marvellous sympathy; like few others he has interpreted for us the freshness, the fragrance, the transitoriness of the earth. For, side by side with the exquisite appreciation of the ideal, exists the conviction of that inevitable disillusion accompanying all human experience; a conviction finding frequent expression in all Keats' work, most felicitous, perhaps, in the lines of the "*Ode on Melancholy*":—

She dwells with Beauty, Beauty that must die;  
And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips  
Bidding adieu;

and again in the delicate

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard  
Are sweeter.

recurring, illustrated by numerous individual examples throughout the poem entitled "*Fancy*":—

Where's the face  
One would meet in every place?  
Where's the voice, however soft,  
One would hear so very oft?

In like manner, the "*Ode on a Grecian Urn*," matchless in the simplicity and subtle suggestiveness of its language, is instinct with the yearning after the ideal, intensified by an aching sense of the void which fills its place in actual experience. I cannot better express this distinctive character of nearly all Keats' Odes—more particularly of those addressed to a Grecian Urn and to a Nightingale—than by quoting the following, applied by Mr. Walter Pater to the poetry of the æsthetic school: "The secret of the enjoyment of it is that inversion of home-sickness known to some, that incurable thirst for the sense of escape which no actual form of life satisfies, no poetry even, if it be merely simple and spontaneous." F. V. KEYS.

The number of books in the college libraries of the United States has been estimated at 3,000,000.

The *Yale Record* is improving. Its last number is an exceptionally good one, especially the illustrations. The "*Vacation Idyl*" is one of the best things we have seen for a long time. It is the story of a Freshman who left Yale for his Christmas holidays on Dec. 16. At that time he was an innocent youth, guileless and green. On arrival at New York, on Dec. 19, he is quite a man, with long overcoat, gripsack and umbrella. At 9 p.m. that evening he is in a dress suit and gallantly escorting a young lady at a party, but at 9.05 a Junior appears and the Freshman sinks into insignificance—he is "squelched." The illustration of this last scene is pathetic—very.

# The Varsity

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BY

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FEBRUARY 10, 1891.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

It was found necessary to call a special meeting of the Literary Society for 4.30 Wednesday afternoon, in order to deal with a communication received from Queen's, requesting a representative for the Queen's conversat, to be held on Friday the 6th. The meeting was held in the Society reading-room, Mr. McLean, the second vice-president, presiding. After the circumstances which had led to the hasty assemblage had been explained, nominations for representative were called for. The name of Mr. Odell and Mr. McLay were suggested and the latter was finally appointed on Mr. Odell's withdrawal. Mr. McLay left the next day for Queen's, where, it is understood, he made a speech. A full expression of Mr. McLay's sentiments on this occasion will be found in another column.

After the conclusion of this business attempts were made to procure a postponement of the Friday evening meeting by several gentlemen who felt that their duty to their country called for their presence elsewhere at that time. It was decided, however, that, as the Society had been called together only for a special purpose, no action could be then taken in the matter.

The Society met as usual on Friday evening, but as our historian of last week aptly expressed it there had been considerable shrinkage. The meeting waited round in the hall until a quorum had accumulated, and then went in and adjourned. Nothing occurred to mar the simple brevity of the proceedings, except a few hasty arrangements rendered necessary by the postponement of the meeting. Everything was over in ten minutes and the noble thirteen went home.

### MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The meeting on the afternoon of February 2nd was one of the best attended and the most interesting of the year. The subject, "Canadian Literature," was of more personal interest to all than the usual topics, and hence attracted many outside visitors, besides an unusually large number of students. Prof. T. H. Rand, D.C.L., of McMaster University, had kindly consented to give a talk on one of our leading Canadian poets, illustrating his style with readings, and the opportunity of hearing such a distinguished visitor as Dr. Rand induced many to attend the meeting. The chair was occupied by the Hon. President of the club, Prof. Alexander.

In his opening remarks, Prof. Alexander claimed that the present inactivity in Canadian literature was nothing but the temporary lull now experienced in English poetic production. He said that all literature went by ebb and flow, and that upon the return of the tide Canada would be as likely as any of the other English-speaking countries to contribute her share of poetry. He had no patience at all with those who believed that we must wait until we had acquired a hallowed past. He then called upon Messrs. Keay and Leehy, of the McMaster Hall Quartette, who rendered a vocal duet in very pleasing style. Mr. W. A. Phillips, '91, followed with an essay on "Canadian Literature," which showed careful study and deep thought. He drew especial attention to the prejudice in people's minds in regard to the possibility of a national literature, and gave reasons why such a prejudice was ungrounded. Miss F. V. Keys, '91, then rendered a violin solo in such excellent style that she was obliged to respond to an encore.

Prof. Alexander then introduced Dr. Rand, thanking him for his kindness in consenting to give the Society a talk on Mr. Roberts, with whom he was personally acquainted. Dr. Rand, in opening, stated that he had heard some people say that there were no Canadian poets. But he was himself satisfied that there was Canadian poetry; and if we had the poetry, we must have the poet. Roberts, he continued, was one of four prominent writers, all of whom are descended from three sisters. The others are his sister, Miss Roberts, and his cousins, Bliss Carman and Stratton. Miss Roberts and Stratton have not written much, but Bliss Carman is well known as a master of delicate expression. Roberts was born in Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick, in 1860, attended King's College, Nova Scotia, and while still an undergraduate wrote his first poems, "Ariadne" and "Memnon," which were readily accepted by *Scribner's Magazine*. He graduated in 1879, came to Toronto and was for a few months the editor of *The Week*. In 1885, he returned to Nova Scotia, and was appointed Professor of Literature in King's College, a position which he still holds. In 1880, he published his first volume of poems, named "Orion," amongst which are his well-known "Ariadne" and "The Chesapeake and Shannon." In 1887, his second collection, "In Divers Tones," in which appear many sonnets and short poems descriptive of charming bits of Canadian scenery, was given to the public. At about this time he was selected to edit the volume "Wild Life," in the Canterbury Series, in which volume, out of eighteen or twenty authors, seven are Canadian. His latest work is the translation from the French of "Canadians of Old," a delightful sketch of early French-Canadian life. One of the main characteristics of Roberts' writings is his tendency towards Greek thought and style, though he is neither so chaste nor severe. His study of Greek authors has led him to look upon Canadian life with the eyes of a Greek. We admire his loyalty to Canada and to all things Canadian, and his boldness in expressing his opinion when touching upon political subjects. Dr. Rand read several of his sonnets, illustrating his thorough mastery of them in every form. His short descriptive sketches of scenery reveal him as a true poet of nature, reveling in vivid and picturesque expressions, with a richness of color that reminds us of Swinburne. In conclusion, Dr. Rand, referring to Canadian literature

generally, said that our main difficulty lies in selecting the subject and not in the lack of power to express ourselves. Hitherto the reading Canadian public has confined itself to newspaper reading, and the interest in literature in general is but just awakening. Strange to say, our Canadian poetry has aroused more interest in England than in Canada, for Englishmen are particularly interested in true Canadian poetry, that is, in those poems abounding in descriptions of snow and ice, and in stories of the Indians and early settlers. The English periodicals readily publish our poems, and critics give them very favorable reviews, holding out all the inducements they can for us to push ahead.

Dr. Rand received the hearty applause and thanks of the audience for the pleasant way in which he had drawn attention to the worth of our Canadian poetry. The McMaster Hall Quartette then gave a very spirited selection in excellent form, and were cordially thanked by the Hon. President for their kindness in assisting at the entertainment of a sister university.

### QUEEN'S CONVERSAZIONE.

The annual conversazione of the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University and College was held in the college buildings, Kingston, on the evening of Friday, February 6th. The University of Toronto was represented on that occasion by W. S. McLay, '91, editor-in-chief of THE VARSITY. F. O. Nichol represented Knox College, N. I. Perry, Wycliffe College, A. A. Robertson, McGill, and A. Day, Guelph Agricultural College. Besides these there were a large number of college men present who were in the city attending the Y.M.C.A. conference, among whom was General Secretary Galbraith of Cornell.

Arriving in Kingston on Friday afternoon the representative of Toronto was met by Messrs. Echlin and Nickle, whom all the Rugby footballers will remember, the former for his strong play on the wing in the 'Varsity-Queen's match, and the latter as the very energetic manager of the Queen's team. These gentlemen took the visitors in hand and the afternoon was spent in a drive around the city. The Penitentiary, Asylum and Royal Military College were visited and inspected.

In the evening the conversazione took place and was a brilliant affair. Altogether there were about eight hundred visitors present, representing the beauty, chivalry and wealth of Kingston, and clearly demonstrating the warm place Queen's has in the hearts of the Kingstonians. Like our own conversazione of the days that are past, the early part of the evening was occupied with a concert, and the remainder, unlike the custom in vogue here, was devoted to dancing. The concert was held in Convocation Hall. It was apparently not taken very much in earnest, as only those in the very front seats were able to catch stray echoes of what was said, and those at the rear not being able to hear made good use of their time in filling out their dancing programme. One distinctive feature of the concert was the speeches from the visiting college men. The premier position of 'Varsity—everyone says 'Varsity in Kingston with reference to Toronto—was acknowledged by placing the speech from 'Varsity's representative first on the list. Nichol of Knox and Perry of Wycliffe followed. Of course the speeches shared the fate of the other numbers and were heard by only a limited number—perhaps to the good fortune of both speakers and audience—but they at least gave the representatives an opportunity of being publicly introduced to their fellow-students and other guests. After the concert proper was finished dancing began upstairs and continued until about two o'clock. For those who did not care to "trip the light fantastic" there were lecturettes in Convocation Hall by Prof. Dupuis on "Crooked Ways," and Prof. Shortt on "Causes of Poverty." The Fisk Jubilee Singers were also present and sang their usual Southern melodies.

On the following day our representative was again shown around, this time the college buildings being the point of interest. On the campus are situated Queen's University, Royal Medical College, Women's Medical College, the new Science Hall which is rapidly nearing completion, the houses of the President and other professors and a skating rink. The University building occupies a commanding position at the summit of gently rising slope, but it is unequal to what our building was or will be either in size or architectural symmetry and beauty. The internal arrangements are good, there being plenty of light though the corridors and stairways are narrow. In the class rooms there are no desks, but each student has a seat with an arm-rest at his right. Lockers are arranged where the students may hang their clothes and gowns—they all wear gowns at Queen's—but oh! preserve us from the red tape around the edges! The sanctum of the *Journal* is in the building and was of course visited by our editor; but alas! it was bolted from within—no admittance, the editor was doubtless grinding thinks for his pen or writing the report of the conversat. and would not be disturbed. The skating rink is a great boon to the undergraduates. It is situated immediately to the rear of the buildings and admission to the students is at half rates. There is a very flourishing hockey-club at Queen's which on Saturday night won the championship of Kingston by defeating the Cadets of the Royal Military College by 3 goals to 0. At that match some of the men made an attempt to shout the Varsity yell, but they didn't make much headway. Would that we had a rink of our own! How our hockey-club would flourish!

These are but a few of the impressions our editor dictated to his amanuensis on his return, but they must suffice to give Toronto undergrads an idea of Queen's. Mention must be made, however, of the hospitality of the Queen's men as a whole, and of Willie Nickle—everybody says Willie, and so say we—in particular. His efforts to entertain were unceasing, and they were successful. Apparently he is one of the most popular "boys" in Kingston if an estimate of his popularity can be formed from his circle of lady and gentlemen friends. On the whole the welcome accorded our representative was a right royal one—and one that will certainly be reciprocated when a Queen's man comes here.

### HORACE TO CHLOE.

Liber. i., Carmen xxiii.

Chloe flees me like a fawn,  
For its timid mother running,  
Into pathless mountains gone,  
Every wind-stirred thicket shunning.

Let a bush but feel a breeze,  
Or green lizard in it shaking,  
And the timid creature's knees  
And her breast with fear are quaking.

I'm no Afric lion, dear,  
No fierce tigress, you to harry;  
Leave your mother and your fear,  
You are old enough to marry.

ONE OF '94.

Seven thousand dollars at Vassar are annually given in aid of poor students.

OUR YELL.—Speaking of college yells, no paper has yet printed that of Toronto University, so we give it. It runs thus: Varsity, Varsity, V-a-r-s-i-t-y (sung twice to the tune of the Fall-in bugle call of the British army), V-A-R-S-I-T-Y—VAR-SI-TY, 'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah. It may be added that it was first introduced by "K" Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, which is composed entirely of Toronto University men.

## THE GLEE CLUB ABROAD.

The following is what the *Portfolio* has to say of the visit of the Glee Club to the Wesleyan Ladies' College:—

"While there has thus been scope for our intellectual development, an entertainment of a totally different character, also under the auspices of the Alumnae, was not less welcome. We refer to the concert by the University of Toronto Glee Club, given in Association Hall on Dec. 12. That the occasion was regarded by the young gentlemen themselves as rather important was evinced by the large number who were present on the evening in question. Those who acted as ushers, and all who were hovering around before the proceedings commenced, strove hard to be unconscious of the admiring glances of the assembling multitudes and to overcome the bashfulness natural to boyhood. When each member of the club seemed to be satisfied with the number of trips he had made to the door and back, the concert opened. The performers appeared, as advertised, in their caps and gowns, and, arranged tier above tier on the platform, presented a very striking appearance. The hall was filled with a large and what proved to be an enthusiastic audience. Number after number was rendered under the excellent baton of Mr. Schuch, who kept his forces well up to time. We soon realized that, threadbare as we had thought college songs to be, they were capable of assuming a new character.

\* \* \* \* \*

"A number of the Glee Club gallantly escorted the division to the college, but covered the ground on the return journey in a very brief space of time, having before them the delightful prospect of a supper, also in Association Hall. When all had regaled themselves upon the choice viands set forth, a jolly time ensued. Songs and speeches followed one another in quick succession, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.' After this second item on the programme was over, the college itself was besieged by a small band of serenaders. They looked like bats, flitting here and there in the shadows and disturbing the quiet stillness of the night with their voices. The Doctor spoke a few genial words from the balcony, and many a Juliet looked down from the window on her waiting Romeo. Through the Doctor's kind indulgence we were permitted to hold a short reception in the college the next afternoon, after the lecture. To say that we greatly enjoyed the visit of the 'boys' would be but to repeat what was so frequently expressed at the time. It formed a pleasant break in the routine of school-work. We think the Glee Club to be highly deserving of the popularity which they enjoy at home, and venture to express the hope that we may soon again have the pleasure of hearing them."

## Things Generally.

### III.



ONE afternoon not long ago I joined the shifting throng that haunt the Library Reading Room. My intentions were firm and resolute. I had brought seven or eight note-books with me, and from the attendant I procured three or four dictionaries of various dimensions and a mere half-dozen annotated editions of an immortal poem. The immortal poem was contained in about twenty pages, but the wisdom of the illustrious editors was spread over two hundred or more. Indeed, I harbored a dark suspicion that these men had conspired, out of sheer envy, to bury, under a mass of editorial garbage, the famous poem, immortality and all. However, as I said, I was firm and resolute. I did not deign to notice the smile that passed around among the men as I deposited my little cargo on

the table before me. I merely sat down and compressed my lips, to prove to my own satisfaction (and to that of onlookers) that I was possessed of great "will power." I placed my open watch on the table beside me, perhaps to see how the time was passing; perhaps to make the other fellows believe I was a very busy, methodical young man. Then I proceeded with a sort of quiet delight in my own heroism to the task before me. I had determined to explore the gloomy recesses of "Darkest Editorialism" in search of the source whence flowed that wondrous stream Immortal Poetry; and I fancied that now and then, through the labyrinthal depths of the forests of Reference and Emendation, I caught a gleam of its sparkling fountain as it flashed in the high sunlight of bright Imagination. That, perhaps, was fancy; but I know that I found, in the caves and hollows, the pigmy race, the Annotators, that seemed to know of nothing but their native woods, and, should you ask for guidance to the smiling, open fields and pleasant streams, would shake their little heads and cry: "There is naught beyond; all is Reference, all Emendation."

But my explorations ceased at the approach of a melancholy friend of mine, who often soothes his own soul by the repetition of that song in "The Princess" beginning "Tears, idle tears." He sat down before me and glanced over the pages of a square-looking book, with brown back and soft green cover; and then at times he would gaze through the window with a far-away look in his dreamy eyes, as if he were watching the swinging of the derricks and mortar-boxes on the Parliament Buildings beyond the historic Taddle. Then there were twitchings on his sad countenance, indicative, as it seemed to me, of the pangs of inward revolution. He started up and left the room. I followed in some trepidation, but found him standing by a window in the hall repeating to himself another song, which I, being possessed of one of the most remarkable of memories in the college, am able to give you, word for word, as follows:—

Sighs, weary sighs, you all know what they mean,  
Sighs from the depths of some divine despair  
Rise in my heart and issue in the breath  
On looking o'er the "questions asked last year,"  
And thinking of the May that comes once more.

Fresh as the first small blade of tender green  
That springs in promise through the college lawn,  
Sad as the last, that *lean* and *worn* and *wan*  
Gets *ploughed* in mire beneath the player's heel,  
So fresh, so sad, the May that comes once more.

Ah, sad and strange, as in September morns  
The latest glimpse of Jevons or of Lord  
To "supplemental" eyes, when to the ears  
The last year's lectures are a forgotten song,  
So sad, so strange, the May that comes once more.

Dear as expected turkey-roast at noon,  
And sweet as that by hopeless fancy feigned  
On plates that are for others; sure as Fate,  
As all-ordaining Fate, and wild with high desire,  
Is't Life or Death, this May that comes once more?

NUNQUAM NOSCENDUS.

Ten per cent. of Cornell's graduates last year were ladies, and they carried off sixty per cent. of the honors.

Princeton College has received a gift of over 30,000 pieces of pottery and porcelain, illustrating the history and progress of art from the earliest Egyptian period down to the present time.

## EARLY BABYLONIA.

Is not this great Babylon which I have built? So spake Nebuchadnezzar at the height of the prosperity and grandeur of the second Babylonian, or, more properly speaking, the Chaldean Empire. Before it, however, there had risen, flourished and decayed the Assyrian power itself, the successor of the first or Babylonian Empire proper. It is to the history of this people that I wish to turn the reader's attention for a moment.

This race comes first under our notice in the person of their earliest king, Sargon I., whose long reign commenced approximately about 4000 B.C. Many stories are told about him on the monuments, from which we learn that he was a great military genius, probably of low birth, and having seized upon the chief power spread his authority over the greater part of the West land. After his rise many accounts were given of his birth, early years and education similar in character to those told about Romulus, and without doubt for the purpose of drawing attention away from his parvenu origin. With his son and successor, Naramsin, we come to the first fixed date in this early history, that of the beginning of his reign in 3750 B.C. He followed in the footsteps of his warlike father and extended his power as far as the islands of the Mediterranean, where, as in Cypress, we find inscriptions relative to Babylonian occupation bearing his name.

Passing on for a period of about twelve hundred years, during which various South Babylonian cities rose to prominence and power (among which we might mention Ur, Larsa, Nisin and others), we come to the time of the Elamitic oppression. This foreign sway lasted some four hundred years, commencing 2300 B.C., and proved a season of great distress and hardship to Babylonia. It was during this period that Abraham had the battle with Chedorlaomar, king of Elam, and his hard-named confederates in which he rescued Lot. The cruelties and oppression which followed this Elamitic subjugation of Babylonia was the cause of the first immigration of any extent to Nineveh and Assyria.

This harsh military rule lasted until 1900 B.C., when a deliverer rose in the person of Hammurabi, who freed his people from the foreign yoke and established native authority. This continued, roughly speaking, till the middle of the twelfth century B.C., when the last epoch in Babylonian history, that of decline, began, culminating in the subjugation of the country and its reduction to a province of Assyria by Sargon II. in 710 B.C.

During this long extended period of power from 4000 to 700 B.C., Babylonian influence was predominant in Western Asia. Nor must we think that this influence was that of a barbarian race, uncivilized, without arts, and almost, were we to believe some ideas concerning the early Semites, with a mere gypsy jargon for a language. It was quite the contrary. There language displayed all, or nearly all, the distinctive marks and principles of phonetic decay and change seen in later Assyrian, while they themselves possessed all the more ordinary appliances of civilization, implements, weapons and such like. Their advances in trade and commerce are readily seen in the working of the mines in Cypress and elsewhere, and their utilizing of the cedars of Lebanon and importation of the products of conquered countries. During this period were first brought to light the use of weights and measures and the sciences of mathematics, astronomy and other inventions which, through the medium of Phoenecia, have been used by the western world up to the present day; while sculpture and architecture were taking rapid strides onwards. In fine, before the rise of Tyre and Sidon, they were the civilizers of the Mediterranean islands and coastlands. When the Hittite and other Canaanitic races were unknown they held rule over Syria, Palestine and almost the whole of Western Asia. Inscriptions have also been lately found in Egypt showing evidence of an early predominance there, while further excavations will,

without doubt, prove conclusively that much of Egyptian civilization and culture had its rise and origin among this long forgotten people of the lower Euphrates.

D. McGEE.

## NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Natural Science Association was held on Friday afternoon in the Biological Building, the president, Dr. G. Chambers, B.A., in the chair.

A communication was read from Mr. W. B. McMurrich, M.A., Q.C., the donor of the "McMurrich Medal," expressing his hearty approval of the recommendation of the Association for the awarding of the said medal.

Mr. F. R. Lillie then read a very interesting paper on the "Formation and Significance of Polar Bodies," describing in a most lucid manner Weissmann's theory regarding them and their connection with heredity. Mr. E. C. Jeffrey, B.A., and Mr. Thomas McCrae took part in the discussion on the paper.

The president announced that the Association hoped to have the pleasure before long of a paper from Professor Pike, at which he intends to exhibit the new electrical apparatus kindly loaned to the University by the Edison Electric Co., as also an immense storage battery given to the Chemical Department at cost price by the Roberts' Storage Battery Co. Those who have had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Pike's papers in previous years anticipate a rare treat. The above named firms are to be congratulated for their business tact, as well as for their generosity to the University of Toronto. Professor Pike's grateful acknowledgement of these firms before his large class of nearly two hundred students, lately, will no doubt prove a most valuable advertisement for them.

## MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The Mathematical and Physical Society held its regular meeting on Friday last, the President, J. McGowan, B.A., in the chair. After the minutes of last meeting were disposed of, F. White and G. B. McLean were proposed for membership.

Mr. Anderson, '93, enlightened the Society by a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on the "Development of the Decimal System," tracing its growth from the earliest stages. Mr. Henderson, '91, gave a neat solution of a problem under consideration.

It was unanimously decided to hold an open meeting of the Society in the course of two weeks, to which a cordial invitation is extended to the whole student body. Watch next week's VARSITY for particulars.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Baseball Club was held on Friday evening in Room 16, Residence. There was a large attendance of enthusiastic ball tossers, and the prospects for the ensuing season are most encouraging. The reports of the retiring manager and secretary were read and adopted, and show that the club is in a very satisfactory condition. The election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Hon. Pres., Alfred Baker, M.A.; Pres., S. W. Schultz, B.A.; 1st Vice Pres., J. W. McIntosh, '92; 2nd Vice Pres., W. R. Parker, '93; Sec.-Treas., H. A. Moore, '92; Manager, J. B. Peat; Curator, J. A. Clarke, '94; Committee, J. M. Bennett, '91; C. McKeown, '91; J. W. Odell, '92; W. L. McQuarrie, '92; J. W. Knox, '93; J. Driscoll, '93; S. Cameron, '94, and I. J. Levy, '94.

A Hockey practice was held on the lawn on Saturday, and was largely attended.

The Residence Butes played a game with Upper Canada College yesterday on the U. C. C. rink, to which we will refer further in our next issue.

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

W. F. Bald, '90, is Classical Master in the Mitchell High School.

Professor Alexander lectured on "Poetry" in St. Luke's school-house last night.

J. Colling, '90, winner of the McCaul gold medal, is teaching classics in Napanee.

W. C. Rutherford, '90, is instructing the youth of Peterboro' in the game of *parlez vous*.

Professor Proudfoot has concluded his lectures to the third-year Political Science men.

Mr. Squair was indisposed the latter part of last week, and was unable to take his classes.

The members of the first and third year modern classes were the guests of Mrs. Fraser on Saturday evening.

Trinity gave her annual conversation Thursday evening. Toronto University was represented by Mr. A. P. Northwood, '91.

At the Philosophy Seminary, on Tuesday last, Mr. A. Mowat read a paper on "The Outcome of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason."

The many friends of Mr. H. C. Pope, '91, will be grieved to hear of the death of his mother, which occurred in London at an early hour last Thursday morning.

Sir Daniel Wilson was "At-Home" to the third year on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance of the juniors, and all report a very enjoyable time.

Professor Hutton lectured to a large and fashionable audience at Trinity University on Saturday afternoon. His subject was the "Social Condition of Woman in Greece."

Professor Mills brought his fourth-year lectures to a close very abruptly on Thursday last, and left at once for London. It is hoped that the professor will be able to resume lectures sometime about the middle of March.

Our dramatic correspondent sends us despatches to the effect that a party of ten or twelve Varsity lady undergrads were espied in the front row of the dress-circle at the Grand Opera House, Wednesday afternoon, listening to the sweet strains of the Gondoliers.

The students of McMaster Hall and friends were given an oyster supper by

their matron, Mrs. Pritchard, Thursday evening. Several University men, who were formerly residents at McMaster, were present and made speeches. Music was supplied by the McMaster Hall Quartette.

THE VARSITY doesn't enter the arena of prophecy very often, but when it does it makes no mistake. On Tuesday the city papers announced the dissolution of Parliament, and on the same day THE VARSITY prophesied that such an event was imminent, though the enterprising printer made us say *Imperial*, instead of Federal, Parliament. Inasmuch as our paragraph was in type Monday morning, though not appearing until Tuesday, it can easily be seen that our prognostication in political matters are to be relied on.

The 21st Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec was in progress in Kingston last week. The delegates from the University were the General Secretary, H. B. Fraser, N. I. Perry, J. W. Wheaton, J. A. Dow and R. H. Glover. The college subjects on the program were almost entirely neglected owing to the numerous other papers on the list. On Saturday afternoon there was a parlor conference for College delegates at the home of Dr. Goodwin, one of the professors in Queen's University. Our representatives returned on Monday, and are loud in their praises of the hospitality of the people of Kingston.

**PUBLIC DEBATE.**—The 144th public Debate of the Literary and Scientific Society will be held in the School of Science next Friday evening. Prof. Alexander will preside. The Glee Club are expected to be out in force and render several selections. T. W. Standing, '91, will read an essay and J. W. Graham, '92, give a reading. The subject of debate will be, "Resolved that the prevalent belief in the moral, intellectual and social progress of the human race is confined by the judgment of history." The affirmative will be presented by F. E. Perrin, '92, and W. C. Clark, '93, and the negative by J. A. McKellar, '91, and E. A. Henry, '93. Messrs. A. P. Northwood, A. W. Briggs, D. C. Ross, W. C. Hume, E. B. Horne, H. A. Moore and W. P. Reeve will be Censors in Hall.

The enrolment in all the departments of the University of the city of New York is 1,215.

Hereafter the University of New York will admit women to the classes in the law course on the same condition as men.

It is said that Staggs has accepted an offer from President Harper to become Physical Director of the University of Chicago.

## DI-VARSITIES.

*Maud*: "George proposed to me last night." *Ethel*: "He told me you were next on his list when I refused him last week."—*Munsey's*.

THE JUDGE—Officer Grady, please arrest Lawyer Case's attention. GRADY—Yes, sor, av you'll please make out th' warrant.—*Spare Moments*.

## THE CREED OF THE PLAGIARIST.

He writeth best who stealeth best  
Ideas great and small;  
For the great soul who wrote them  
first  
From nature stole them all.—*Ex*.

## A GENEROUS MAN.

If he had but fifteen cents,  
This paragon of men,  
He'd buy a sandwich with the five,  
And give the waiter ten.  
—*Munsey's Weekly*.

## A SUMMER IDYL.

Under elm trees tall they rambled,  
In the dewy eves of May;  
Moon beguiling, Venus smiling,  
As they while the time away.

Boating on the flowing river,  
In the quiet cove and bay;  
Botanizing or devising  
Where to go another day.

So the summer days grow fewer,  
Till a single one remains,  
Still they're boating, idly floating,  
Autumn comes on summer's rains.

Where the man and the maid  
wandered,  
There the lake seems all unrest;  
It is listing for the trysting  
Near the tree—the asprey's nest.  
—*Nassau Lit*.

## GRACIOUS!

With trembling steps to the minister's  
door,  
At a nervously quickened pace,  
Came the deacon's son, as many before  
To earnestly pray for grace.  
Well, the parson was pleased at the  
youth's desire,  
And made ready the holy water;  
But the youth declared his aim was  
higher—  
His Grace was the minister's daughter!  
—*Unit*.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

No. 16.

## Editorial Comments.



THE action of the committee which has in hand the printing of the revised constitution of the Literary and Scientific Society has been balked for the present by the discovery that the clauses relating to the membership and the franchise are almost inextricably confused. This confusion has arisen from a series of circumstances for which no one in particular is to blame. Some years ago, when the University of Toronto was a less complex institution, and when University College was alone entrusted with the teaching department, the University confining itself to examining, the position of students in the University and their consequent eligibility or ineligibility for membership in the Literary Society was a comparatively simple question to decide. With the exception of a few students taking the LL.B. course (who, moreover, were generally graduates in Arts), every undergraduate was a student in Arts and attended lectures at University College. The Society was, therefore, an Arts society, and in fact, as well as in name, a University College society.

But changes came in the organization of the University which it seems to have baffled the ingenuity of constitution-builders to follow. The Toronto Medical School was changed into the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. Here were two or three hundred new students who, though they had nothing to do with University College (for the School still continued to teach), were yet undergraduates of the University and, as such, became immediately, without any change in the wording of the constitution, eligible for membership in the Society. An effort was made to change the constitution so as to include them and keep the Society, as it had been before, in the hands of the students in Arts. But the idea of an all-embracing undergraduate society prevailed. The medicals retained their membership and the name, "University College Literary and Scientific Society," became a misnomer—a greater misnomer after the students of the School of Science were admitted, for they have never had anything to do with University College,—a still greater misnomer after the passing of the University Federation Act, which made confusion worse confounded. The McMillans, the Higginses, the MacNamaras, the Coatsworths and the Waldrons might "kick on the constitution," but they failed to make it consistent with the legal status of the University. First, the University was given teaching powers in certain departments which were withdrawn from the college. The result is that students in Arts who take Mathematics, Natural Science and Political Science, which are "University Subjects," have nothing to do with University College, are not attending lectures there, any more than are the medicals, and therefore have no vote, for undergraduate offices in the Society, under the franchise clause. Again, provision was made in the Act for the affiliation with the University of a number of surrounding institutions such as Knox College and Wycliffe. Students registered in these colleges, and paying fees there, may attend lectures in the University of Toronto, but they have nothing to do with University College, and moreover are not necessarily undergraduates of the University itself. So that they are not only excluded from voting by the franchise clause as it now stands, but are not members of the Society at all. The same is true of the students of certain other institutions, such as the Guelph Agricultural

College, the School of Dentistry and the College of Music. These of course have never been considered members, but there is as good reason to do so as in the case of that species of person known as "*literary men*" in Knox; and there is this further fact, that while the University grants no degrees in Theology it *does* grant degrees in Agriculture and Dentistry, so that under the graduate clause the graduates from those institutions are members. This, surely, is carrying the joke too far and certainly was not intended.

Such is the confusion—a confusion, it must be remembered, for which the recent changes in the wording of the constitution are not in the least to blame, unless it be in the last mentioned phase of the graduate qualification. Those changes created no new difficulties. By removing the ceremony of nomination and election, and basing the membership in theory, as it had always been in fact, immediately upon the standing of students in the university, they simply laid bare difficulties which had, at bottom, existed from the first. The Society may have walked by faith and not by sight in accepting amendments in reference to membership, but the bog in which it stands constitutionally is the same old bog nevertheless—with the underbrush cleared away. How then are matters to be set right? One thing is certain. All reference to University College or the students who attend there must be removed. For if by that term is meant the building (as the framers of the old constitution seem in some places to have intended) there is no record kept of the students in Arts, Medicine, Law, Practical Science, etc., who take lectures under its roof. If more properly, we mean by University College that corporate body of men engaged in teaching certain subjects it must be remembered that only a portion even of the students in Arts have anything to do with them. Shall we say, then, "undergraduates in Arts, Medicine and Law" as the designation of undergraduate members? That might be satisfactory were it not for the fact that a number of those whom we wish to be members are non-matriculants, and therefore not undergraduates. It would also throw out the Knox and Wycliffe men who take a few lectures in the University, but do not intend to take a degree and are not now undergraduates.

The above is a plain statement of the existing state of affairs, a state which can, we believe, be remedied best by the fullest discussion of the subject by the members of the Literary Society. We can only hope that the members will give the matter their "most serious consideration," and each assist as best he may in arriving on the night of the 27th at a final and satisfactory decision.

## EXCHANGE NOTES.

The *Nassau Literary Magazine*, of Princeton, always receives a hearty welcome at the Sanctum. The last number is an unusually good one. It is filled with sparkling bits of verse, interesting editorial matter and several charming short stories. "A Study in Terra Cotta" is the best thing in the number, and is a most delightful piece of reading. We should like to see many more such stories in college journals. We must remark, however, that the use of that word "*fiancée*," under the circumstances, does not commend itself to us.

The Yale navy is to have a new launch that can make fourteen miles an hour.

## ÆSCHYLUS AGAMEMNON.

vv. 1372-1398.

I spake to you before, and what I spake  
 Suited the time : now am I not ashamed  
 To strike th' opposing note : for how should one  
 By open enmity to secret foes  
 Fence them in snares of death too high to leap ?  
 That which I did, I did not heedlessly.  
 There was a feud of old, which bred this strife  
 Though after many years : here, where I stand,  
 I struck him for his deeds : and so I struck,  
 (For I deny it not) that neither flight  
 Was in his power, nor yet to ward the blow.  
 An ample net, as 'twere for fish, I cast  
 About him and about, a fatal wealth  
 Of vesture : twice I struck him : twice he groaned,  
 Then bowed his limbs : and on his prostrate form  
 I struck a third blow yet, a thank-off'ring  
 To Death who keeps the dead : and so he lay,  
 And poured his spirit forth ; and from the gash  
 Breathed gasps of blood, and with dark gory gouts  
 Besprinkled me : wherein my soul rejoiced  
 As basks the corn-field in the rain of God  
 When th' ears are bursting. Elders, thus it was :  
 And ye—if so it be that ye rejoice—  
 Rejoice thereat ! I glory in the deed !  
 Aye, were it meet to offer thank-off'ring,  
 Then were it just, nay more than just ! for he,  
 \* " Who drugged my cup with curses to the brim,  
 Himself has drunk damnation to the dregs."

M. H.

## MISS PETIT RECEIVES.

HE—How do you do, Miss Petit ? So lucky to find you at home.

SHE—A kind fate kept me at home to-day. I am seldom in on Wednesdays.

HE—You see I quite forgot that Thursday was your day until I saw the doubtful look on the maid's face when I asked for Mrs. Petit.

SHE—Mamma is not at home, but she will be in presently.

HE—Oh, I hope not— That is, I—I hope so.

SHE—That she is out ?

HE—Unkind as ever ! You know I always like to meet Mrs. Petit. She is a charming hostess, and her place is not easy to fill.

SHE (going toward the door)—Possibly I had better not try to do so, then.

HE (quickly)—Oh, wait ! You have mistaken me. *Please* sit down. Let me explain. I was not thinking of you at all—

SHE—Thank you.

HE—I mean I was not thinking of comparing her with you, but with other hostesses.

SHE (taking the chair he has offered her)—Do *they* try to fill her place ?

HE—Certainly they do. There was her sister, Mrs. Bryan, for instance, who stayed with you last summer when Mrs. Petit was in Scotland, and—

SHE—How rude of you to call my aunt an unsuccessful hostess !

HE (indignantly)—I did nothing of the kind—as you know. At all events, Mrs. Bryan never made her guests feel uncomfortable.

SHE (penitently)—Oh, I am so sorry if I have done that. But you know you compared me to Beatrice once, and—

HE—You are trying to wage "a merry war" on a very poor Benedick. I am not able to keep up my end at all, Miss Petit, (aside) except in feeling vicious.

\* The last two lines are from Blackie's version.

SHE—Oh, you'll do better with a little practice.

HE (laughing)—Don't patronize me, please. It's so inane. My Beatrice is degenerating.

SHE (aside)—*His* Beatrice ! Better change the subject. (Aloud)—Do you like Tennis, Mr. Kinnear ?

HE—Well—not in mid-winter. Do you ?

SHE—I was not thinking of the season. It seems hot enough in here. (A sudden thought strikes her. She moves across to a low table, takes from it a box of chocolates, and offers some to him.) Won't you take some, please ? They are quite fresh.

HE—Thank you. You are fond of chocolates ?

SHE (sitting down again on a low couch, and placing the box beside her)—Very. Some one sent me this box this morning with some verses on top of the chocolates.

HE—Were they original ?

SHE—The chocolates ? Oh ! the verses ? Yes, I should fancy so.

HE (hesitating)—Did you like them ?

SHE—I really don't remember. It is quite six hours since I received them.

HE—Would you—ah—would you mind my seeing them ?

SHE (indifferently)—Not in the least. They are inside the box. No ? In my *escritoire*, possibly. No ? Then I must have lost them. No matter—they were in blank verse. (Suddenly enlightened by a blanker look on his face.) But very good, you know.

HE—As far as you remember. (Aside)—My first and last poem.

SHE (aside)—This *is* delightful. Who would ever have thought of his writing poetry ? (Aloud)—May I give you some tea, Mr. Kinnear ? (Aside)—Tea has often a soothing effect. (Rises, and is about to ring the bell.)

HE—No. I thank you.

SHE (aside)—He declines to be soothed. (Aloud)—Won't you change your mind ? (Rings the bell, and a maid brings tea.) Now (seating herself, she pours out two cups, and offers him one), I am going to have some, and we will drink the cup of peace together.

HE (coldly)—I did not know we had quarrelled.

SHE (slightly confused)—Well—ah—I was speaking figuratively, you know. One often does.

HE—Does one ?

SHE (spiritedly)—Yes, one does when one happens to mean me. When it means you, possibly one does something superior.

HE—It might mean us both. But no, one could not mean two—unless—

SHE—Unless ?

HE (aside)—I seem bent on rushing to my death. (Looking straight at her)—Yes—unless—unless the two were—

SHE (quickly)—Now you are taking me beyond my depth. When you swim out in the mysterious waters of speculation, I want to get towed back to the beach, and—

HE—Oh, I should be charmed to tow you—anywhere !

SHE—catch hold of the rope of—

HE (confidently)—Nothing like a man, if you're sinking.

SHE—reality, and let the little waves of thought plash about my feet.

HE—What a bold metaphor ! Your command of language is excellent.

SHE—A woman's only weapon.

HE—She needs none.

SHE—Shall I keep silence, then ? Positively, Mr. Kinnear, you are improving—first, a poor hostess ; now, too talkative—next ?

HE—That you are charming.

SHE (gaily)—A spoonful of jam to hide the medicine. Well—I forgive you. I love jam.

HE—You love—

SHE—Yes—jam.

HE—Would that I were—jam.

SHE (laughing)—To be devoured ?

HE—A sweet death!

SHE—What nonsense we are talking! I'm so tired of—

HE (suggestively)—Me—perhaps?

SHE—N-n-n-o—I'm tired of nonsense.

HE (reflectively)—Oh!

SHE—Men never seem to recognize that fact that one likes to be serious at times.

HE (rising and going toward her)—Were you ever in earnest—really in earnest—in your life?

SHE—Ask my dressmaker.

HE—Or your milliner, I suppose?

SHE—Yes, it's a serious matter to make a choice.

HE (looking down at her as she plays with her spoon)—Always?

SHE (handing him her cup, which he places on the table)—Well, it depends on what I am choosing.

HE—Well, say a husband, for instance.

SHE—Well, you see that is a matter in which I am not consulted. Fate has already chosen one for me.

HE (quickly)—May I ask whom?

SHE—The first man who proposes.

HE—I—

SHE—Provided he comply with one condition.

HE—And the condition?

SHE—That he never write original poetry. Now, you know that no man on earth would promise that—no young man, I mean. And who wants to marry a man old enough to make a goose of himself? (Walks over to the window).

HE (following her)—Do you really mean all this?

SHE (looking out of the window)—I think I see mamma coming.

HE (taking her hand)—Answer me, Marion—yes or no.

SHE—I—I—

HE—Yes or no.

SHE—Well—I— There is really no necessity for your holding my hand, Mr. Kinnear—well, yes, then.

HE—Well, then, I propose to you—

SHE—But you're not the first.

HE—Never mind, I'll see that I'm the last.

SHE—But the condition?

HE (with emphasis)—My dear girl, I vowed half an hour ago that I would never compose another line.

SHE (after an eloquent silence)—But Mr. —, I mean Jack. I shouldn't mind your sending me poetry occasionally if you always send chocolates with the verses.

HE—Verses with the chocolates, you mean.

SHE (looking again through the window)—Here comes mamma.

HER MOTHER (entering)—My dear (seeing a visitor)—Ah, how do you do, Mr. Kinnear?—not going, surely?—so sorry to have missed you—and Marion such a poor hostess, too. Really, do you know, Mr. Kinnear, she is so absent-minded.

SHE—I often say what I don't in the least mean.

HE (aside to her)—But you know you mean a great deal that you have not said. You have not half told me how much you care for me.

SHE (aside to him)—Because I care so little, Signor Benedick.

HER MOTHER (who has been rummaging in her reticule)—My dear Marion, where did you put— Ah, here it is (holding up a sheet of note-paper). I hunted everywhere when in town for my list, but could not find it—where could it have been? Why did you write it on such a large sheet? I must have thought it was a letter (looking at it closely). Why, the other side is not in your handwriting. It looks like poetry, does it not? (handing it to him).

SHE (aside)—Oh! his poem?

HE (grimly)—Very like—but it is not really poetry, my dear Mrs. Petit. One often mistakes the semblance for the reality.

SHE (aside to him)—Forgive me.

HE—Forgive me. I was speaking figuratively, you know. One often does.

SHE (with conviction)—One does. And I am so absent-minded, you know.

GRETA.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Modern Language Club was held in the Y.M.C.A. hall last Monday evening. The President occupied the chair. The subject of the afternoon's study was French-Canadian literature of which Louis Fréchette was taken as the best representative. The enthusiasts of the club who were the only ones present had a very interesting time.

The first number on the programme was an essay in French by Miss Jeffrey of the second year. This treated of some of the general points of Fréchette's life and was read very clearly.

*Les Fleurs Boréales* was to have been the subject of an essay by Mr. A. L. Lafferty, '92, but that gentleman preferred to give a talk on that subject in place of putting his ideas on paper. Mr. Lafferty's address was entirely in French and proved a very interesting part of the programme. He gave a short review of the life of Fréchette, dealing more particularly with his education, early work, profession and political views. Turning to his poetry he read several fine selections and read them with an appreciation of their meaning, to possess which one has to be born a Frenchman. The peculiar beauties of Fréchette's style, the difference between Fréchette and Lamartine in their treatment of nature were pointed out very clearly and with the sympathetic treatment of an admirer. Mr. Lafferty spoke in his native tongue with sufficient slowness and distinctness to make himself easily understood by his English audience.

Mr. J. H. Cornyn followed with an English essay on *Les Légendes d'un Peuple*. Time did not permit of the whole of his essay being read, but if what was read was an earnest of the remainder the whole must have been excellent. Branching off his main subject Mr. Cornyn made quite a lengthy reference to the question of whether there is any Canadian poetry, to which he, like both the speaker and essayist of the preceding week, gave a distinctly affirmative answer. Canadian literature has received a very fair share of attention at the hands of the club this year, and the members must have begun to recognize that Canadian poetry, if Roberts and Fréchette are considered, is not the myth some try to affirm.

Owing to the lateness of the hour there was no French conversation and the meeting adjourned. The subject of the meeting next Monday night will be "Browning."

## LITERARY NOTES.

"The Art of Playwriting" (Williamson & Co., Toronto; Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York), by Alfred Hennequin, Ph.D., is a practical treatise on the elements of dramatic construction, and should be of great interest to the playwright, the student and the dramatic critic. There are two classes of readers to whom a volume of this sort should specially commend itself: first, those who know much about the practical workings of the theatre, but have little constructive knowledge; second, those whose instinct for dramatic construction is strong, but who through lack of opportunity have acquired little insight into the practical details of stage representation.

"A Wave of Life," by Clyde Fitch, and a paper on Thomas Buchanan Read, by R. H. Stoddard, are the chief attractions of the February number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. There is also an article by Joaquin Miller. Altogether the number is an excellent one.

There are one hundred and nineteen elective courses open to the academic juniors and seniors of Yale.

In the early history of Harvard, students were subjected to corporal punishment. They were thrashed in the presence of all their comrades, the exercise beginning and ending with prayer.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

### THE PUBLIC DEBATE.



LAST Friday evening the Literary Society held its second Public Debate for this year in the School of Science Hall. Professor Alexander was the chairman of the evening. The First Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Stuart, also took his place on the platform. The President came in late and attempted to secure an unobtrusive position in the audience, but the members caught sight of him, and circumstances compelled him to betake himself to the front as well. There was a very fair attendance of visitors. As for the students, the rival attraction in the Auditorium had led many from the paths of virtue. Those few who were present, with some notable exceptions, took up their usual position in the rear. It is due to their efforts to remark that the absence of the majority was scarcely noted by the audience. The strain upon individuals, however, told heavily upon the quality of jokes submitted, and the crowd was often noisy without being funny.

The programme opened with a song from the Glee Club. Mr. Standing followed with an excellent essay on

"The Decay of the Imagination," which, however, suffered severely from interruptions in this meeting, the usual fate of essays read before our great Society. Mr. J. W. Graham followed with a well-rendered recitation, and was obliged to respond to an encore. The Glee Club then gave the Society two more College songs. The Glee Club is going to Hamilton again this year and is to be somewhat frugal of its classical music round College. The subject of the debate was "Resolved that the prevalent belief, the moral, intellectual and social progress of the human race, is confirmed by the judgment of history." Messrs. E. E. Perrin and W. C. Clarke upheld the affirmative, and Messrs. J. A. McKellar and E. A. Henry the negative. The speakers acquitted themselves well, but manifested an alarming tendency to reduce the question to one of excessively modern Canadian politics. In summing up, Professor Alexander, while acknowledging the strong attack made by the Negative, adjudged the victory to the speakers of the Affirmative. This concluded the programme of the evening and the audience dispersed. This will be the last Public Debate for this year.

### UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of Toronto University was held in the biological department on Friday evening.

Prof. Ashley gave notice of a motion to appoint a committee to consider the relation between the department of political science and the degree of LL.D. A report of the Board of Arts Studies was adopted in favor of statute placing the department of Modern Language on equality with Classics and Mathematics, in competition for the Prince of Wales' scholarship at matriculation. The statute was read a second time and passed.

The report of the Board of Medical Studies was adopted, recommending that an examination in general pathology be held in the third year, and in special pathology in the fourth year. The statute embodying this change was read the first time.

A report for a plan for more effectual teaching of pass subjects in first and second years was received. A report was adopted providing that the number of papers in each department be settled by the head of that department in the University and University College, after conference with representatives of various subjects in affiliated colleges, and also providing that no matriculated student in any year be allowed to write in more than two courses. A report embodying a course for the degree of bachelor of music was received. The report of a committee submitting the proposal from the Canadian Institute of Homœopathy for recognition of homœopathic practice of medicine in the medical faculty was received.

A report of a committee appointed to consider what portion of land should be set aside for athletics and the question of sites for a new building was adopted, which recommended that the ground in the rear of the University be set aside temporarily for additional grounds for athletics, and that no part of University ground between College Avenue and Hoskin Avenue and Queen's Park Road be alienated.

On motion of Prof. Ashley, it was resolved:—

"That in the competition for the Blake scholarships in the second and third years in Arts (first and second years in Law) equal importance shall be assigned to each of the papers set, and that in Constitutional History there shall be two papers, one for English and one for Canadian history."

Mr. Houston gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to report as to the best means of securing reasonable publicity for Senate meetings.

## DEBATING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—Edward Everett Hale said in a lecture before the students of an American College that the benefit of attending college was not in the knowledge gained but in the association with "the boys." "With a good encyclopedia, and a Webster's Dictionary," he said, "I can learn more in a year than I learned in all my college course."

Without criticizing too sharply his statements, let us accept the general principle involved in them, and ask ourselves to what extent it has been worked out around Varsity. To get acquainted with "the boys" is not accomplished by an introduction at a reception or a social class party, nor by meeting week after week in the same lecture room. If receptions and social evenings occurred more frequently, and the time between lectures were longer, this might be accomplished. But receptions come but once a year, social evenings but two or three times, and, in the present disturbed condition of the college, the time between lectures is spent in rapid transit from one building to another.

There are a few students, whom everybody knows. These are they who by virtue of their ability have taken a high stand in their courses, or who, officially, are necessarily prominent among their fellows, or who, being endowed with the power of speech (or at least the desire of speech) to an eminent degree, are capable of speaking, and expected to speak, in every public meeting. I need not give examples. The number of these, even, is lessened by the custom of putting in office those who have taken the highest rank in their courses, or those who are ready and fluent speakers. These few can address anyone without fear of being asked "Are you a Freshman?" or "Are you attending Varsity?"

Now, I do not deprecate this custom. But it is certainly desirable that all should have a chance to develop their latent powers. I am inclined to think that the fluent speakers among us have had that talent developed before they came here. In fact, the eager desire of the members of the Literary Society to assist in this development very often completely overwhelms the venturesome would-be orator, and if he is not of the same determined cast of mind as Disraeli, he may not have courage to "try again."

But what shall we do to remedy this state of affairs? I would propose that some sort of debating society be formed among the students, the sole object of which would be debating. The Literary Society is better adapted for an exhibition of debating than for developing it, and, besides, it occupies a great deal of time in other business. The Debating Society need not last more than half an hour, and I think everyone, even a second year Natural Science student, could spare that much time each week. As one society would be too large to give each member a chance to speak as often as desirable, let there be several such societies formed. The interest could be maintained by debating contests between the several societies.

It is possible and quite probable that the students generally would not patronize these debating clubs, but there are, doubtless, many who would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of cultivating their oratory and their reasoning faculties if it were offered. Even so, though the limited number participating would make the circle of acquaintance smaller, the power of ready, concise and logical expression of ideas would be cultivated, which is a very important consideration in one's education.

S. SILCOX.

Next year Lafayette College will change from the English to the Roman method of pronouncing Latin.

Johns Hopkins University has received a valuable gift in the shape of a collection of a thousand volumes and pamphlets on slavery from Gen. William Birney, of Washington, son of J. G. Birney, the great abolitionist.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Engineering Society met in the School of Science on Tuesday, February 10th. Mr. W. A. Lea, '92, read a very interesting paper on "Surveying by Photography," going into the methods of using the camera in the field in conjunction with the compass, whereby a complete survey of a tract of country can be made in a most novel manner by securing a number of photographs of the district from different prominent points in it.

At the conclusion of the paper, discussion ensued in regard to the printing of the annual "Pamphlet" of the Engineering Society. This Pamphlet consists of the papers read before the Society during the year, and forms a volume of considerable size. Although the expense in connection with the publication of this book is a large item, and will amount this year in all probability to the neighbourhood of \$140, it was decided unanimously to proceed immediately with the work. Last year's production was a genuine credit to the Society and the engineers, and elicited praise from all quarters. It is fully expected that this year's will surpass any of the former pamphlets. Accordingly a committee, composed of Messrs. C. H. C. Wright (Convener), T. R. Roseburgh, B.A., C. J. Marani, M. Dunbar, W. Russel, C. W. Dill, R. W. Thompson, C. H. Mitchell, T. H. Dunn, was elected to act in conjunction with the General Committee of the Society in making arrangements for the publication of the Pamphlet as soon as possible. It was resolved that 1000 copies be printed as last year and be widely circulated throughout the engineering profession of Canada and the States.

At the close of the meeting of the Society it was announced by the Corresponding Secretary that Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, would again favor the Society with another paper, which announcement was received with applause.

The new chemical laboratory is indeed a thing of use and convenience, if not of beauty; it is only to be regretted that it was not opened sooner. However, it is now complete and is occupied daily by the different years in Medicine, Arts and Engineering. With six sets of working tables it has accommodation for a large number of men. Having all the latest improvements for the carrying on of investigations in Practical Chemistry in all branches, it is an important acquisition to the north wing.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular meeting last Thursday was devoted to hearing reports from the delegates to the Convention in Kingston. Mr. Glover spoke of the general impressions received by him from attending the Convention, referring especially to the need of an unselfish and enthusiastic Christian living. Mr. Dow dealt with the evening meetings and with the papers read there. Mr. Wheaton gave an account of the College Conference. This was held at the house of Prof. Goodwin, who entertained the college delegates to the number of about sixty. Mr. Galbraith, General Secretary of Cornell Y.M.C.A., presided. Papers were read and discussions ensued on Bible study and on the duty of members in Christian work. Mr. Perry gave a rapid and interesting sketch of the Convention as a whole, and spoke in very high terms of the entertainment given to the delegates by the people of Kingston. Mr. Fraser explained the Extension Plan of Giving which has been devised by the International Committee, and which will be put into action in our Association next year. In closing, he made a strong appeal for volunteers to assist the Rooms Committee during the remainder of the term.

Somebody has counted up thirty-four colleges that have a "rah" in their yell.

## COLLEGE LIFE AT YALE.

T. C. DES BARRES, '89.



HERE are sixteen hundred and forty-five registered members of Yale University. This number includes students of the Graduate Courses of Yale College, of Sheffield Scientific School, and of the Divinity, Law, Medical and Art Schools. The students of the College, or the students in Arts, as you would call them in Toronto, number nearly eight hundred and fifty.

It is of these and their life that I will mainly speak. I shall speak of the facts and the impressions which they have made upon me under four heads, viz.: (1) Academic Life; (2) Social Life; (3) Athletic Life; (4) Religious Life.

*Academic Life:* The methods of work here are entirely different from those in vogue in Toronto. The college exercises consist almost wholly of recitations, for which marks are given in a manner not wholly unlike that followed in the lower forms of our High Schools. Men have their *lessons* to prepare for each day's exercises; they do not call this *reading*, but learning their lessons. In Toronto we used—and I suppose the custom is still the same—to look with pitying eyes upon any Freshman making use of such phraseology. As would be expected where so much importance is attached to each day's work, comparatively little stress is laid upon the semi-annual examinations. A man's *stand—rank* is the Toronto term—is much more dependent on the character of his recitations than upon the percentages which he makes at the examinations. This system seems to me to have both its strong and its weak points. It ensures steadier work throughout the entire college year for the average man than is secured by our system, and yet it is dangerous. It is liable to hamper a really brilliant man, or a man who, if not brilliant, has at least some love of learning for learning's sake. Both these classes are largely in the minority at every college. Very few of us possess sufficient powers of intellect to be styled brilliant, and fewer still while at college imbibe any real love of learning for its own sake. The system at Yale has another defect: it keeps a man so under tutors and governors that he does not breathe the same spirit of independence, as is inhaled by us in more northern latitudes. And yet this is not wholly an evil. Freedom is so often abused by college men that it is at least a question as to what extent it may safely be granted. My own opinion is that the true path is a *via media* between the extreme Conservatism of Yale and the extreme Liberalism of Toronto. The work here is not divided into *courses* and *Honor* and *Pass* subjects as in Toronto. The same entrance examination is required of all. It involves a greater facility in reading Latin and Greek than the average Toronto matriculant possesses, but does not cover the same number of subjects. The work in the first two years is the same for all. An uninitiated Canadian reading the University Catalogue might suppose it to be much more formidable than it really is. You might, for example, suppose that the required work in Mathematics and Physics was almost as much as that in the entire Honor Course in that Department in Toronto. But an examination into the actual work done in the Class-Room would convince you that frugality in the use of high-sounding terms was not the characteristic vice of American College Catalogues. During the Junior year half the work required is the same for all students. For the other half a large number of options are open to the student. In the Senior Year nearly all the work is optional. Throughout the entire course each student has an average of three recitations a day.

The several libraries accessible to the students contain an aggregate of upwards of 200,000 volumes. The University Library is housed in a handsome new building costing something like \$120,000. In their library system Yale more closely resembles Toronto than Clark, according to

Mr. DeLury's account. I must confess that this conservatism in method never troubled me much in Toronto, and has caused me no sleepless nights in New Haven. Perhaps this is accounted for by my having no endowment of original research.

*Social Life:* The system of residence here is very different from that known in Toronto. Theoretically all students live in residence. As a matter of fact the dormitories are insufficient for the accommodation of a large number. The choice of rooms is determined by lot. Their rent per week varies all the way from fifty cents to eight dollars. Many men spend hundreds, some thousands of dollars in fitting these up. Three rooms—two bedrooms and a study—are generally allotted to two men. There is no general dining-hall as at Harvard. Men form themselves into eating-clubs, each with generally a membership of a dozen or so, and go to some student boarding-house, of which there are a great many in New Haven. Board is more expensive here than in Toronto, for two reasons: things are dearer and the standard of living higher. Accordingly table-board ranges from three to eight dollars a week. Wholesome plain board can generally be obtained for about five dollars. The system of residence adopted at Yale is, I think, preferable to one with a common refectory. It gives you a general intimacy with a large number of your fellow-students, and a particular acquaintance with those whom you may find especially congenial. It also avoids the noise which a large dining-hall—and especially a college one—necessitates.

There are at Yale a large number of fraternities, whose purpose is supposed to be mainly social. All these societies have their buildings. In most American Colleges these fraternities run cross-wise to the class divisions. But at Yale it is not so. With one exception each of the societies belongs to a particular class. Thus when a man is a Junior he may belong to one society; when he becomes a *Senior*, he practically leaves that and enters a new one, if he be fortunate enough to secure such an election. There is one society which is different from all the others. Membership of the Phi Beta Kappa society indicates scholarship. This society exists in all the leading American Colleges. A dozen or so—the number varies in different colleges—of the highest stand men are elected each year. All members are entitled to wear the society pin, which is a peculiarly-shaped gold watch-key. This key is highly valued at Yale, and not merely by the possessors of it.

The leading social event of the year is the Junior Promenade. This takes the place of our *Conversazione*. It is really nothing more nor less than a large college ball. Comparatively few gentlemen who are not members of the University are present. But ladies come from all over the country to attend it. The Promenade takes place in January each year. The night previous the annual concert is given by the College Glee Club; and for two nights following there are class Germans. So for several days Yale is very gay. There is a Senior Promenade at the close of the college year in June, but it is, I believe, hardly as pretentious an affair.

On the first Monday evening of every month the President gives a reception in Dwight Hall, to which all members of the University are invited. Many of the professors' wives and daughters are present. A more or less pleasant time is passed according as you meet congenial people or not. Besides this the President gives Receptions at his house to each of the classes in turn.

(To be continued.)

The Freshmen at the University of California are all examined by an oculist.

Nearly thirteen thousand volumes have been offered already to the University of Toronto to replace the library recently destroyed by fire.—*Ex.* The number exceeds 27,000.—[ED. THE VARSITY.]

## THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF '93.

The proceedings of this Society were made additionally interesting last Saturday by an address from Professor Baldwin, to which all the undergraduates were invited. A goodly number were present besides the members of the Society, and at the close of the lecture a hearty testimony was given by the audience of its appreciation of the lecturer's treatment of his subject.

His theme was "The Association Philosophy," and in a concise and interesting manner a broad view was given of that philosophy and its present influence, the tendencies of present day thought, and the problems that demand investigation and solution by philosophers. The distinction between the old and new Associationism was pointed out, the former being represented by such names as Hobbes, Locke and Hume; while the latter finds its exponents in the physiological associationists of England and the evolutionists in general. In opposition to this school are those who hold to a spiritual theory of mind, or as Prof. Baldwin prefers to call them "Apperceptionists."

The old methods by which Associationism was met are insufficient against its modern development. It will not do to sneer at Biology. The duty of the philosopher of to-day is to become thoroughly acquainted with facts and the knowledge of what the brain and nervous system in general do, and by a consideration of the fundamental position of the Associationist meet his arguments. Around this question clusters the great positions represented in the conflict to-day—theories of knowledge, theories of will, ethical problems. In closing, the lecturer showed how important it is that the popular view of philosophy and metaphysics should be changed and made orthodox. Philosophy is not divorced from life, and is not simply for a specialist in the university halls. It has a vital relation to all life, and any philosophy is invalid that does not give earnestness and solidity to life and that does not prepare its student for life.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## BASEBALL.

Manager Peat has received a letter from the baseball club of Cornell, offering the Varsity team a good guarantee for a game in the spring. No action has been taken, but if a team is decided upon, Cornell will be visited. An offer has also been received from the Staten Island club, of which Erastus Wiman is president. It is altogether likely that home and home games will be arranged with Ottawa College, St. Michael's and Trinity.

## LACROSSE MEETING.

"Small, but enthusiastic," is the set phrase which aptly describes the Lacrosse meeting held on Saturday, the 14th, at the Medical College. Mr. H. F. McConaghy was in the chair. The meeting decided, if the proposed trip to England matured, to play twenty matches, remaining in England and Ireland six weeks and starting either immediately after the supplementals or in midsummer. The greatest difficulty is to make the trip at a time suitable to both the English teams and the University team. Mr. Henry, the secretary, read two letters, one from Mr. J. Neil, Hon. Sec North of England Lacrosse Association, who was a member of the reception committee to the Torontos on their trip, in which that gentleman said that their association would probably send a team to Canada in the near future, and show the Canadians what progress in the game they had made. The other letter was from E. O. Swallow, ex-vice-president of the same association. Both these gentlemen think the idea of the University team a good one and assure them that they are almost certain to meet with success, that is financially. If the lacrosse club decides to make the trip the student body as a whole should give their hearty support to this somewhat large enterprise, and thereby lessen the work of those who have it in hand.

## BEAUTS VS. U. C. C.

The paths of glory were not found passable by the Beauts on Tuesday last, when they began their career on skates, and suffered defeat at the hands of the Upper Canada College Hockey team. This was the initial match of the season and a lamentable want of practice was manifest. Considering, however, the strength of the opposing team, which is as yet unconquered, the Beauts are to be congratulated upon their good showing. The team was as follows: *Goal*: Clarke, '94; *Point*: Cameron, '94; *Cover*: Gilmour, '94; *Forwards*: Carling, '91; McQuarrie, '92; White, '92; Clays, '94. Two goals were scored by U.C.C. in the first half. In the second Carling was injured and retired, being replaced by Jones, but no scoring was done. The team with some practice will, undoubtedly be able to play a very strong game.

## NOTES.

The Beauts are contemplating several games of hockey this week, but none are as yet definitely arranged. A communication has been received from Trinity, asking for a game which will, in all probability, be played this afternoon on the Alexandra Rink, King Street West.

The Second Granites have also expressed a desire to play a game with the representatives from Residence, and will probably be met on Wednesday afternoon on the Granite Rink.

## THE SPORTING SPIRIT OF RESIDENCE.

As the season for the annual meetings of the various athletic organizations of the college once more approaches, it is interesting to note the spirit which prevails in Residence. The true sporting coterie of the college is evidently located there, and it is certain that if it were not for their spirit and enthusiasm the athletic life of the college would suffer a very serious decline, and, in many departments, even decay and death might ensue. And further, it is certain that if this same spirit pervaded and characterized every class and division of the students of the University, a much better condition of things would be found, and college life in consequence would be much more beneficial and healthful for the student.

This characteristic of Residence has been as noticeable in the past as it is at present, and the cause of it is simply the result of its being a college residence, the result of the bond existing between a crowd of students who are in a measure isolated from the rest of the world and thrown upon their own resources. It is easily seen by a reference to the class lists that the effect is not harmful or to the discredit of Residence. And it is certain that as it is in a small, so it will be in a larger institution of the same kind. Even if there were no other reason for the extension of Residence, this one, taken from a purely sporting standpoint, is sufficient. For there is no doubt that the sporting department, if properly attended to, is the source of as much benefit to the student and to the college as to any other department of the University.

## THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Dartmouth is to admit women as special students.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has built a skating rink for the use of the Vassar girls.

The aggregate of contributions to American colleges during the year 1889 was \$40,000,000.

Seventy-one American colleges were represented by 185 students at the University of Berlin the past season.

Canada has forty colleges, Brazil has forty-five colleges and scientific schools, and India eighty colleges.—*Ex.*

Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed by a Detroit man towards building a gym. for Michigan University.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The Classical Association of '93 and '94 hold a regular meeting this afternoon.

The Dominion Government has sent the Library five cases of Parliamentary papers.

The postponed meeting of the Y.W.C.A. will be addressed to-morrow afternoon by Mrs. Harvey.

The Executive Committee of the Modern Language Club sat for a photo at Farmer Bros. on Saturday morning.

The first of the authorized orders of books for the library has arrived, and will be placed on the shelves early this week.

After the evening service at Dr. Wild's church last Sunday, Dr. Ferguson gave a talk under the auspices of the Social Purity Society.

The Wycliffe College Glee Club gave a concert at Scarboro last Thursday night. They were very hospitably entertained by the members of the church and altogether spent a thoroughly pleasant time.

A large attendance is requested at the meeting of the City Mission Committee in the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon. Important business in connection with the work among the newsboys is to be discussed.

Three or four cases of books, the gift of the University of Upsala, are expected to arrive at the Library shortly. This handsome donation was secured through the good offices of Mr. Chas. Annerstadt, librarian of that University.

The Medical Society met on Friday evening, the President, Dr. Ferguson, occupying the chair. Dr. Strange read a very interesting paper. Dr. Peters was elected President by acclamation and nominations were received for the other offices.

Dr. Hardie, the missionary sent to Korea by the Medical Y.M.C.A., is in distress and has cabled for funds. The Mission Board is now putting forth special efforts to send him a substantial amount. Subscriptions should be sent to Dr. Harley Smith, 256 Spadina Avenue.

Wm. P. McKenzie, B.A. (Toronto), author of "A Song of Trust and Other Poems," "Voices and Undertones," etc., announces a new volume of poems entitled "Songs of the Human," which is now in press. From the advance sheets, we anticipate an even greater threat than was Mr. McKenzie's last work.

There will be an open meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society in Room No. 8, on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 p.m. Prof. A. C. McKay (Mc-

Master) will deliver a lecture on color, illustrated by experiments in optics and acoustics by M. Currie and W. E. Rand, '91. A cordial invitation is extended to all students.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ashley was "At Home" to the members of the fourth year Political Science department, and the fourth year lady undergraduates. Last night the members of THE VARSITY editorial staff and directorate, the officers of the cricket club and of the Association Football club of 1889-90, were Mrs. Ashley's guests.

A fire broke out about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning in one of the student's rooms in Residence. The flames were quickly suppressed, and did no damage beyond the room in which they started. The origin of the fire is unknown. The occupant of the room was away, staying with friends, it being the evening before Ash Wednesday—a holiday.

One thousand volumes have been presented to the Library by the University of Strasburg. The library of Strasburg was once destroyed by fire, and its present one is composed to a great extent of books donated by sister institutions. Having had almost the same experience as Toronto, Strasburg knows how to sympathize with our University, and has shown that sympathy in this very tangible form.

The office of THE VARSITY has been removed to a lower flat of the building wherein it is situated, and now the editors boast of two large front rooms. This action was not entirely unexpected, as the Business Manager has often been heard to complain that the journey up two flights of stairs would be the death of him some day, and that as far as he was concerned he didn't propose to immolate himself *pro bono publico*. The editors owe the B.M. a debt of gratitude for his and their own health.

The following regulations have been made, according to which the below-mentioned scholarships will be granted: For the George Brown Scholarship, in 2nd year the marks obtained in History will not be counted, History no longer being an Honor subject in the department of Modern Languages. The Julius Rossin Scholarship in German will be awarded to the candidate who, having obtained 1st class honors in each Honor subject of the department of Modern Languages of the 3rd year, shall rank highest in German.

The Wycliffe College Literary Society held an ordinary meeting Friday evening in the Library. Messrs. R. F. and J. A. Nie, T. B. Smith, Lea and the Glee Club, furnished music both vocal and instrumental and Mr. Dryer gave an excellent reading from

Lytton's translation of "The Diver." The President, Mr. Sinclair, then called upon the speakers of the evening, Rev. G. M. Wrong and Dean Hamilton, who gave two very pleasant addresses upon German life as seen by the student and by the tourist. Many of their remarks evoked loud applause.

The sixty-seventh public debate in connection with the Knox College Metaphysical and Literary Society was held Friday night in the large hall of the college. Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, University College, presided. Several musical selections were rendered by the Glee Club. Mr. W. H. Grant, B.A., read an essay on "The Place of Classics in Higher Education," and Mr. W. Gauld, B.A., read the selection entitled "By Alma After the Battle." The subject of debate was as follows: *Resolved*, That all graduates and ministers coming from other churches be required to spend one year in a mission field before being inducted into a regular charge. Messrs. J. S. Davidson, B.A., and W. G. W. Fortune, B.A., spoke for the affirmative, and Messrs. J. McNair, B.A., and W. H. Johnston, B.A., for the negative. The chairman, upon the arguments adduced, decided the debate in favor of the negative.

The Residence students have organized a six-piece orchestra, which helps to enliven the abodes of the Forty. To celebrate the anniversary of the great fire it was determined to serenade the Dean after the Senate meeting last Friday night. When several selections had been played in the orchestra's best style, Mr. Baker appeared, surrounded by a bevy of Senators, whom he was entertaining at supper. After appropriate remarks by the members of the august assembly, game pies and other choice viands were presented to the students, who marched triumphantly to the Dining Hall, laden with spoils and preceded by inspiring music. In memory of the dance which did *not* come off last St. Valentine's Day, a stag-dance was organized. For about an hour the old Hall rang to the strains of "Love's Golden Dream," "See Me Dance," and other popular airs, while a gay and varied effect was produced by the ladies dancing without their coats and adopting a number of novel headdresses. The Residence Orchestra is billed for the 20th, at the meeting of the Literary Society.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 24, 1891.

No. 17.

## Editorial Comments.



THE meeting of the Literary Society on Friday evening was the first of the important meetings that always presage the close of the year and the near approach of examinations. The Executive Committee having resolved, the society concurring, to hold the annual elections on the evening of March the 20th, there will be only four more meetings of the society; two of these will be devoted to nominations and elections, one to discussion of the franchise and membership clauses of the constitution and the other to general discussion of the constitution and reception of reports from the different committees. Thus as far as the literary programmes are concerned the work of the society for the year is done; the remainder of the year will be given up entirely to the business that always accumulates at this time. The last meeting deserves attention.

The adjournment of the Mock Parliament was a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Lieut. George A. Badgerow, a fellow student and a member of the society. The resolution of condolence, which was carried by the silent yet unanimous vote of the large number of students present, was but a feeble expression of the sorrow that every member felt. Had it been at any other time of the year the business as well as the literary part would have been adjourned, but the pressure of some very important business rendered the action impossible.

The resolution of Mr. Donald, moved in the latter's absence by Mr. McLaren, authorizing a grant of fifty dollars to the Glee Club, aroused considerable warm, and at some stages acrimonious, discussion. It has been the custom of the society to make a grant to the Glee Club each year on the ground that the club rendered very important services to the society at the *Conversazione*, at the public debates and at the ordinary meetings of the society. There being no *conversazione* this year, the Glee Club has not had the opportunity of doing as much for the society as it has done in the past years, and this has probably led to a partial neglect of the society's interests. The prevalent opinion, though not very strongly expressed, seemed to be that the Glee Club had treated the society with somewhat scant courtesy during the past year, and that their services had been rather meagre. Notwithstanding this, most, if not all, present were willing to make the grant even if the services of the club were not sufficient to warrant it, but they wished to know if the finances of the club demanded it; this alleged interference in the private affairs of the club excited considerable feeling on the part of its members which certainly did not help their case. The statement of the society's finances almost took away the breath of most of the members, and rendered the possibility of the grant being made rather doubtful. The society has been dealing out money with a lavish hand

this year, and the low ebb at which our own treasury is admonishes us to call a halt. The grant to the Glee Club will come up again on Friday, the 6th, and in all probability will be made. THE VARSITY wishes to join with one of the speakers in expressing the hope that the day is not far distant when every organization around the college will depend entirely on itself, and not expect aid from the Literary Society.

The action of the society in the matter of an Athletic Association will no doubt result in such an association being speedily formed. The interest taken in athletics by all men in college is a very pleasing sign and an augury for success in the future. At the same time care must be taken that the support of athletics does not fall on the Literary Society but on this Athletic Association, and it might have been advisable for the society to have informed itself as to what the authorities would do in the matter of the dollar fee collected from the students before pledging itself to take athletics under its wing. But we apprehend no difficulty in the matter, and have no doubt but that next year athletics will be placed on a sound and safe basis.

We have received a communication from H. R. Moore, B.A., on the subject of the medal in Physics. Mr. Moore belongs to that class "whose only fault," he writes, "was that too many of them were fortunate enough to secure first-class honors and concerning which class Mr. McKay stated in a letter that he was willing to declare it to be the best he had ever examined." The letter merely describes the steps taken by the writer to obtain some satisfactory reason for what he, in common with so many others, considers an injustice, and as they are almost identical with those so clearly stated in Mr. Chant's letter, the publication of Mr. Moore's letter would be but to repeat the substance of what has already been said. As for ourselves the discussion on the subject will close. THE VARSITY has done its duty in laying bare the facts of the case as far as it lay in its power, but all must admit that the argument has been entirely on one side. That this has been so has not been the fault of THE VARSITY, as its columns have been open for the presentation of the other side of the case. Are our readers to conclude that there is no other side, that justice is all on the side of those who have used this journal to state their position? This much has been shown, that the College Council offered a medal in Physics, that four students took high first-class honors (we have been informed on good authority that some, if not all, took over ninety per cent.), that notwithstanding this no medal was given, that in view of the high stand taken the words "not awarded," on the Convocation list, were monstrously unjust, that the College Council virtually acknowledged their error by asking Professor Loudon to award the medal after their attention had been drawn to their mistake and that now they still refuse to do what is their duty to do, award their own medals. We make no further comment; the graduates and undergraduates of the University can form their own conclusions.

## A SONG.

I was ling'ring on the river,  
 It was quiet then, and fair,  
 There was life then in mere sunshine,  
 There was alchemy in air.  
 And the sunbeams touched the water  
 And the ripples caught their light,  
 And they laughed and fled together,  
 O'er the meadlands, out of sight.

Where the sky lay deeply mirrored  
 On the bosom of the stream,  
 I beheld an image growing,  
 Swift and silent as a dream.  
 As the moon breaks through the darkness  
 In the heaven's vasty space,  
 In the shadow on the river  
 Dawned the beauty of a face.

And the eyes, whose wealth of meaning  
 Lent a lustre to the brow,  
 Into mine looked one glad moment,  
 For it seems a moment, now.  
 Then the wavelets swept it onward  
 With the river's buoyant course,  
 And I knew not even whither  
 As I knew not whence its source.

We must learn at last a patience  
 That will suffer, not essay  
 To resist the flux, or ebbing;  
 There is nothing that shall stay.  
 But I pray the current bore it  
 To some fair and gracious clime,  
 For the sweet, sweet face was yours, dear,  
 And the flowing river, time.

EVELYN DURAND.

## PERFECTION OF FORM IN LITERATURE.

Few men care to say of their work what Browning's  
 Andrea del Sarto makes bold to say of his art:—

"I can do with my pencil what I know,  
 What I see, what at bottom of my heart  
 I wish for. . . .  
 Do easily, too—when I say perfectly  
 I do not boast, perhaps."

And not many, on the first thought, are disposed to  
 agree with him in saying of other artists who are unable  
 to execute all that they dimly conceive—who cannot paint  
 perfectly the fair visions that float before them:—

"There burns a truer light of God in them.

Their works drop groundward, but themselves, I know,  
 Reach many a time a heaven that's shut to me

Though they come back and can not tell the world."

If this is true, it ought to bring a measure of comfort to  
 a vast crowd of artists of various kinds who are often in  
 despair at the unworthy representation they give of their  
 inward conception, so far does their "reach exceed their  
 grasp." It may be worth while to consider whether in  
 general one who can perfectly delineate the various moods  
 of his mind is not, after all, one whose thoughts are not  
 subtle and suggestive enough, and whose feelings are not  
 strong enough, to perplex his brain or to unnerve his  
 hand.

Two pupils, for example, are studying music. To the  
 one music means little more than rhythm and movement,  
 and he selects compositions accordingly. The other recog-

nizes music as a means of expressing a great variety of  
 thoughts and feelings, and he strives not only to execute  
 correctly as to pitch and rhythm, but also to express the  
 rapidly-changing moods of his composition by softness  
 and delicacy of touch here, by strength and firmness there;  
 now by increasing speed and vigor, and again by languish-  
 ing strains dying away into silence. At a certain stage in  
 the progress of these two pupils, if they were called on to  
 entertain a company, the comparison would be greatly to  
 the disadvantage of the second. He endeavors to express  
 more than the other does, and he is conscious that to  
 express it perfectly is beyond his power yet; thus, to a  
 more difficult task he brings a less confident spirit. The  
 result is that many false touches mar the effect of his  
 piece, while the other pleases by his accurate rendering of  
 a less complex and suggestive composition. Thus the  
 possession of a fine musical susceptibility proves a hind-  
 rance to perfect execution. A similar remark might be  
 made with reference to oratory. In sculpture, painting,  
 literature, as well as in many of the useful arts, the self-  
 consciousness that affects an orator or a musician on  
 account of the presence of a critical audience is usually  
 absent. But in all these arts alike, the higher the type of  
 workmanship aimed at, the more likely is the artist to come  
 short of perfection. The more delicate and complex the  
 work, the more easily is it marred. And yet such attempts,  
 failures though they are, often indicate conceptions of rare  
 beauty or power lurking in the background of the imagi-  
 nation, which the artist has not quite succeeded in bring-  
 ing into distinct outline.

Susceptibility to beauty of form or color, whether in  
 nature or in art, is not confined to those who are able to  
 reproduce that which stirs emotion in them. The charm  
 of a quiet country landscape in early autumn is felt by  
 many a one who never put brush to canvas or pen to paper  
 in an attempt to give artistic expression to the sensations  
 produced. None the less they can appreciate the truth  
 and force of a reproduction of the scene by a skilful artist.  
 It is possible for the perceptive and critical faculties to  
 develop while the corresponding constructive faculties  
 remain comparatively inactive. The ability to appreciate  
 all that is excellent in works of art may run a long way in  
 advance of the ability to produce such works. On the  
 other hand, there may be great facility of execution with  
 little corresponding depth of conception.

In the best poets we find a wider sympathy with nature  
 and a deeper knowledge of the hearts of men than others  
 possess, but some even eminent poets owe their eminence,  
 I believe, more to facility in the use of language—mere  
 fluency—together with other advantages of circumstance,  
 than to any superior poetic sensitiveness which they  
 possess over the majority of men. Like Andrea del Sarto,  
 they can express almost perfectly what they see, what they  
 wish for, but what they see and wish for has been seen and  
 wished for and written of by many before they gave it  
 expression. Men who see and yearn for forms of beauty  
 and truth that have never yet been suggested to the world  
 are truer poets, even though their power of expression is  
 not adequate to their conception. In them "burns a truer  
 light of God" than in the others, although it may not shine  
 so far because the windows of their souls are not so easily  
 thrown open.

Taking the hero of Browning's poem as the type of  
 those who can execute well whatever they conceive, but  
 whose conceptions are not of the highest order, we may  
 still inquire whether the Andrea del Sartos of literature  
 form a very numerous class. And here we come to the old  
 question, much debated but still unsettled—what is genius?  
 For a long time it was held that genius is a divine touch  
 bestowed only on a favored few, who are thus separated  
 by a great gulf from the mass of men; just as in states-  
 manship it was believed that the few were divinely ordained  
 to rule the many. In these days when equality is the  
 watchword of political and social progress, we are in dan-  
 ger of going to the other extreme and acting as if men

were as nearly equal in mental capacity as they are in civil rights. We assume that the existing differences among men are differences of degree in mental development, and not in kind of mental endowment. Yet, after all, what is development at any stage but endowment for further progress? Whether we consider the time of one's birth, or any subsequent time, one has a certain equipment in mental faculty. And just as an individual person, by chance or choice, develops during his life certain of his faculties to the neglect of others, so do families and races, during the progress of centuries, develop certain faculties while the germs of others remain latent. And in addition to differences that may be said to be due to accidents of development, there are also characteristic individual differences which we can not easily account for. But modern civilization, although at first sight it may seem to be differentiating us more and more by specializing our pursuits, really tends to bring the mass of men to a common intellectual level. No sooner does an eminent biologist announce a new theory of disease, or a new remedy, than the world eagerly devours every scrap of information that can be gained concerning it, and soon has a fairly intelligent understanding of the new theory. A particularly interesting criminal case is studied by the people of a continent, and judge, jury, lawyers and detectives are criticized by men and women of all conditions. Everybody, in these days, is somewhat of a theologian; everybody has his theory of education, and, above all things, everybody is a politician. There never was a time since history began when every person in the civilized world had as active and intelligent an interest in the sayings and doings of everybody else as now. And the natural result of this is a tendency to equality of mental capacity the world over.

This community of interest that goes along with diversity of special work in the present age has its influence on all departments of activity, and its influence is not least felt in the domain of literature. The number of readers of poetry to-day is much larger than it used to be, and every reader has become critical. He has acquired a liking for certain forms, and to some extent has lost his instinctive recognition of truth and naturalness in art. Consequently an accustomed form is insisted on as if it were the essential substance, and an innovator who perhaps gets nearer to nature finds himself neglected. It oftener happens that a constituency of readers creates its poet than that a poet creates his constituency. If it is true that he who sings a nation's songs has more to do with moulding its destiny than he who makes its laws, it is also true that those very songs are inspired by the people and must be sung by the people. Generally the character of poetry at any time will depend on the critical taste of those who read. If they are highly susceptible to what is artistic in forms of verse, but little interested in the spirit and purpose of the poet, their influence will tend to develop faultless execution more than depth of thought or feeling. At such a time there may be an abundance of shallow writers perfect in style and diction, "faultily faultless . . . splendidly null"; but true felicity of expression depends so much on its infinite suggestiveness that it is hard to imagine any person—least of all a poet—expressing anything perfectly unless he occasionally rises to the third heaven and gets glimpses of unspeakable things. A man without inspiration, yet perfect in execution, is probably as rare in literature as in art.

T. W. STANDING.

There are twenty-seven fraternities at Cornell.

Lectures in Volapuk are now delivered at Yale, which is the first American college to add the language to its curriculum.

Prof. White, of Cornell, has edited the German poet Heine's works. A useful feature is an appendix, setting forth the linguistic, syntactical and metrical characteristics of the poet's writings.

## LIEUT. GEORGE A. BADGEROW.

The melancholy duty devolves upon us this week of recording the death of one of our most prominent and popular fellow-students. Death laid his icy hands upon him without a moment's warning; and a single trivial occurrence—the bolting or shying of his horse—carried with it results as terrible and decisive for him as they were shocking for us.

The prominent place which George Badgerow has taken in college life during the three years of his undergraduate course has made him a well-known figure about the college and his face familiar to us all. He matriculated from Upper Canada College, where he passed about six years of his school days, and the cheerfulness and manliness which always characterized him at once made him a prominent figure in the class of '92. During his first year he took an active part in all the sports of the college and was a valuable acquisition to the Rugby team. At the end of the year he was elected to the office of Third Vice-President of the Literary Society, which he filled during his second year. Early in that year he took his commission as Second Lieutenant of "K" Co., and was until his death a most energetic and efficient officer. Last summer he qualified at the Infantry School by taking the prescribed course of three months, and became a universal favorite among his brother officers, who, on his leaving, made him an honorary member of their mess. He creditably filled the office of Secretary of the games last fall, and their success was largely due to his skilful management. Ever since he became an officer in the Queen's Own, he has shown a marked ability in military matters, and has often expressed a wish to go into the army. Throughout his college course he always showed a cheerful, manly and generous disposition, which was most attractive to those who knew him well. He was in short a man whom it was a pleasure to know and an honor to know intimately.

The circumstances of his death are the saddest, perhaps, of which it is possible to conceive. At one moment—and only a week after attaining his majority and less than a month after his parents had taken their departure for Bermuda—he is safely seated in his saddle riding alone in the moonlight, and, in the next, unseen by anyone, without a cry and probably without a murmur, he falls lifeless upon the snow-covered ground, and the work of death is done.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,  
No cold gradations of decay,  
Death broke at once the vital chain,  
And drove his youthful soul away.

Examinations in Arts begin *nine* weeks from next Friday, in Medicine, *five* weeks from to-morrow, and in Law, *nine* weeks from yesterday. Undergraduates, please take notice.

The last meeting of the Philosophical Seminary for the present term was held at the residence of Prof. Baldwin on Tuesday last. Mr. Mann closed the series of essays by a paper on "The Psychological Foundation of the Practical Reason." At these meetings the works of Kant, the great German philosopher, have been pretty thoroughly discussed, and much benefit has resulted to the members therefrom.

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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FEBRUARY 24, 1891.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HE lisping Freshman says that last Friday's meeting of the Literary Society "wasn't a bit nice"; those effeminate Seniors, whose thews have been softened by the seductions of peace, say like women hateful themselves "It was simply hateful"; and the man of war wants to know "who roused the Gorgon from the buckler case"? It wasn't a pleasant meeting. The society hadn't enjoyed its dinner, it hadn't enjoyed its smoke after dinner, it hadn't enjoyed its walk over in the rain with a small rivulet running down its going-to-be-incorporated back, and it was prepared to be disagreeable, to hate itself and to curse its members. Ugh! Pickles, crab apples, vinegar, island cider and the acidulous Graham are as sweet as honey and the honey-comb compared to the sour looks and rancid speeches that the once-mild-mannered members showered on one another.

After the President took the chair, Mr. I. O. Stringer was the first to do a mean thing. He calmly announced that he desired to read the minutes of four previous meetings, and for the next half-hour he strung off dreary page after dreariest page of the society's chronicle, interrupted only by the society's sobbing protest, I.o., I.o., I.o.

But it was McLaren and McAlister that led out the *casus belli* with a rope around its neck—in the shape of a motion to grant \$50 to the Glee Club. Pope waived his snickersnee and led the attack on the motion. Knox blocked with his bulky utterances any attempt to make a post tergum attack. For a while the Pontiff and the Reformer lugged and strained and raged and fumed and sweated, and History stooped her ear to hear a parody on the old struggle of Geneva and Rome. But really it was nothing better than a jangle. The application wasn't made in good form and it wasn't met in good spirit. It was miserably defended and weakly attacked. It didn't win and it wasn't beaten, and it left nothing but a lump of bad feeling in the society's throat. On Mr. Stringer's motion it was withdrawn for two weeks.

The report of the Athletic Committee which was presented to the society last week, and which appeared in last week's VARSITY, was then discussed. It seemed to be the general wish of the society that an Athletic Association having some sort of connection with the society be formed at once, but there seemed to be some doubt whether the report of the Committee was final or not.

Mr. A. M. Stewart and Mr. McNichol moved in amendment to the report: "That this report be received. That it be resolved by this society (1) That it is advisable that an Athletic Association for the general direction and control of the athletic affairs of the body be established, the same to be appointed by and responsible to this society. (2) That this Association should be composed partly of members appointed directly by this society and partly of representatives from the different athletic clubs. (3) That the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee to draft a scheme upon these lines: Messrs. D. P. McColl, W. S. McLay, C. A. Stuart, Mackintosh, Edwards, Warbrick, Lingalbach and W. A. Lee.

The mover and seconder of this amendment imagine that the society rules the earth, the under-earth and all the little stars, that all the now and the after-now is entrusted to its keeping, that, compared to the society's province, the universe is a mere potato-patch, and that without the society the world would be what a bung-hole is without a barrel. For the last three years they have been trying to stretch the elastic belt of the constitution until it will girdle the society's bulgy waist, and now they fancy the clasps almost touch each other. The fidelity of Damon and Pythias, of David and Jonathan, of *fides Achates* and of the faithful Friday is weak and colorless, lukewarm and tasteless compared to the strong abiding faith with which the one trusts the other to second his motion; when Damon moves Pythias seconds, and when Pythias moves Damon seconds, and their natures cleave together like two dove-tailed boards. The fool says in his folly that the society is getting the society's extension idea from A. M., that A. M. is getting it from McNichol, that McNichol got it from Des Barres, and that it came to Des Barres in a vision. That the society should grow and flourish as a mustard tree, that the athletes should oil their bodies under its branches, and that the horse reporter should recline in its shade, that all the little things of air should come under its cover, and all the big things of earth browse at its foot. But the wise man says all things be the effect of their causes. At any rate Mr. Stewart's amendment carried.

Then the society played goose for a little while. One of its members cackled for a while about a gosling motion of reciprocity and imagined he was saving Rome, and the rest of the members hissed. He cackled again, and the others hissed again. A third time he tried to toot his trumpet, but suddenly he sat down, and the members nearest saw that his jaws were closed by a strong force, and some say that it was Minerva, and that we shouldn't lightly imitate the games of the gods; and some say that they saw common sense enter the distended jaws of the young man and fill his soul with silence, and some say that Davis was holding his hand over the young man's mouth.

The following notices of motion were given:—

Mr. Stringer—That the society instruct the executive to take steps to procure the incorporation of the society.

Mr. McNichol—That Art. I, Sec. 1, of the constitution be amended, so that Class A will consist of students registered in Arts in the University of Toronto, and Class B of graduates and undergraduates in Arts, Medicine and Law of the University of Toronto, also an amendment to Art II., Sec. 7, to make the meaning less obscure.

## RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting of the Literary and Scientific Society the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

Moved by G. H. Ferguson, seconded by W. S. McLay, That, whereas we have learned with deep and heartfelt regret of the sad and untimely death of our fellow student, Lieut. George A. Badgerow, be it resolved that we, the students of the University of Toronto, do hereby express our sorrow at the loss of one so highly esteemed by us, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their painful bereavement, and that a copy of this resolution, signed on behalf of the society, be forwarded to his parents.

## SECOND YEAR PASS GERMAN.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—At a time like this when the Senate of the University is subject to so much adverse criticism from so many different quarters, one greatly dislikes to add to their trouble by opening up a new point of attack for the fault-finders; but when a body of students, most—if not all—of whom have arrived at years of discretion, request a slight change in the work prescribed for their course, surely it is no more than justice that they should be told some of the reasons which prevent the granting of the request. We have, and must have, faith in the good judgment of the senators, but surely that body cannot expect us to accept without reason a flat denial of the soundness of a position which we, lacking further evidence on the subject, have adopted even though the denial were made by the best informed minds in the world.

It is argued in defence of specialization in study, that while each course gives special training along one particular line the pass work is so arranged as to afford a fair knowledge of other subjects and a fair amount of mental training in other directions. Let us see how this doctrine applies to the prescribed philosophy course in the sophomore year. Prof. Baldwin has told us that second year work in philosophy consists almost entirely in the learning of facts and theories, and the actual work gives abundant proof of the correctness of the statement. The pass subjects are three languages—Greek, German, and a choice between Hebrew and French. Now the study of these languages by minds philosophically inclined may, perhaps, be best described by saying that it consists of the learning of facts without even the relief of theory. Thus to the writer's humble understanding the variety of mental training afforded here is exceedingly slight.

Then the philosophy men came to the conclusion some time ago that the amount of German set down in the curriculum was to say the least astonishing. No one who considers fairly the whole of the work in this course will expect four long books of German to be thoroughly mastered in the time given us. Those well acquainted with German in the first year may be able to get up 33½ per cent. of it, but to some the whole subject is a new one; and then some of us consider it advisable to re-establish the equilibrium of our brains by taking an hour off work occasionally. We belong to the Literary Society; and a few of us, like the Medicals, enjoy going to prayer meeting now and then; and we do insist on taking time to go to church on Sunday.

After faithfully considering all these things the philosophy men determined to petition the Senate to relieve them of some portion of the work in German. They did so at the last meeting of that body and the result was the most emphatic kind of refusal—at least that is the way it reached the petitioners. The refusal may possibly be right enough, curious though it seems, but why are we not given the reasons?

It might be well to state that the pass German of the second year is this year far in excess of what it ever was before.

SOPHOMORE.

[Without giving a decision as to the merits of the above case we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that "Sophomore" has a very crude idea of the end for which languages in general and German in this special instance are studied. If the second year students of philosophy ever expect to obtain a broad grasp of their subject or prepare themselves for original work, they will make an effort to thoroughly master the language which is the vehicle of the deepest modern philosophical thought. —Ed.]

Robson: Is Boston so very classical? Crane: Why yes! You often hear the expression "Plato Soup," there. —Record.

The class of '91 Engineers has formed a class society and held its first meeting last week. The following are the officers: President, Andrew Lane; Vice-President, G. E. Sylvester; Secretary-Treasurer, John R. Allan; Historian, Thomas R. Deacon; Councillor, C. W. Dill.

The idea of forming a society for a class in engineering is a commendable one, for many reasons, and it is pleasing to note that the School of Science men are beginning to realize the benefits to be derived. Although the society in Engineering is to a certain extent similar to that in Arts, there are some points in which it differs. The chief object of the society is to offer mutual aid to its member while at college and afterwards, when engaged in professional life, and in this it has proved beneficial to the class of '90 which was the first to form such a society. The class of '91 have made some changes in the constitution which will be an improvement. We understand that the class of '90 intends to hold a reunion meeting in the city some time next month.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday there was a considerable stir about the school, the Ontario Association of Architects being in session in the building. A number of lectures, especially to those students in the architectural department, were postponed in order to permit them to attend the session of the association. There was a goodly number of the prominent architects of the Province present, and they expressed themselves pleased with the new buildings and appliances. A mysterious thing in this connection, which several arts men were unable to account for, was the regular appearance, three times a day, of the delivery waggon of a prominent caterer down town. The opinion seemed to be that the Engineers were becoming "aristocratic" and needlessly extravagant, but when it was explained that the well-known catering cart was in attendance upon the worthy architects, the wondering arts men continued their perilous voyage down the flooded sidewalk.

Our substitute for a gymnasium is still as popular as ever, and at all hours of the day men are to be found pounding and whacking each other with much relish. And when we notice the eagerness with which the majority seize upon this or any other means of exercise, and how many bewail the evil results of neglecting physical culture, we feel that we would like to add our voice to the general cry for a 'Varsity gymnasium.

For several days last week there was a keen interest taken in the testing of the large fifty-horse power steam engine in the mechanical laboratory. The engine is intended to be an experimental one, and was built by a prominent firm of engine builders of this city. The first tests were made in the presence of the Faculty and also a large number of the students. The engine was kept running almost continually for the two days, and gave satisfaction in every particular. In connection with the engine there was an extensive system of steam pumps, which were tested at the same time. The different machines for the laboratory keep coming in slowly, but it will not be complete until next October, so as to be in regular running order for the Michaelmas Term, when THE VARSITY will receive a full account of the new laboratory with its appliances.

Herr Deutcher (entertaining a friend): Waiter! Champagne und glasses! Waiter: Dry, Sir? Herr Deutcher: Nein! Zwei, you blag rascal! You needn't tink you in it vas! Donner wetter! —Yale Record.

Editor: Your production is footless. Indignant Contributor: That's good prose poetry. What do you mean by such insulting criticism? Editor: Just what I say. You can't scan a line of it. —Yale Record.

## COLLEGE LIFE AT YALE.

T. C. DES BARRES, '89.

(Continued.)



**ATHLETICS:** This is probably the side of Yale life which is best known to the public. The interest which is taken in the various games, even by those who do not play them, is intense. The navy is perhaps the department of sport in which Yale takes the greatest pride. Early in January the crew begins to train for the great race with Harvard which takes place at New London towards the last of June. Men will make great personal sacrifices for the distinction of upholding the honor of their college in this race. They run and make use of the rowing machine (with real water) until the ice breaks up and the weather moderates sufficiently for them to begin to work on Lake Whitney. The navy has to be wholly supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the students.

Football would probably rank next in the interest it excites throughout the whole student body. The players enter into it in a spirit little dreamt of in Canada. They train carefully during the entire season, all members of the team boarding at the training-table. Each man pays just what he has previously been paying at his own club, and the football club makes up the difference. A paid surgeon attends all practices and cares for the wounded. The captain of the team is interviewed nearly every day during the season by representatives of the leading New York papers, and these interviews are published in the next day's paper. At least during the season the captain's name is a household word in New England. There are two great games each year—one at Springfield with Harvard on the Saturday before Thanksgiving, the other at New York with Princeton on Thanksgiving Day. Thousands of people attend each game, and the most intense interest prevails. Yale has been unfortunate for the last two years. In 1889 she was beaten by Princeton, and in 1890 by Harvard.

Baseball should, I suppose, next claim our attention. The interest taken in this game is quite as great as in the boat race or football, but it is more diffused. Four games are generally played with both Harvard and Princeton. Of late years Yale has always beaten both opponents.

Lawn tennis is very popular. Dirt and not grass courts are used. For several years past the inter-collegiate tournament has been held in New Haven. Representatives are sent from the various American colleges.

Fall and spring games are held every year, but not a great deal of interest is taken in these. Much greater interest is taken in the annual games at Mott Haven. A team of the best athletes is sent from each of the principal Eastern colleges to New York on some day during the last week in June. Whichever college wins the most points gains the inter-collegiate championship for that year. It was on the occasion of Harvard winning at Mott Haven last year that the "painting red" of John Harvard's statue occurred, of which the papers made so much.

Before leaving this side of Yale life the gymnasium must be spoken of. The present structure is very old. It is little better than a very much enlarged edition of Moss Hall would be. A new building is in the course of erection. It is to cost \$180,000, and is to be unsurpassed by anything in the country. This rather takes one's breath away when he remembers the old club scheme, which hoped for little more than a tenth of that sum to build a sort of paradise on earth, comprising a gymnasium, club rooms, refreshment rooms, smoking rooms and an indoor cricket crease.

To an outsider, I think, it must seem that the importance of athletics is much overestimated at Yale. Where so much stress is laid upon recreation, some cannot help

forgetting that out-door sports should only be a means to a development of the intellectual and moral side of a man's nature, and that no muscular attainments can compensate for any defect in character.

*Religious Life:* Of late years, perhaps, nothing has characterized Yale life more than the admixture of the muscular and the spiritual. Long before I ever saw Yale I had heard of this. Now, this union may not at times have been a happy one. And yet it is said that it has done much to transform the tone of Yale life. Dwight Hall is the centre of the religious activity. It is in some respects the handsomest building on the grounds. It contains a large reading-room, small library, large hall, and four smaller rooms, in which the class prayer-meetings are held. Some years ago the students, feeling the need of such a building, had begun to collect money for it when a New York gentleman came forward and assumed the entire expense, erecting a building on a much larger scale than had originally been hoped for.

A general meeting for all University men is held in the main hall on Sunday evening. It is addressed sometimes by the President, sometimes by one of the Professors, and sometimes by some one from abroad.

Every morning prayers are read in Battell Chapel at ten minutes after eight, at which all the College students are required to be present. On Sunday morning service is held at half-past ten. The attendance at this service is likewise compulsory, unless the student has obtained special dispensation in order to attend the church of some other denomination, for Yale is a Congregational College.

I have only touched on some of the phases of Yale life; I have said nothing of that side of Yale life which I know most about—life in the Divinity School. This probably would be of little interest to most of you, and should I paint it in brilliant colors, I would, no doubt, be accused of luring men away from the folds of Knox and Wycliffe, of Victoria and St. Michaels. There are four Canadians in the Seminary: one Nova Scotian, one Victoria graduate, one Toronto graduate of the class of '80, and the writer.

It is a great change when a man steps out from college, and it slowly dawns upon him that there are things in life besides literary society elections, "Old Grimes," and the classical society of '94; and yet the shell of the old life breaks slowly away. It is hard to realize that a man's college days are over. He forms friendships which are just as strong and perhaps deeper than those of his college days, and yet they are of a different kind, and never quite replace what is gone.

I was in Toronto at Christmas, and for the first time visited the new library quarters. I talked with the Assistant, and—vanity of a young graduate—was almost surprised that he did guess who I was. I pick up *THE VARSITY*—for which in a moment of rash generosity I subscribed—and behold the names of the speakers at the Philosophical Society of '92 and the Political Science Club of '93 are wholly unknown to me. I read a little further, when I observe that some indignant Junior has had the tail of his coat trodden upon by some misguided Freshman. I read that it was proposed to form a College Court. I smile. Truly there is nothing new under the sun. And yet it is only eighteen months since I knelt, and the venerable McKim did place the ermine upon my shoulders.

Yale University, January 31st, 1891.

A young man home from college, wishing to inspire his little sister with awe for his learning, pointed to a star and said: "Sis, do you see that bright little luminary? It's bigger than this whole world." "No 'tain't," said Sis. "Yes it is," declared the young collegian. "Then why don't it keep off the rain?" was the triumphant rejoinder. —*Spare Moments.*

## OPPORTUNITY.

*(The Southern Collegian.)*

A king and a peasant, as legends say,  
 Reaped the grain in a broad wheat field,  
 Through the morning and noon till the close of day,  
 And the king's was the greater yield;  
 But the peasant found in the evening-tide  
 A rare and a precious stone,  
 And the king toiled on 'mid the golden grain,  
 But the peasant went up to a throne.

For the jewel was called Opportunity;  
 And find it perhaps you may,  
 And perhaps, like the king, you may toil and sigh,  
 Though you seek it forever and aye;  
 You may be a peasant and gain a crown,  
 Or perchance you may die unknown,  
 For there's many a king who gathers the grain,  
 While a peasant is filling his throne.

## EXCHANGE NOTES.

We were not a little surprised and no less amused at an article, headed "Why should we annex Canada?" which appears in the February number of the *Free Lance* Pennsylvania State College. It is a splendid evidence of the entire ignorance of the vast majority of Americans as to our history, our institutions, our resources, our phenomenal development and prosperity, and the position we occupy among the nations of the world to-day. At first we were inclined to overlook the article as being devoid of sincerity, but on closer inspection it does seem as if the writer is quite conscientious and earnest in what he says.

The article opens in this fashion: "During the past two or three years much has been said in an unofficial way concerning the *plan* of annexing Canada to the United States. The talk has been largely on our part, as it is generally known that Canadians are not very willing to give the matter consideration." *Plan* of annexation, eh! What blissful assurance! We are very glad to see, however, that our American friends are aware that Canadians will not be a party to their *plan*. But the fact that Canadians *do not* fall in with their "scheme" evidently does not worry Uncle Sam. It is at best merely a secondary consideration. The chief and almost sole reason, according to our esteemed cotem., that we have not long ago been swallowed up, is that the States has been too busy with domestic affairs and has not had time to come over after us. The "scheme" is quite feasible should they at any time desire it.

The whole tenor of the article is that Canada, although as large if not larger in extent than the United States, is in its northern half an icebound, trackless, uninhabitable region fringing on the North Pole; while the southern, or "old Canada," portion is occupied by a few squatters, who eke out a meagre livelihood as farmers, shanty-men, or fishermen. All this looks so ridiculous to us that we might have passed it over had it not been that an article of this kind appearing in a journal of the *Lance's* status must sway no mean influence within the radius of its circulation.

We can assure the *Lance* that this *plan* of annexation has never been for a moment entertained by Canadians. We feel quite content to go on and prosper under the ægis of Britain's power and glory, quite independent of our neighbors. Although willing and anxious for peaceful and friendly relations with them, still we will gladly sacrifice these—aye, not only these, but our all,—rather than lose our autonomy.

All true Canadians would scout the idea of our becoming a mere backyard to the United States, a place which might be used as a basis of operations by them in case of war with England, and thus save their better (?) territory from the "devastating results of war." It is extremely

amusing to hear Americans thus talk as if the time has not yet come when they will have use for Canada, but when it does all Uncle Sam will have to do is to don his uniform, strut over into this little settlement, frown upon us, and we will all fall at his feet. Surely those who talk this way know little of the pride and spirit and loyalty of the Canadian people. We have only to remind them of how the Eagle has had his feathers badly ruffled every time he has yet attempted to prey upon our heritage.

The liberty and freedom and security which we enjoy under the protection of the Union Jack and blessed with the best system of governmental institutions in the world has fostered no servile spirit within our breasts. Wily politicians may reason as they will concerning more intimate relations with the great Republic, but no man dare advocate our absorption into the Union. Sam may give us all the nasal twang he likes on the subject, but let him make the slightest advance toward a trespass and he will soon realize how faithfully the British lion guards the entrance.

"The people of Canada have never been *educated up* to the ideas of a Republican form of Government" is another reason the *Lance* gives for not wanting to swoop down upon us and capture us. Presumably we would not be worth the trouble it would take to "educate us up." "Educate up." Indeed! What have Canadians to say to this? They simply smile long and loudly. Every Canadian knows the advantages and disadvantages of both countries; the merits and demerits of both constitutions, and is competent to discuss the main features of each. Can Americans say as much? After this sample from so learned a source, we are forced to doubt it. Contrast the position of the President with that of the Premier; compare the two judicial systems—the systems of local government; in short, look carefully and thoroughly into the constitution, laws and institutions of each and tell us which is the more representative; which means government by the people; which is the freer from despotism and tyranny. Will the *Lance* tell us? Can any one doubt?

But what surprises Canadians more than anything is that sixty-five millions, with all their resources, industries, wealth, prosperity, comforts and freedom, which they are so fond of parading before the world, should look with such covetous eyes upon this insignificant frozen, barren waste, which they have long been wont to consider as a mere break-water between them and the Arctic icebergs. Why this covetousness? Can it be that they envy us our progress—our railways, canals and other shipping facilities; our timber and mineral supply; our magnificent agricultural resources? Surely not!

We confess everybody admires and wonders at the strides—not only strides, but leaps and bounds—we have made during the last twenty-five years. But why envy us and endeavor to humble us? Why should a big, strong man strike down a vigorous young child merely because he gives promise of a healthier, more symmetrical and attractive development than himself? Jealousy, fear of the future or what is it? Pshaw! everybody knows as well as we do.

This much, in conclusion, as a sort of cud to save you lacerating your lip, *Mr. Lance*. If the Yankee will just keep the thin edge of his long nose out of our affairs until we get a few more years on our heads this country will give our chin-whiskered friends a pretty hot race for the commercial supremacy of this continent.

CANUCK.

In a Calcutta college where English is taught, a student in a great rage complained to his professor that another student had called him a liar. Surprised at such unwonted sensitiveness, the professor said: "I thought you Bengalis did not care about being called liars." "No," said the student, "if he had called me a liar in Bengali, I would have laughed at him; but, sir, he called me a liar in English, and I won't stand it."

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Prof. Loudon resumed lectures yesterday.

Prof. Ashley has commenced a series lectures on "Economic Theories" to the third year.

The Philosophical Society of '92 will meet this afternoon to discuss the "Freedom of the Will."

The General Committee of the Literary and Scientific Society sat for their photo at Stanton's on Saturday.

The Treasurer of the Modern Language Club requests all members of the club to pay their fees to him at once.

W. McQueen, '92, has the sympathy of his class, and other college friends, in the loss of his father, who died at his home in Brucefield a week ago.

At the last meeting of the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Harvie gave a very interesting talk on "Perfect Womanhood." Tomorrow the meeting will be devoted to missions.

The Y. M. C. A. regular weekly prayer-meeting, on Thursday last, was fairly well attended. Mr. T. A. Watson opened the subject and several others took part.

The Class of '92 appointed Messrs. Lamont, Tennant and Davis a Committee to write a letter of condolence on behalf of the class to the parents of their classmate, Lieut. George A. Badgerow.

The funeral of the late George Badgerow will take place from his father's residence, 63 Avenue Road, this afternoon at three o'clock. It will be a military and public funeral, and it is hoped that a large number of students will attend.

The Recording-secretary of the Literary Society wishes to announce that he will post up the list of life members of the Society on the bulletin board this week. He asks any who may see any mistakes in spelling of names or any omissions, to report the same to him, or to the treasurer.

The Glee Club will journey to Hamilton next Friday, to take part in a concert to be given in the Opera House in aid of the Newsboys' Home. Fifty-three members have been selected, and it is hoped that all these will be able to go. While in Hamilton they will be entertained by the young ladies of the Wesleyan Ladies' College.

The Honorable the Leader of the Government in the Mock Parliament

was absent from his place last Friday night. Cares of state are agitating his noble breast; wherefore, he has gone to stump the county of Grey with Brother Creighton, of the *Empire*. For the denizens of that Northern clime to fail to be duly impressed by the silver-tongued oratory of our Premier will, indeed, be palpable and criminal negligence, but, notwithstanding, rumor has it that his efforts may be in vain.

'93 AND '94 CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION. — This society, originally composed of the first year men, has been materially strengthened by the addition to its numbers of the second year students, who elected as officers from among themselves: Vice-President, Mr. A. B. Cushing; Councillors, Messrs. R. S. Jenkins and D. A. Glassey. The Association with this reinforcement held a meeting last Tuesday afternoon and took up the subject of Virgil. Excellent papers on the life and works of this great poet were furnished by Messrs. Cushing, Sissons and Nivens and the chairman. Mr. Wm. Dale, M.A., criticised their essays to the very great profit of the members. It cannot be doubted that the society's meetings are encouraging among its members the study of the classics and affording a considerable amount of pleasure.

## HER COUNTRY COUSIN.

A dim-lit bank of clouds  
That floats low on the stream;  
A smiling maiden in the boat,  
A golden summer dream.

A word that's whispered soft,  
A girlish, low reply,  
A vow that will bind forever,  
Under the summer sky.

## DI-VARSITIES.

## L'ENVOI.

A maiden in a seal skin sack,  
Tripping along the street;  
A backwoods man with a broken heart;  
A summer time deceit.

## L'ENVOI.

"Go, pretty Rose, and to her tell  
All I would say, could I but see  
The slender form I know so well,  
The roguish eyes that laughed at me.

"And when your fragrance fills the  
room,  
Tell her of all I hope and fear.  
With every breath of sweet perfume,  
Whisper my greetings in her ear.

"But, Roses, stay, there is one thing  
You must not mention. Don't forget!  
(For it might be embarrassing)

And that is—you're not paid for  
yet!"—*Yale Record*.

## RETROSPECTION.

But yesterday, the woods and trees  
Were clothed in Nature's garments  
green;  
The south wind murmured through the  
leaves,  
And Summer reigned, a gentle queen.

And then the Autumn's kindly touch,  
The sombre green in beauty drest;  
In richest red, and colors such  
As dying suns paint in the west.

Now, Summer's joys are gone and past,  
And Autumn's glories have grown  
dim,  
For through the leafless trees the blast  
Is chanting Winter's funeral hymn.

Ah me! How fast the seasons move  
(As I have finely written)  
Two weeks ago I stole her glove—  
But now—I have her mitten.  
*Yale Record*.

## R.S.V.P.

Now what in thunder could I say?  
It happened somewhat in this way:  
It was the first call I had made,  
And yet she didn't seem afraid  
To sit beside me in a nook  
And gaze upon a picture book.  
And so some impulse made me haste  
To slip my arm around her waist.  
She seemed to like it pretty well,  
Just how and why I couldn't tell.  
But soon she brushed aside a curl  
And said, "I'll bet no other girl,  
When first you called upon the miss,  
Has ever acted just like this."  
I smiled and tried to look quite gay,  
But what in thunder could I say?  
—*Brunonian*.

## AT THE MENAGERIE.

"I think there's a storm Bruin,"  
said the Fox. "Stop your Lion,"  
roared the Bear. "Well, I'm not a  
Boa, if I am a crawler," said the  
Black Snake. Then they gave three  
cheers and a Tiger, and passed the  
growler.—*Yale Record*.

The maiden at sweet seventeen,  
Bewails her chaperone,  
And wonders if she'll e'er be seen  
Entirely alone.

This maiden fine at thirty-nine  
Is utterly alone,  
And now she'd give her head to live  
With one dear chap-her own —*Ex*.



## STUDENTS ATTENTION!

This is a fac-simile of our pins,  
made from the metal from the  
College bell, which we are selling  
at a moderate price. Every  
student should have one, as they make an  
interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 3, 1891.

No. 18.

## Editorial Comments.



APPENDED to the University curriculum for 1890-91 is a paragraph announcing the various medals offered for competition at the approaching examination. Herein it is stated that the medal will be awarded in Modern Languages in the Third Year, and not as heretofore in the Fourth. This change is entirely reasonable in view of the fact that there exists under the new curriculum an option of subjects in the work of the Fourth Year. It would of course be impossible to award a medal among men taking different work. Yet while it is necessary that such a change should ultimately be made in order to suit the new curriculum, it is hardly just that it should be made this year. The new curriculum has not yet come into effect—at present all Fourth Year students in this course work upon the same conditions and do substantially the same work as hitherto. There would be no difficulty in making a decision among them. Yet according to this arrangement no one in the class will receive a medal. The case would be entirely different and there would be no ground for complaint if the awarding of medals were to cease with the present year. But such is not the case. The future classes will receive medals as have the previous ones. Upon one class alone will fall the injustice of not having a chance to compete for a medal, and that class—the Class of '91. We are not going to question the wisdom of the Senate in making a change in the rules covering the award of the medal, before such a change was rendered absolutely necessary by the requirements of the new curriculum, although we must confess that we see no reason for the hasty action they have taken in this matter; they might have continued to award the medal to the Fourth Year as in the past until the revised curriculum comes in force *in toto*, and injustice would have been done to no one. Be that as it may, however, it is a matter of slight importance compared with the injustice that is being perpetrated on the present Fourth Year students in Moderns. Here is a class that had no chance for a medal in its third year, and whose right to compete for one in its fourth year is now rendered null and void by an arbitrary measure on the part of the Senate. Only special legislation can prevent injustice of some kind or other being done. Let the Senate award two medals this year: a special one for the out-going Fourth Year class in Moderns, the old one (according to the new rules), to the present Class in the Third Year. Such an action would be commended by all, and would avoid all shadow of injustice. We would advise the Modern Languages students of the Fourth Year to petition the Senate to this effect, for we feel that the matter only needs to be brought before their notice to receive the special legislation that it most certainly deserves and in all justice absolutely demands.

In another column there is quite a lively discussion on the subject of Second Year Pass German. This has been partially aroused by an editorial note appended to a letter on the subject by "Sophomore" in last week's issue—rather by a misapprehension of the meaning of the note than by the note itself. We thought we had made our meaning clearly, but apparently some have misinterpreted what was said. The note did not "raise any objection to the reduction of the German" as is stated in the letter of "Political Science Soph."; on the other hand it very clearly disavowed the intention of "giving a decision as to the merits of the case." We wished then and we wish now to protest against what is implied in the following statement of "Sophomore": "Now the study of these languages (*e.g.* Greek, German, French or Hebrew) by minds philosophically inclined may, perhaps, be best described by saying that it consists of the learning of facts without even the relief of theory. Thus to the writer's humble understanding the variety of mental training afforded here is exceedingly slight." That was a direct expression of the opinion, not that there is too much German on the course, but that German or any other language is superfluous to students of philosophy. Experience and common sense have so clearly shown that such a position is untenable that we could not refrain from urging the Second Year students of philosophy not to agree with "Sophomore" in his judgment as to the value of the study of German to them. Had "Sophomore" kept to his text, namely, that there is too much Second Year pass German and left general principles alone no objection to his position would have been taken. But "Sophomore" himself agrees with us as will be seen by reading his second letter; he acknowledges the value of the study of German, which it is plain, from his words at least, he perhaps unthinkingly denied in his first letter. Now as to the question of the amount of German we are free to confess that the Second Year pass German is probably more difficult than it ever was before; there is no doubt but that the philosophy men, if they have not studied German before matriculation and in their first year, will find it rather hard to translate all of it and at the same time get up the grammar. But the remedy for this seems to lie in preparation before entering the University and not in lowering the amount of work to be done during the course. Space prevents us from enlarging on this idea, but in a future issue we hope to return to the subject and discuss the question more thoroughly.

Thirty-one of the 289 members of the senior class at Harvard have already obtained degrees from other colleges.

An association has been formed of Brown alumni for the purpose of assisting Brown graduates wishing to take work in the German universities. This is the first organization of its kind in America.

## THE LYRICAL POEMS OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.



O one desiring to treat briefly and simply the lyrics of Matthew Arnold, it might at first seem advisable to leave altogether out of consideration the author's position in relation to religion and the progress of humanity. But on taking a closer view, it is quite apparent that to treat merely from an æsthetic standpoint the work of almost any one of our nineteenth century poets, without reference to the influence upon him of that

Longing to enquire  
Into the mystery of this heart which beats  
So wild, so deep in us—to know  
Whence our lives come and where they go,

would be to gain only a complete misconception of his genius and works.

It is this spirit of unrest, of doubt, of inquiry into those things, which men in earlier times accepted or rejected unconditionally and as a whole, that forms the background on which all of our later authors have depicted their conceptions, brighter or darker, of fair promise of a happy time when men shall more clearly understand the great problems of life, or, on the other hand, of the deepening gloom into which the wreck of human life and happiness seems to them to be driving.

It is to this latter despairing class of poets that Matthew Arnold belongs. To him

Most men in a brazen prison live  
Where, in the sun's hot eye,  
With heads bent o'er their toil they languidly  
Their lives to some unmeaning task-work give,  
Dreaming of nought beyond their prison wall.  
And the rest a few  
Escape their prison and depart  
On the wide ocean of life anew,

not knowing that there prevail on that sea "trade winds that cross it from eternity," so that soon

Stern comes the roar  
Of sea and wind, and through the deepening gloom,  
Fainter and fainter wreck and helmsman loom,  
And he, too, disappears, and comes no more.

As has been ably said by a critic, writing in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1888: "Examined as a reflection of his mind and character, and taken as a whole, these poems appear as a heap of shifting fragments, trembling opinions and crumbling creeds." Thus warned not to expect here the warmth and enthusiasm found only in those poets who have discovered for themselves some master-truth, and make it their mission to proclaim it to the world, let us turn to find what excellences we may in the narrow and negative sphere thus remaining.

The volume entitled "Early Poems" contains little that is particularly striking in manner, or in matter. Two short poems, however—"Requiescat" and "A Memory Picture"—are light and graceful, with sufficient undertone of pathos to make them very attractive. The latter is an exquisite study in quiet, delicate tones:—

Paint that lilac kerchief bound  
Her soft face, her hair, around  
Tied under the archest chin  
Mockery ever ambushed in;  
Let the fluttering fringes streak  
All her pale, sweet rounded cheek,  
Ere the parting hour go by,  
Quick thy tablets memory!

The rest of the lyrics contained in this volume are deeply steeped in nineteenth century pessimism of the despairing not of the reckless type. In the "Forsaken Merman," however, one of the narrative poems contained in this volume, Arnold has succeeded in forgetting himself very largely, and has produced a poem infinitely more touching and human, and even more melodious than the "Merman" and "Mermaid" of Tennyson.

In the second volume we find greater freedom of expression, as well as greater intensity of feeling. Still, over all warm sentiment the frost of despair is settled; it is sparkling and beautiful, but, alas, it withers everything it touches. We see traces of this in "Dover Beach." The beauty and pathos with which the author has here expressed his views concerning religion and progress will probably cause the poem to long retain its present popularity. It opens sweetly and softly, but soon a note of sadness creeps in, which grows and swells, more passionate and despairing, until the whole ends in a discord, powerless to again resolve itself into harmony. As he stands listening to the sound of the waves and tide, he finds

In the sound a thought,  
Hearing it by this distant northern sea.

The sea of Faith  
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore  
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled;  
But now I only hear  
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,  
Retreating to the breath  
Of the night wind, down the vast edges drear,  
And naked shingles of the world,

Ah, love, let us be true  
To one another! for the world, which seems  
To lie before us like a land of dreams,  
So various, so beautiful, so new,  
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,  
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;  
And we are here as on a darkling plain  
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,  
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

A love of Nature, instilled into Arnold's mind by Wordsworth, is the only influence that has power to give calm to this "vainly throbbing heart." In a very beautiful poem, entitled "The Youth of Nature," we find the expression of his indebtedness to his teacher. There, too, is exemplified the thought, so constantly present in the author's mind, of the transitoriness of human life compared with the unchangeableness of Nature. Hence, of course, it is Nature in her grander aspects alone that appeals to Arnold. We feel that it would be unnatural to expect from him any poem like Wordsworth's "Daisy," "To the Lesser Celandine," or "Daffodils." In reading the works of the two men, even most superficially, one at once observes the difference in their spirits—the one looking at Nature as "the Life-garment which Deity wears," the teacher of solemn truths; the other regarding it as an anodyne to quiet those "questionings of invisible things" which are disturbing him.

If, then, the work of the poet, as of the dramatist, be, in fairly pleasing measures, to show the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure, to depict faithfully phases of contemporary thought, then Arnold may be counted as a successful poet. But if the poet's mission be, as Wordsworth has defined it, "To console the afflicted, to add sunshine to daylight by making the happy happier, to teach the young and the gracious of every age to see, to think and to feel, and therefore to be more actively and securely virtuous"—then, surely, few have more signally failed.

LAURA L. JONES.

The regular Y.M.C.A. meeting next Thursday will be led by J. McNicol. Next Sunday (March 8) at 9.30 in the morning, there will be a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, addressed by Dr. Potts, Secretary of the Education Department of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Alexander Winchell, LL.D., Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the University of Michigan, died at Ann Arbor after an illness of several weeks. He was sixty-six years of age, and was one of the most celebrated geologists in America. He was at one time Chancellor of the Syracuse University, and has filled chairs in that and the Vanderbilt University.

## CANADIAN LOYALTY.



It is perhaps somewhat daring that so soon after Mr. Goldwin Smith has spoken on our Canadian loyalty, THE VARSITY should venture an independent opinion on the same subject. But it would seem that so great are the differences of opinion regarding it entertained by different sections of the people of the Dominion; so strange are the propositions advanced and supported under cover of this mysterious "loyalty," that full discussion of the matter, ending in a rational conclusion as to what true loyalty in these days really implies, cannot but be to the common advantage. To such a discussion this article is intended as a trifling contribution.

Loyalty—keeping faith. This is the true meaning; for the primary idea of law-observance early passed away; and the feudal loyalty became that fidelity to the oath of homage which distinguished the true "man." The object of the feudal loyalty, be it observed, was not the nation, but the superior; not the community nor the state, but the person of the lord. In this sense the sentiment lingered long, and in degree still lingers among the people. The doctrine of the divine right of kings was a perversion, modified by religious and theocratic notions, of the feudal idea. The affection of the royalist for the person of the Stuart Kings (wholly by reason of their kingship) was an outcome of it. And in our own day, despite the almost total demolition of the relics of feudalism, there are many who maintain the old position; who work themselves into a real fervor of devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty our present sovereign, which is personal, and yet entertained wholly by reason of her being Queen. In others, the old leaven works differently. They profess intense affection for England (or, if touched by the new spirit of Canadian nationalism, for Canada) which has for its object—what? The soil of England; or its people? The soil of Canada; or its people?

What is, and what should be the position of Canadians on this question? Shall we deny the existence of rational grounds for entertaining such a sentiment at all, and relegate it to a place among bygone superstitions; or shall we recognize it as a vital element of the national life finding various and at times grotesque expression? The prevalence of the sentiment, the fervor and undoubted honesty of so many of its exponents and the tenacity with which it clings to life seem to make the latter proposition the more reasonable. And if national (like individual) love is sometimes blind; if it reaches out at times in all manner of impossible directions; that proves, not the futility of the love, but the need for its enlightenment in order that sham loyalty and misguided loyalty may both be merged in a strong sensible national sentiment.

The one basis of true loyalty—feudal or modern—is the social idea—the sense of social union—the brotherhood of the trades unions; the *fraternité* of France. Trades unionism is loyalty in fragments. It is the reaction from that individualism, which having meant to seek at first their greatest good in detached and spasmodic action is learning anew that the highest interests of the individual may be better served by partial or class association. Such association necessitates a measure of individual self-sacrifice; and, though material selfishness is at the root of the union, it must of necessity result in a spirit of devotion to the class which, broadened, extended and purified, will in the end embrace the community and the nation, and culminate in a cosmopolitan desire for the world's welfare. Thus the selfishness of the one leads to the association of the many, and tends ultimately to recognition of the brotherhood of mankind.

Now, where, for us Upper Canadians, is the sense of fellowship to find its limits? For when we have bounded that we have determined what shall be the object of our loyalty. Ontario, Canada, the Empire, the English-speaking race? For we may cast aside as humiliating the proposition

that our loyalty (including our self-sacrifice and our obedience) is due to great Britain. Great Britain is a part, as Canada is a part; let us own allegiance to the whole. The men of England are British subjects of no higher a grade than we; and our services to the Empire have been quite as great as theirs. It cannot much longer be possible for us to submit (for even great pecuniary reasons) to be governed, even in theory, by a parliament in which we have no voice. Canada must be represented in the Imperial councils; or her autonomy must be assured by the removal of the Imperial veto. One change or the other our national pride demands.

But, setting such matters for the moment aside, there is, it would seem, no true reason why Canadian loyalty should not find an object in the Empire as a whole. We are brothers; whatever our variances, our highest interests are substantially identical. Canadians are but Britons transplanted. The same people won by patient conquest Canada and the Australian Empire. We need not narrow our view to Canada only; but let it sweep in pride and exultation over the whole vast Imperial domain, won by us and by our brethren. And recognizing our national privileges, it is but right that we recognize our national duties. Let us legislate now for the unity of the Empire, not against it, only bearing in mind that we are part of the Empire, and injury to part means damage to the whole. Assimilation of tariffs or greater centralization of power there may never be; but, at least, we may preserve the bond of political union for the sake of future possibilities, if for nothing else. Let us do nothing rashly; and a time may yet come when the great disaffected member of our national family shall find it possible to seek, if not a closer political union, at least a friendly alliance—a fusion of forces and of hearts.

For the present, why should we forsake the Mother Country for the United States? Commercial advantages there might be. But despite the sneers of practical politicians a man's nationality should not be readily bartered for material gain. True loyalty is the conscience of the nation; and to violate the national conscience is to commit national sin. If, then, our true, intellectual, moral and social sympathies are with the parent nation, only the gravest necessity should force us to sever our connection with her. Such a necessity undoubtedly cut the cord which bound the New England colonies to the Motherland; and in our own case such a necessity may (improbably) at some time arise. But the strained relations which have existed since the severance between England and the United States, the undisguised anti-British spirit which breaks out in every presidential election, and the tone adopted by the press and public of the Republic toward ourselves, because of our relationship to England, make it imperative that we take sides. Circumstances render it impossible for us to cast in our lot with our southern neighbor without a sacrifice of our self-respect, a severance of kindly relations with our best friend, and a surrender of our right of inheritance of the historical and literary traditions of the British Empire. To these last, indeed, in such a contingency the descendant of the sturdy Revolutionary fathers of 1776 might lay a better claim.

"Shoulder to shoulder," then, let the motto be. No bluster, no defiance, no martial breathings of threatenings and slaughter against our neighbor and next of kin, but a steady, sturdy adherence to the British brotherhood, with a constant effort for Canada's advancement and for the recognition of her full rights in the grand alliance. And may the time soon come when bickering shall cease and Empire and Republic shall clasp friendly hands and unite in honest effort for the welfare of the world.

UBIQUE.

President Patton, of Princeton, poetically gives his opinion about attending college by saying: "Twere better to have gone and loafed than never to have gone at all."—*Ex.*

# The Varsity

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BY

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MARCH 3, 1891.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



LAST Friday's meeting was not any more pleasant than that of the week before. The Society was not very large but its temper was peculiar. The ominous calm in the early part of the meeting seemed to portend some unusual commotion; and when the storm did come, it came not in a breeze full and free, but in gusts and whirlwinds. It was a night of mistakes, of elections forgotten after nominations, of quibbling and counter-quibbling, of constitutional changes made in accordance with constitutional precedent and in violation of constitutional formality. The spirit of the constitution was there, a spectre of misty substance and indefinite outline that was wont to stalk about in old Moss Hall about the time of the death of winter.

The business of the evening was prefaced by part of a literary programme—a reading called "Memnon the Philosopher," given with distinct utterance by A. H. Burns, and a short essay on "Originality of Style" by W. P. Reeve.

Then Mr. Stringer introduced his motion of incorporation, which was seconded by J. A. McKellar. This encountered considerable opposition on the ground that it was not known what the effects of such a step would be on the members individually, and on the Society as a whole. On an amendment by J. McNicol and C. A. Stuart, a committee consisting of Messrs. F. E. Perrin, J. A. Cooper and J. A. McLean was appointed to learn the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation, and to report to the Society early next term.

And now came the amendments to the constitution.

Messrs. McNicol and G. H. Ferguson moved, That Art. I. Sec. 1 be amended to read as follows: "The Society shall consist of (a) male students in actual attendance in University College, or in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto, or at the School of Practical Science; (b) male graduates or undergraduates of the University of Toronto in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law; and the extent of class (a) shall be determined by the official lists of students registered as in attendance, and that of class (b) by the official lists of graduates and undergraduates." After the Society had satisfied itself as to the limitation in the membership made by this amendment, it was finally passed. But it was on the next amendment that the trouble arose. In accordance with the notice of motion given on the Friday before that an amendment would be introduced changing the wording but not the meaning of Art. II., Sec. 7, Mr. McNicol moved, seconded by Mr. Standing, that this section be changed to read as follows: "Every member who is a member of the staff in the Faculty of Arts, and every member who is included in class (a) of Art. I., Sec. 1, and who owes no fee to his College, may vote for all offices at the annual election; all other members may vote for the office of President only." At once the objection was raised that McNicol had not interpreted the section under consideration according to established precedent. The point was, should the section be interpreted according to precedent or according to the actual meaning of the words? It was C. A. Stuart who raised up the *Spirit* of the constitution and called upon the Society to do obeisance as their ancestors had done before them. Then did many do obeisance to the Spirit, and Ferguson and McLay sang its praises. But A. M. Stewart, Knox and McNicol regarded it not, and they refused to worship the beast; so into the fiery furnace went Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. The President's ruling was asked on the point and he ruled as the Spirit moved him, that is to say, that the motion was out of order. But the smoke that had arisen from the burning fiery furnace obscured the Spirit that had been set up and the Society forgot to worship it. Mr. McNicol's second motion got through somehow by a change in his first. In Art. I., Sec. 1, Clause (a) the phrase "in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto" was changed to read "in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law in the University of Toronto."

The report of the committee appointed a week ago to draft a scheme for an Athletic Association was then introduced by Mr. C. A. Stuart. It was received and adopted with two amendments. This amended report will be found in another column.

In accordance with the constitution of THE VARSITY, the nominating committee of the directorate for next year was elected, as this was the last Friday in February. The committee is composed of Messrs. G. H. Ferguson, J. O. Stringer, C. A. Stuart, D. Walker, W. S. McLay, J. A. McLean, W. H. Bunting, F. B. Hellems and A. R. Jackson. Owing to the lateness of the hour the same gentlemen were appointed the nominating committee of the five representatives from the Literary Society on the Athletic Association.

The following notices of motion were given:—

Mr. Ferguson—That a clause be inserted in Art. III., Sec. 1, giving two representatives on the General Committee to the School of Science.

Mr. Knox—That Art. VI., Sec. 1, be amended to read: "The annual subscription shall be one dollar."

Mr. McLay—That Sec. 6 of the Rules of Order be omitted.

Mr. Hellems—A motion to exclude the medical students from voting for undergraduate offices. That in Art. I., Sec. 1, Clause (a), the phrase "in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law" be altered to read "in the Faculty of Arts"; and that in Art. III., Sec. 1, Sub-sec. (a), the words "and a councillor from the University of Toronto Medical College" be omitted.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The meeting of last Monday added another to the list of the successful English meetings held this year. The attendance was large, and both the honorary and the active president were on the platform. The subject was "Browning."

The program opened with a piano solo by Miss Keys—which, to judge from the ordinary signs of approval, was heartily enjoyed.

The next number was an essay by Miss F. V. Keys on Browning's Lyrics. It opened with an original and striking simile in which the works of Browning, from their outer and formal side, were compared to a Gothic cathedral. Elaborating the figure, there are found in both new and bold combinations, and an incongruous mixture of the sacred and profane; while the "bright spots" in Browning's prose resemble the stained windows of the cathedral, which brighten and relieve the whole structure. After discussing several of the lyrics, the essay concluded with a statement of the lesson learned from Browning: That we are fulfilling our mission in devoting all our powers to the welfare of others; followed by a quotation from "Pippa Passes," which shows Browning's frank delight in the world, and from which we can gain an idea of the healthy influence of his poems.

The year's at the spring,  
And day's at the morn;  
Morning's at seven;  
The hill side's dew-pearled:  
The snail's on the thorn:  
God's in His Heaven—  
All's right with the world.

A reading by Miss Porte followed, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin"; it was well given, and, as remarked by the President, afforded a pleasant variation in the program, illustrating as it does the humorous side of Browning's genius.

Prof. Alexander in opening his remarks referred to the excellent essay which had just been read and, continuing the simile, spoke of Browning's lack of the sense of form as compared with a certain formlessness in the Gothic building; and also of his occasional grotesqueness, as if he, like the architect, were obliged to give expression to that part also of his nature. Browning was further compared with the other poets of his own time, who have, many of them, perfection of form, and exquisite versification, but *nothing to say*, while Browning, consciously lacking this sense of form, has a great deal to say. In the one piece of prose which Browning left, "An Essay on Shelley," he contrasts the objective and subjective poets, and says: "It yet remains to find some one who shall combine these." This is the position he holds; and many of his peculiarities arise from his effort to combine the Dramatic with the Lyric. For this reason, too, his lyrics are not purely lyrical since they do not express his own thoughts and feelings, but introduce the dramatic element by making some one else the speaker. As an example of one of the few cases in which Browning expresses his own feelings, Prof. Alexander read "The Guardian Angel." This is poetry of the regular kind, though many of his poems are not so. As he implies in a criticism on Greek Art, he measures men by the ideal after which they are striving, *not* by the perfection of their performance: and notwithstanding his disregard of many of the limitations that have surrounded poetry—rather *on account of it*—he has made several editions to the gallery of living portraits left by our earlier poets, a thing which none of his contemporaries have done. In contrasting the methods used by different poets in drawing portraits, we find that Chaucer describes his characters at length, their general appearance, dress, etc., that is to say, he attacks them from the outside. This is the simplest sort of art. Shakespeare brings forth men and women, but he makes them exhibit themselves. As in nature, they reveal themselves by their actions and words, and hence we get a far

deeper insight into their character. Browning also makes his characters exhibit themselves; but he takes another method. He places the man before us, who reveals, indirectly in a monologue, the thoughts and workings of his mind. It is objected that this is not natural, but a man will reveal himself so in certain moods, and Browning chooses such moods. From the monologue you gather first what the man thinks, second what Browning himself thinks, though in a veiled way. He holds that it is impossible to give expression to abstract thought; he sends the pure white light of truth through the medium of these different minds. As a further illustration Prof. Alexander read: "The Grammarian's Funeral"; which emphasizes the idea already expressed, that Browning looks upon this life merely as an education; hence we cannot be concerned with producing perfect work, rather with striving toward some aim be it great or small; the worst thing is stagnation. In his own words:—

The sin I impute to each frustrate ghost,  
Is the unlit lamp—and the ungrit loin.

At the conclusion of the meeting the President took occasion, on behalf of the club, to thank those who had taken part in the program, particularly Miss Keys and Miss Porte, who, though not members of the club, had added so much to the enjoyment of the evening. As it was too late for any discussion, the meeting adjourned.

## OUR MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Our Medical Society, than which no stronger or more efficient exists in connection with Toronto University, held its annual elections on Friday night last. The meeting was, in many respects, one of the most important the Society has ever had. At 8 o'clock the President, Dr. John Ferguson, took the chair.

The first, and not by any means the least, pleasing feature of the programme was the presentation of the Ferguson Medal to Mr. Barnhardt, who is to be congratulated on winning such a distinguished favour. Next came the moving of a resolution in which all the members have been deeply interested since it became known that such a movement was on foot. It was moved by Mr. Amyot, seconded by Mr. McGormon, that for the course of Lectures which the Society had established, a Fellowship in Pathology be substituted. The one appointed for the position must be a graduate of the University of Toronto, a life member of the Society, and be recommended by not only the Committee of the Society, but also by the lecturer in Pathology. This latter was requisite to insure his fitness for the position. The appointment was to be made from year to year, the surplus funds of the Society to be applied to the payment of his salary—which, however, was not to exceed \$200. The Committee was further empowered to make all the necessary arrangements. The resolution was submitted to the meeting, and carried by a unanimous vote. It is understood that the Committee intend asking Dr. L. Barker to accept the position, and, if he does so, he will be ready to commence work at the beginning of next session. Dr. Barker intends taking a special course in Pathology at Johns Hopkins University during the coming summer. If he accepts the position, his appointment will be received with universal satisfaction, as no one is better liked by the boys.

The elections were then proceeded with, and, after an exciting contest, resulted as follows: President, Dr. Geo. Peters (*acc.*); 1st Vice-President, J. J. Harper (*acc.*); 2nd Vice-President, J. N. Harvie (*acc.*); Treasurer, Dr. John Ferguson (*acc.*); Assistant Treasurer, J. Alway; Recording Secretary, J. B. Peters; Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Clingan (*acc.*); Curator, Mrs. Agnew; Councillors, Messrs. Pinkham, Way, McCullough, Smuck, and Hopkins.

The Medical Society was established in 1881. It became the Toronto University Medical Society in 1887, Dr. Adam Wright being the first president. In 1888 Dr.

McFarlane was president, and in 1889 Dr. John Ferguson was elected to that office, and has held it ever since to the great benefit of the Society, and the satisfaction of all its members. To his careful management and untiring zeal, the Society owes its present high standing and efficient machinery. The students join us in expressing our sincere thanks to Dr. Ferguson for having so ably discharged the duties connected with his office.

### TOO MUCH PASS GERMAN.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—I have read with deep interest the letter of your Sophomore Philosopher on the above subject; and as the question is by no means confined to the Philosophy class, but extends to every student in the second year, some further discussion of it may not be out of place.

Every student in the second year, pass or honor, *has the option of taking*, and all honor students in Political Science, Philosophy, Mathematics and in the two Science departments *are compelled to take* pass second year German. And since in the Pass course and in the Honor departments of Classics and Orientals there is granted an option between German or French, it is plain that the intention is that every student shall have to undergo the same amount of mental labor to get up the French work as to get up the German work of the year.

Now all who have studied both languages agree in saying that German translation is very much more difficult than French translation is; and as a safe estimate of the relative difficulty of the two, I think we may with assurance take the opinion of one of our leading professors, coupled as it is with the experience of a well-known graduate:—

Prof. Hutton (in the February number of the *Educational Monthly*) backs up the assertion of Mr. H. J. Cody, of Bishop Ridley College, that the difficulty of German translation is to the difficulty of French translation as  $2\frac{1}{2} : 1$ , or even  $3 : 1$ .

Accepting this estimate, let us see if the aim of the curriculum—that of making the examination in German just so difficult as the examination in French—is attained. We find that there are for examination *three* French texts to be read; since, then, German texts are three times as difficult to read, it does not require the elucidation of an honor graduate in mathematics to make it plain that there ought to be only *one* German text to be read by the student who elects to take German instead of French. But, as a matter of fact, the ambitious framers of the German curriculum have decreed that the student who is so foolish as to take German shall actually read *four* bulky volumes of choicely-difficult classic German lore.

It may be that the object of the curriculum makers was to stop students taking German at all; in that case they are to be congratulated on their distinguished success. For it is notorious that students having an option, after one glance at the mountainous pile of German texts, sink down with a prayer of thankfulness to their French, their Hebrew or their Greek authors.

But to the students in the above-mentioned Honor departments, who are allowed no such option, the existing curriculum is monstrously unjust. They are forced to do four times as much work as in all justice they ought to do. This extra work is heaped on them in the second year, the already acknowledged *pons asinorum* of the whole academic course. And it is on those students least able to bear this additional pass work that it is thrown; on the overburdened Philosophers, on the Science men with 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. hours, and on the devotees of Political Science with their copious Honor subjects and their five outside Pass departments.

The objection which you, Mr. Editor, were pleased to raise to any reduction of the German, I cannot consider to be well taken, even in the case of Philosophy students. For the only results of this imposition of four times the legitimate translation work in German have been a

neglect of the study of the grammar of the language; an impoverishing of the German students through a wholesale (though necessary) investment of funds in the purchase of “keys,” “cribs” and “ponies,” and a general “scamping” of the German work all through—practices which must follow the diffusion of student energy over too wide an area, and which I cannot conceive as leading us to obtaining your “broad grasp” of the broad German language.

We look, sir, for some action on the part of Senate or examiners to release us from two or three of these redundant texts.

POLITICAL SCIENCE SOPH.

### MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The second public meeting in the history of the above society was held in the West End lecture room, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20. The *first* public meeting was held in 1884. The chair was occupied by the President, J. McGowan, B.A. There was a large attendance, the visitors including almost all the lady undergraduates. The chief attraction was the lecture on “Color,” by Prof. A. C. McKay, of McMaster University, a graduate of Toronto.

He opened his lecture by a short description of ether, the medium of transportation of heat, light (hence color), and electricity. Continuing, he said: “Physicists conceive that all space between the molecules of bodies, as well as that between worlds and systems of worlds, is filled with a fluid, I say fluid for the want of a better term, although I might just as properly use the term solid. A fluid without weight, and yet in the absence of which nobody would possess weight; a fluid unseen, yet without which there could be no sight; a fluid colorless, and yet without which there could be no color; a fluid so thin and tenuous that it passes more freely through all solid bodies, our own included, more freely than does the whistling wind through the forest; a fluid so elastic that the slightest tremor in any one portion of it is transmitted with lightning speed to every part of the universe; a fluid in which swim the planets, and which probably in not unequal pressures controls their movements and orbit. This truly wonderful all-pervading substance is the medium that conveys radiations of light, heat, and electricity, and, as some have thought, is the bond that connects our present with our future existence.”

After describing the molecular vibrations of the particles of a heated body and how these vibratory motions are communicated to the “all pervading” ether, the lecturer described the action of these waves, which “at first produces no effect on the sensory organs, but as the vibrations become more rapid they call forth the sensation of heat, and increasing in rapidity of vibration they give rise to the sensation of light, while still greater rapidity of vibrations again become unnoticed by human beings, finding their work probably in tickling more delicate organs than human beings possess.” Thus it was shown that this increased rapidity of vibratory motion of the particles of ether up to a certain stage gives rise to light, and that the differences of color are due to these differences of rapidity of this vibratory motion. He concluded by explaining the supposed analogy of music to color, how the ratio of vibrations causing certain notes corresponds to the ratio of vibrations of the particles giving rise to the various colors from red to violet, and as certain combinations of tones, on account of their ratio of vibration, produces what is termed discord to the ear, so do certain combination of colors, on account of a similar ratio of the vibrations of their ether particles, fail to harmonize, as “orange and green,” for example.

Messrs. Currie and Rand illustrated the composition of white light by projecting a spectrum on a screen, thus showing the seven primary colors. By means of a “Newton’s” disc they performed the reverse operation, viz., the formation of white light by the combination of all the colors in the spectrum. [This report was crowded out last week.—ED.]

## SECOND YEAR PASS GERMAN.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—The note which you append to my letter in your last issue makes it necessary for me to add a few remarks which I should have made before but for the fear of trespassing on your space.

I hope that no student is so foolish as to wish to make a study of Philosophy without studying German, for, as you say, a thorough appreciation of the philosophical thought of the time is not to be had without a knowledge of German—at least that is what we are told by those who certainly ought to know. More than that, I am not one of those who cry down the study of language. What I do object to is the crowding it on all at once in such shape that the student must devote nearly all his time to it. Referring to the course in Philosophy particularly, we have more language in the second year than in all the other years put together. Perhaps it is necessary that this should be so on general principles, but any theory that it should be so must presuppose a good foundation laid in German in one's Freshman and sub-Freshman career. But how is one to know in all cases before entering the University what course he will wish to pursue here? If students in the high schools were better informed on the nature of University study I think considerable confusion would be avoided. Then, most of the Philosophy men are students in theology who enter the college older in years than are the majority of their fellows, many of them with a gap of several years between their high school and University courses, and who have never had any foundation in German at all. Surely it would be better to give them a little time to get a hold on it. We desire to study the language, but would rather not have it all at once and certainly not so much of it at the period when we are learning the "facts and theories" of Philosophy.

Looking broadly at the whole subject I cannot see how the average man who has not a pretty thorough knowledge of the grammar to start with can get up all the work in German, and all the Greek, French and Philosophy besides, without being what the Scotch call "sconnered" of the German. In fact it is just the old complaint of too much of one subject.

But it is not this which caused me to write to your paper. It is to be supposed that the Senate of the University know very well what they are about when they draft a curriculum, and consequently we suppose there must be some good reason for their refusing our petition; but since they trust to our good sense to choose our own courses why can they not trust the same good sense to understand and appreciate the benefit which is to accrue to us from the course being just thus and so and unalterable? If we have any difficulty in our work an appeal to the professors is always met courteously and kindly. Why cannot the Senate treat us with the same consideration in that department of the work with which it has to do?

Thanking you for so much of your space, I am yours truly,

SOPHOMORE.

## COLLEGE ATTENDANCE.

The following tables show the attendance at our large colleges. The figures were collected by the *U. of M. Daily* and are authentic: University of Michigan, 2,377; Harvard, 2,276; Northwestern University, 1,914; University of Pennsylvania, 1,754; Columbia, 1,709; Yale, 1,645; Cornell, 1,356; Princeton, 850; Toronto has 750 in Arts and Medicine. The attendance of the different Law schools are as follows: Columbia, 589; University of Michigan, 580; Harvard, 299; University of Pennsylvania, 173; Northwestern University, 145; Cornell, 218; Yale, 116.

Harvard's athletic organizations cost \$32,378 last year.

## THE GLEE CLUB AT HAMILTON.

Owing to the success which the Glee Club had during their previous engagement in Hamilton, they were again requested to take part in a concert given in that Ambitious City in aid of the Newsboys Home.

This will explain what must have struck with surprise any one at the Union Station last Friday when the 2.50 train was about to start. Between forty and fifty members of this flourishing club, in cap and gown, were walking up and down the platform or taking their places in the special car provided, all joking and laughing in expectation of a "good time," many because of former experiences, the rest from a confidence which they found was not at all misplaced.

Never did the journey to Hamilton seem so short! The time fairly flew. During the ride the most noticeable feature (for a Glee Club at least) was the absence of singing. The voices were held sacred for the practice.

From the very moment of arrival our best interests were looked after. We were met by Mrs. Platt, to whom was so largely due the pleasant time spent there before; our luggage was taken off our hands and we marched to the Opera House two by two, girl with the graceful gown, a thing of wonder to the street urchins, a cause of many smiles to the ladies, who perforce walked between. Practice then lasted for two weary hours amid the gloomy surroundings of a stage robbed of its usual glamour and poetry. Then those who so kindly opened their homes to entertain the club took charge of us, and most thoroughly and heartily was it done. We were all made to feel at home and so enjoyed ourselves to the utmost. Marshaling again at eight, we found ourselves before the footlights and facing an audience whose numbers were a very inspiration. Besides the choruses, there was a solo by Mr. Dockray, a duet by Messrs. Dockray and Donald, and an octet by men chosen from the club. Mr. Taylor, as before, ably assisted. Local talent in vocal and 'cello music, as well as singing by Mr. Schuch, the popular conductor of the club, were additional features in the programme, giving a pleasing balance and variety.

After the concert we adjourned to the supper-room, where most bountiful preparations were made, and the boys tried to do full justice to hospitality so practically shown. Songs and speeches passed the time till midnight, and homeward we took our way satisfied and pleased.

Most of the boys returned on Saturday, every train carrying away a few, the time chosen being such as pleasure or necessity dictated. Some, however, of the former visitors remained till Monday, very willing to continue acquaintanceships so pleasantly begun last term.

Solo—"What's the matter with Hamilton?"

Chorus—"It's all right."

## THE COLLEGE WORLD.

The *Amherst Student* is printing a new college song each week, written for it exclusively.

The majority of college professors in the United States receive salaries under \$3,000, while not one receives over \$5,000.

Professors who have served in Columbia for fifteen years and are above sixty-five years of age are pensioned at half their regular salaries.

Statistics show that the 94 universities of England have 1,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the 360 universities of the United States.

The faculty of Cornell has forbidden the Freshman and Sophomore classes to hold their banquets outside of Ithaca. Too much class spirit caused the decree.

For the first time the University of Leipsig will this season admit women to its privileges. Out of 3,300 students there will be six women, four of whom are Americans.—*Ex.*

## GEORGE BADGEROW'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant George A. Badgerow took place last Tuesday afternoon in the midst of a drizzling rain, but notwithstanding the state of the weather a large body of friends, comrades-in-arms and fellow-students turned out to witness the last sad rites at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. It was a very imposing and impressive ceremony, and left its impression upon the hearts of all present. The procession left the residence upon Avenue Road at about three o'clock, and slowly wound its way toward North Toronto. Company "K" of the Q. O. R., under Captain Brock and Lieutenant Coleman, formed the firing party, and marched at the head of the *cortège*. Following came the gun-carriage bearing the coffin of the deceased reverently wrapped in the Union Jack; the Q. O. R. 300 strong; a long line of students in cap and gown; and finally a procession of carriages almost lost to view in the distance. The battalion band played various military burial tunes on the way to the cemetery. At the entrance to Mount Pleasant the procession was joined by the surplice choir of All Saints Church, which led the way to the vault singing "Nearer my God to Thee," and "Forever with the Lord." Here a short burial service was performed by Rev. Septimus Jones and Rev. A. H. Baldwin, at the conclusion of which "K" Company paid their last tribute to their beloved comrade and officer by firing three ringing volleys over his remains. The coffin was then laid away in the vault and the last sad rites were over. Gathered around the coffin at the last were seen many sorrowing University men both graduates and undergraduates. Among the floral offerings were several from 'Varsity; a pillow from "K" Company with the letter "K" inscribed thereon, a harp from the Class Society of '92, a wreath from the students of University College, and a floral pillow with the letters "O. Z." from the Zeta Psi Society.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Prof. Baldwin has been invited to lecture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

A large case of books ordered for the library arrived from France last week.

Sir Daniel Wilson was "At Home" to the Third Year on Saturday evening.

The Class of '91 will hold a meeting in the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at three o'clock. As there will be some very important matters discussed, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

H. B. Fraser, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., gave an address at the City Y. M. C. A. on Sunday evening.

The cataloguing of the books in the library will begin this week. With the aid of extra help it is hoped to finish this work by the first of October.

The annual meeting of "K" Company will be held next Saturday afternoon at five o'clock. Capt. Brock requests every member of the company to be present.

All the members of the City Mission Committee of the Y.M.C.A. are requested to be present at the meeting this afternoon as important business is to be discussed.

J. G. Witton, B.A., formerly Fellow in Physics, now master in Physics at Hamilton Collegiate Institute, was in the city on Saturday and Sunday visiting some of his old college friends.

Henry Southeran & Co., of London, Eng., have presented the Library with a finely illustrated copy of Picart's "Ceremonies and Religious Customs of the Nations of the Known World." The book was printed in 1733.

W. Waugh Lauder, an old Toronto boy and an occasional contributor to THE VARSITY away back in the eighties, has been appointed Dean and Director of the Twin Valley College and Ohio Conservatory of Music of Germantown, Ohio. This is a new institution but it has very strong financial support, and will doubtless prove a great success. Mr. Lauder is to be congratulated on his good fortune in being elected to such a desirable position.

Some time ago a complete edition of Bancroft's "History of the Pacific Coast" was received at the Library without any explanation as to from whom the gift came. Efforts to learn its source were made and have proved successful. The generous donor is J. J. Palmer, Esq., of San Francisco, a wealthy American and son-in-law of Wm. Christie, Esq., of the Board of Trustees. The edition consists of thirty-seven volumes, neatly bound, and valued at \$175.

THE WYLD PRIZE.—The following subjects for the Wyld prize essays have been announced. (1) The relation of Shakespeare's plays to the original sources from which he worked. (2) The ethical and political principles advocated in the works of Thomas Carlyle. (3) Human life as presented in Cowper, Crabbe and either Burns or Wordsworth. This competition is open to all students of the 3rd and 4th years in attendance at lectures. Competing essays must be in the hands of the Registrar by September 12th, 1891. The value of the prize is \$25.

Last Monday evening the residence students were honored by the presence of the President, Sir Daniel Wilson, at dinner. After dinner the students gathered in the gallery in the east end of the hall and were addressed by the President. Sir Daniel expressed his pleasure at dining in Residence, and told the students that he looked to them to sustain the reputation of the College even more than to the non-resident students, as they had a more intimate connection with it. That he also desired them to exercise more material protection over the buildings was evident from his announcement that plans have been made for the organization of a Residence Fire Brigade. The President remarks closed with a few complimentary remarks about the Dean and resident professors, which were received with cheers by the students.

A regular meeting of the Natural Science Association was held in the Chemical Lecture Room Friday, 20th. The First Vice-President occupied the chair. After the regular routine the Chairman called upon Mr. J. S. McKechnie for his paper on Volumetric Analysis. The writer explained the principles and applications of the method and dealt fully with its adaptability to certain chemical problems. After the paper was read Dr. Pike made a few remarks in which he explained that although the volumetric method gave an increase in speed over the gravimetric method, still it lost proportionately in accuracy. As an instance of the quickness of applying this method he explained the manner of estimating manganese as employed by the workmen engaged in Weldon's Prisms for the Regeneration of Manganese. The meeting then adjourned.

## A SERIAL JOKE.

An Iowa woman has named her twin daughters Gasoline and Kerosene.—*Exchange*.

The old man's name is probably Pete Roleum.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

We hope the babies will grow up a parafine girls.—*Boston Herald*.

The man who marries into that family will strike oil.—*Cape Cod Item*.

But we fear that sparking in the immediate neighborhood of the girls in question will be a very dangerous pastime.—*Munsey's Weekly*.

The first match they light on the girls will probably go off.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MARCH 10, 1891.

No. 19.

## Editorial Comments.



THE appearance of the Residence Orchestra at the Literary Society last Friday, and the very enthusiastic reception their splendid playing received at the hands of those present, leads one to ask why there should not be a University College Orchestra as well as a University Glee Club. It is certainly not for lack of material; the very fact that Residence, with its thirty or forty students, can produce such a large number of good players is very good proof that there are many other such in college, and that if an attempt towards organization were made a much larger, and consequently a correspondingly much better, orchestra could be formed. Nor is such an organization without precedent in other colleges. Every exchange has some interesting note about the Orchestras and the Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Yale, Harvard, Cornell and U. of M. Why should the University of Toronto not have similar clubs? It might be well to make it a part of the Glee Club, so that when the latter appears in public both instrumental and vocal music could be given. Let some one interested make a move and there is no doubt but that an excellent orchestra could be formed next fall.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without noticing the fact that Residence, as it has done on many other occasions in other lines, has made the first step in this direction. We do this, first, in order to give honor to whom honor is due, and second, to use it as an argument for the extension of Residence. It is not because the men in Residence are different from those outside that they take the lead in athletics, and then they appear to be imbued with more of the University spirit; it is simply because they are in Residence. Any other company of students under the same circumstances would go and do likewise. It has often been said that the reputation of a college, as far as the great mass of the people is concerned, depends not so much on the scholarly attainments of the professors and graduates as on the romance that surrounds the student life. The victories of the athletic clubs in the great eastern American universities do more to familiarize the people with these institutions than all the lore within their walls. Now with a big Residence the interest surrounding our student life in the eyes of the people of Canada, which, unfortunately, is at present comparatively small, would be increased ten-fold, and at the same time the reputation of our College would increase at home and extend far beyond the borders of our own country. But it is needless to detail the many advantages that we fail to obtain through the lack of that which we have only in part. Every one recognizes the necessity but no one can suggest a means of supplying the lack. There doesn't seem much

probability of the Government spending any money in this line, and the University authorities probably have no funds at present. Our hopes must rest in the friends of the University. Would that another Edward Blake would arise to confer this boon on the University of Toronto!

Complaints have reached us of the scarcity of German dictionaries at the disposal of the students who study during the day in the Reading Room. On several occasions, it is said, men have applied for these dictionaries and have been informed that they were all out, and on further investigation have learned that all were being used by the lady undergraduates. Of course the ladies have a right to all the books they require; that they happen to need and more than that to obtain the five German dictionaries that are allowed out during the day is not their fault but rather the misfortune of the men. Be that as it may, it is hard on those who have to do without books indispensable to their study. It may not be a grievance at present, but it bids fair to become one; and then what an outcry there will be! In a moment of righteous indignation at what he considers an infringement of his rights, or perhaps some morning near the first of May when, after coming up early to get in a good day's reading with the aid of a dictionary, he finds them all monopolized, some student will write a letter to THE VARSITY and without thinking will put the lady undergraduates in an awkward position, one which they should not occupy but one which the aggrieved one imagines, perhaps not unnaturally, they do. To anticipate this we call the attention of the Library authorities to the matter; we understand the difficulty under which they are working this year and do not wish to appear peremptory. But we certainly think that something should be done to remedy the present state of affairs. More dictionaries, if possible, should be obtained, and a certain number should be placed at the disposal of the ladies and the rest retained for the men.

The new directorate of THE VARSITY, whose names are published in another column, is a good one. With the exception of the fourth-year men most of the old members were re-elected for next year; the experience of the past year will enable them to do their work even more efficiently next year. The new men appointed are the right men in the right place; they are all enthusiastic for the success of THE VARSITY, and are live, energetic men. Upon the directorate rests the very important task of electing the Editor-in-Chief. It will be in the interests of all concerned if they will appoint him before the last issue of the paper, the date of which will be March 24th. The directorate can be of great service to the Business Manager in the solicitation and collection of subscriptions, and on his behalf and also on our own behalf we have to thank the individual members for the very excellent service they have rendered THE VARSITY during the past year.

## ŒDIPUS COLONEUS.

vv. 607-625.

O Theseus best beloved, to gods alone  
 'Tis given neither to wax old nor die!  
 But all else Time th' Almighty brings to naught.  
 The strength of earth grows dim; man's body fails;  
 Faith faints and sickens; unfaith grows apace;  
 And the same spirit breathes not among friends  
 Nor knits together nations: for to all,  
 To some at once, to some in latter days,  
 Sweet things grow bitter then are sweet again.  
 And so, if now 'tis sunshine and good-will  
 To you and Thebes, yet Time upon his way,  
 The myriad Time, breeds countless nights and days  
 Wherein for trivial cause the sword shall leap,  
 And these fair seeming pledges shall be snapt.  
 And then my body hidden in the grave  
 Asleep and cold shall drink warm Theban blood,  
 If God be God and oracles speak true.  
 Yet is it ill to tell what passes cure:  
 Leave me alone: let thine own pledge stand sure.

M. N.

## GERMAN STUDENT LIFE.

## I.



FEW weeks ago at one of the meetings of the Wycliffe College Literary Society, I gave a short address on "Student Life in a German University." Some of those who were present have told me that my address covered some practical points on which they and others desired information, and have asked me to print the substance of it in *THE VARSITY*. I now do this; but I wish to state that my experience of German student life is confined to one Semester in the University of Berlin. I suppose that an attendance for one term in the University of Toronto would give one a fair idea of the general system here; a longer time is however necessary to enable one to grow into the spirit of the place. This appears in a greater degree to a foreign University where the strangeness of a strange tongue adds to the student's difficulties. My remarks on German University life are thus rather those of an outsider than of a student imbued with its spirit. The position has some advantages from a critical standpoint but the views are apt to be superficial.

Before leaving Canada I decided to go to the University of Berlin, chiefly because I wished both to study and to see the life of the German capital. Had I sought the best place for study only I should have chosen a smaller University. In a great place like Berlin there are fewer opportunities of forming friendships than there would be in a smaller place, and the student receives very little personal attention on the part of his instructors. Nearly every University however small has a number of good men as professors, and it is quite possible that in special lines of study some small Universities would furnish advantages superior to those of Berlin.

On arrival in Berlin the first question to be settled was where, and with whom should I live? The great majority of German students get all their meals but breakfast at a restaurant. The foreigner who desires to see something of German family life should arrange for full board in a Pension, and take his meals with the family. I found some kind Canadian friends in Berlin who secured board and lodging for me where they were living. I had a beautiful large room, and the price for board, lodging and attendance was about twenty-six dollars a month. In Berlin, more perhaps than in other German cities, the system of living in flats prevails, and nearly all the houses are from four to six storeys in height. The only drawback to my quarters was that they were on the fourth flat. Elevators are rarely found in these immense buildings, and

when one is tired it is a weary climb up to the fourth storey. My friends (a medical student and his wife) had been in Berlin about a year, and had no difficulty in expressing themselves in German. I had studied Otto's grammar diligently but had had no experience in either reading or speaking German, and their help for the first few weeks as interpreters was most valuable.

After being a week in Berlin I began to feel that I should get to work in the University. The Semester had just begun. My friend being a medical student could not tell me very much about the Arts studies, and I blundered along by myself as best I could. The first thing was to be matriculated. I was assured that this was not a very formidable undertaking, and I found that it was not. The native German student must show that he has attended a gymnasium or *Realschule*, and has passed the final examination before he can be admitted to the university. The Germans wisely encourage the attendance of the foreigner at their universities, and make his path as smooth as possible. No certificates of examination are required from him.

For Matriculation I entered a large hall in the University building, to which I had been directed by the Portier. At one end four or five gentlemen sat around a large table. I took my place on the line of students who were working towards this table. The first gentleman, who I afterwards learned was the Rector, asked me in very bad English for my passport. I handed it to him and he dashed my name into a very formidable-looking Latin document, which, on examination, I found to be to the effect that I, a *vir juvenis ornatissimus*, having undertaken to obey the statutes of the University, was admitted to the privileges of a student and enrolled as such. The Rector handed me over to the man sitting next to him, who took down full particulars of my antecedents. He in turn sent me to the next man who gave me a book to sign (a declaration of obedience to the University statutes, I imagine). He gave me a small book containing a number of blank columns with headings and my matriculation card, having on it my number on the University roll and my name. The printed notice on the back enjoins the student to carry this card with him always, and I found it valuable both for purposes of identification and for securing entrance to places of amusement at reduced rates. A fourth man took a fee of about three dollars and a-half. I then sat down for a few minutes when some one called out, in German, something which I did not understand. All the students rose and fyled up to the Rector (his official title is *Rector magnificus*, but he did not look it), who shook hands with each man as he passed out. The matriculation ceremony thus ended, and henceforth the privileges of the University were open to me.

After matriculation the next step is to find out what lectures one wishes to attend. The student can choose for himself. There are no annual examinations, and the lectures are not arranged for different years. In a large university like Berlin three or four professors or *privat docenten* may be lecturing on the same subject, and the list of lectures is certainly a formidable one for the stranger. There is no need of hurry in deciding. One can go about and hear all the professors one wishes before deciding which to study with. I wandered about in this way and, though I could at first understand less than half of what the lecturers said, I could still form some estimate of their abilities as teachers. The choice in any special departments—the Philosophy of Religion and Church History was limited—I soon decided whom I should hear. When this decision is reached one must enter in the proper column in the *Anmeldungs Buch*, which one gets at matriculation, the lectures one wishes to take. This book must then be taken to the office of the Treasurer of the University where the fees for the lectures are paid. These fees vary from three to five dollars for each series of lectures in one Semester, and on any important subject there are from two to four, and often more, lectures a week in

each series. An Arts student would rarely take more than three or four sets of lectures in a session, and his fees would thus be less than twenty dollars. The Treasurer signs the *Anmeldungs Buch* in the column reserved for him. The student then takes this book to the professor and he signs the book in a column reserved for him, and also dates his signature. At the end of the Semester the book must be taken again to the professor who once more signs with the date. The book thus shows when the student began to take the professor's lectures and when he ceased. The professor can refuse to sign the book at the end of the term if the student has not attended his lectures properly. In theory, therefore, the German system is one of enforced attendance at lectures. As a matter of fact, however, the signing of the book is a mere form, and the professor rarely troubles himself to inquire whether the student has attended his lectures. When a student wishes to be examined for a degree he must send in this book in which is entered all the lectures he has taken.

Let us now attend a lecture. My quarters were only a few blocks from *Unter den Linden*, Berlin's great street, and the University and many other of the largest buildings of the city are on or near this street. In passing along it about midday one often sees the Kaiser driving at a break-neck pace and the people raising their hats to him. The little garden plot in front of the University is thronged with students for the first fifteen minutes of each hour, and the varied colors of the caps of the members of the student corps give brightness to the scene. The lectures begin from fifteen to twenty minutes after the hour strikes, and are thus never longer than three-quarters of an hour. We go to the lecture-room and wait; many bring a book to read while waiting. The students enter and take their seats quietly. There is no disorder, no scuffling, no loud talking. Presently the door opens and the professor enters. He carries his street hat with him and wears no gown, nor do the students. He walks rapidly to his desk, seats himself, and begins at once "*Meine Herren*." Some few lecturers dictate their notes—a most objectionable custom. Why not print them at once and let the student buy a copy, and thus save the labor of writing the lectures out? Others—and theirs is the best system—arrange a syllabus of the lecture. The headings of this are dictated to the student, and he can take down as much or as little of the explanatory remarks as he chooses. Still other professors take up "the thread of the discourse" where it was broken at the previous lecture and proceed rapidly without repetition. The student takes down as much as he can, and with some rapid speakers that is not much.

Sometimes the students applaud when the professor enters. Often there is perfect silence. In no case do the students rise as with us. If the professor goes too fast to be understood or does not speak loudly enough the students scrape their feet on the floor. If an unfortunate student comes in late and makes a noise he is heartily hissed. I have often admired the cat-like tread that some incorrigible late comers acquire.

GEO. M. WRONG.

#### EXCHANGE NOTES.

The latest edition to our exchange list is the *Acta Ridleyana*, a bright little monthly, from Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines. It will always receive a warm welcome at our sanctum, and with good reason. First, because its editor is the Rev. F. B. Hodgins, B.A., a former editor-in-chief of THE VARSITY; second, because it comes from a college thoroughly filled with the spirit of Old Varsity, and of which the Principal and several members of the staff are old Varsity boys; and third, because it is a newsy and spicy sheet. It has a decidedly classical bent, of which fact its very name bears witness; it opens its editorial columns with a quotation from Ovid, and calls its "chestnuts" *Facetiæ*. May it go on and prosper is THE VARSITY's wish.

#### TO ENID.

I shall not sound in pompous phrase  
Of thy dear form the usual praise,  
Nor swear unending love.  
I shall not fondly sing thy face,  
Nor vow thou art in beauty's grace,  
An angel from above.

Far deeper are my thoughts of thee,  
Far sweeter charms hast thou for me,  
Than those which time can mar.  
Youth's loveliness will soon decay,  
Its radiant brightness fade away,  
As fades the morning star.

But the glory of thy own dear soul  
Is free from changeful time's control,  
And lives through all the years.  
I know, dear friend, whate'er depart,  
Thy dower is still a woman's heart,  
And still a woman's tears.

These charms of thine shall e'er endure,  
O maiden bright and yet demure!  
Endowed with noblest power.  
We ne'er shall meet, I know too well,  
But may not I my fondness tell,  
For such a lovely flower.

W. P. R.

#### MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

There was only a fair attendance at the regular meeting of the Modern Language Club last Monday evening. The programme was a French and German one, it having been found necessary, owing to the close proximity of examinations, to combine the programmes of two meetings. The President occupied the chair.

The first number on the programme was an essay in French, by Miss F. S. Spence, of the second year. Pascal was the subject of her essay, rather a difficult one for a second year undergraduate. But, notwithstanding, the essay was very correctly written and was well read. It consisted of a rapid review of Pascal's life, work and influence, interspersed with quotations from his "*Penseés*."

Mr. Evans, of the third year, followed with a German essay on Chamisso's "*Peter Schlemihl*." The allusions made to this story, and the quotations therefrom, were like a voice from the past, so familiar did they appear to the audience, most of whom had enjoyed the extreme pleasure of reading the story.

The subject of Mr. Leacock's essay was the "*Stummeliebe*" of Musäus. The essay consisted of a concise and admirably written epitome of the very pleasing story that Musäus has given to the world. It was written in Mr. Leacock's best style; it was simple and easily understood, while his facetious manner of handling the subject added much to the enjoyment of those who were fortunate enough to hear it. It is needless to add that the pronunciation and general style of reading was faultless.

Next Monday afternoon the last meeting of the Club will be held. The elections will take place and a large attendance of the members is desired.

Elmira College has received a gift of \$10,000 for the erection of a hall for the music school.

The annual race between Oxford and Cambridge will be held at Putney on March 21st. Both crews are now training regularly on the water.

An organized movement at the head of which is Mrs. President Harrison is on foot to secure a woman's medical branch to Johns Hopkins University.—*Ex.*

# The Varsity

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING DURING THE ACADEMIC  
YEAR, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

BY

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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## The Directorate.

C. A. STUART, '91, Chairman. W. J. KNOX, '93  
J. McNICOL, '91. W. C. CLARK, '93.  
A. T. KIRKPATRICK, '91. F. H. MOSS, School of Medicine.  
J. A. McLEAN, '92. J. B. LOCKHART, '92.  
S. J. McLEAN, '94. J. W. ODELL, '92, Secretary.

MARCH 10, 1891.

## THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



HE Literary Society held a four-hour meeting last Friday night with an attendance of nearly two hundred members. In Mr. Gibson's absence the 1st Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Stuart, took the chair. It was Constitution night, like, and yet unlike, former Constitution nights. There was perhaps too much excitement and ill-directed enthusiasm, just enough pleasure, and not too much monotony. On the whole it was a meeting such as would have been better held in a larger hall and in a different building.

When Mr. Stringer had read the minutes a little variety was introduced into the orthodox method of adopting them by a complex attack of a peculiar kind. Mr. McNicol arose and appealed against the ruling of the President on Article II., Section 7, on the ground that it was in direct violation of the Constitution. He pointed out that the expression, "a student in actual attendance at University College," which, according to the ruling, meant a Medical student as well as an Arts student, had been explicitly defined in the amendments to the Constitution adopted in November to mean a student registered as in attendance at University College, and that this could mean only an Arts student. Mr. McKinnon objected to this appeal on the ground that it was not in order, and asked for the chairman's ruling on the point. The chairman decided that the appeal was in order. Mr. McKinnon then appealed against this ruling, but the Society approved of the decision of the chair. After some more discussion and confusion and increased complexity, Mr. McNicol's appeal was put to the Society and was sustained. In consequence of this, the motion amending Article I., Section 1, and Article II., Section 7, which was based on the President's ruling, was declared null and void. Then, on a motion by Messrs. McLay and Stewart, the minutes as amended were adopted.

The result of the motions, amendments, rulings and appeals of the last two meetings leaves the sections in the Constitution which determine the membership and the franchise in the following position: Article I., Section 1, "The Society shall consist of (a) male students in actual attendance in University College, or in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto, or at the School of Practical Science; (b) male graduates or undergraduates of the

University of Toronto in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law; and the extent of class (a) shall be determined by the official lists of students registered as in attendance, and that of class (b) by the official lists of graduates and undergraduates." Article II., Section 7, "No member who is not a member of the staff or a student in actual attendance in University College, or at the School of Practical Science, and no member from whom any fee is due to his college shall be permitted to vote at the annual election for any office except that of President."

The Literary Programme was the most pleasing feature of the meeting. The Residence Orchestra was there, consisting of Messrs. Coleman, Barker, Armour, Glascoe, Moore and Cameron. They were down for two selections and each time had to respond to an enthusiastic encore. An essay was read by Mr. S. J. Robertson on "The Philosophy of Cant." A subject for debate had been set, but on Mr. Clark's motion it was omitted.

The Society then passed on to Business from Committees. Mr. Lillie introduced the report of the House Committee recommending a list of periodicals for the Reading Room next year. This report was adopted, and at once various gentlemen proceeded to add thereto periodicals to which they were partial. Mr. Thomson wished to see the *Scottish American* on file; and *United Ireland* found a strong supporter in Mr. McKinnon. However, the Society rejected both. A French review, proposed by Mr. McLay, was, however, tumultuously inserted on a vote highly complicated by the Laurier issue. Next came the report from the committee appointed on the Friday before to nominate THE VARSITY Directorate for the next academic year, and this too was adopted. The Directorate as appointed consists of Messrs. J. W. Odell, '92; G. E. McCraney, '92; J. A. McLean, '92; W. C. Clark, '93; J. W. Knox, '93; E. B. Home, '93; S. J. McLean, '94; A. S. Gregory, '94; V. Marani, School of Science, and G. M. Ferris, B.A., School of Medicine.

The remainder of the meeting was taken up with business arising out of the minutes. There was a resurrecting of the much-tortured Glee Club motion. Mr. Donald moved it, Mr. Barker seconded it, and then it went through smoothly enough.

At this point Mr. Nicol brought up a motion which he said was now before the Society because of the reversing of the decision given by the Chair a week ago. It was the motion to change Article II., Section 7, from a negative into an affirmative form. The Chairman thought it could not properly come up now, and ruled it out of order. This decision was appealed against and was reversed by the Society. A long and somewhat tangled discussion ensued on the motion itself. The Society set to work to try and find out what the effect of changing a negative sentence into an affirmative would be. Mr. McLay and Mr. McKinnon thought it had something to do with the Medical students. Mr. A. M. Stewart thought it had nothing to do with the Medical students. Mr. Thomson thought the Law students would be affected in some way. Some one else thought the Law students would be affected in no way. At last the vote was reached. The "yeas" went to one side, the "nays" to the other. The sheep all knew their shepherds and their folds and were faithful. The majority was large but did not avail against the inflexible minority. Mr. McLay moved the motion of which Mr. Ferguson had given notice, that two councillors be given to the School of Science. It was a trump card, and Mr. McKellar attempted to play a higher trump by giving one councillor and the office of Corresponding Secretary to the School. The Society objected to this, and Mr. McLay's motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Knox's dollar motion was lost, but not before the mover had made use of it to criticise the Society's lavish expenditure during the year. Mr. McLay's motion to strike out Rule of Order 6 was carried easily. Mr. Hellems then proceeded to move the motion of which he had given notice, but surprised the Society and himself by suddenly withdrawing it. And then the meeting adjourned.

## MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Mathematical and Physical Society was held in University College Friday afternoon, Mr. R. Henderson, Vice-President, in the chair. The programme announced had attracted a large audience. Prof. Baker read a paper on "Poetic Interpretation in Mathematics." Prof. Baker's object was to show that mathematics appeal to the imagination, to the sense of beauty, and even to the emotions, and that therefore in some of its developments it comes within the regions haunted by the Muses. The question whether the advance of science would destroy poetic feeling was discussed, to be answered in the negative. Prof. Baker proceeded to give examples from his subject to illustrate his position. The human intellect has enabled man to create for himself nothing more exquisite in its structure, or more refined in its applications than the infinitesimal calculus.

The microscope reveals to us an existence of which our senses could take no cognizance; but in a way the calculus steps in when the microscope has ceased to penetrate, and when the mind refuses to conceive the further divisibility of space this wonderful method continues indefinitely its faultless work.

Amongst certain of the ancient mathematical truth had been invested with a certain elevated symbolism. In illustration of this point an extract was read from Kingsley's *Hypatia*, where the circle is invested with a curious significance. Professor Baker undertook to restore after the fashion of Kingsley what might have formed a page of *Hypatia's* lost treatises in the conics. Such symbolism may be applied in other cases. The infinite branches of curves typify the immortality of man, and asymptotes may be considered to symbolize divine perfection. And just as the curve continually gets nearer and approximates to the asymptote but yet through infinite space never attains it, so the soul of man in a future state may continually approach divine perfection but yet in the endless roll of eternal years never absolutely attain it.

Such applications may be regarded as little better than an amusing conceit, but yet have as much to recommend them as certain interpretations applied to nature.

The Pythagoreans and Platonists conjectured that the great secret of the universe was to be found in number and form. Only poets could have had such an inspiration, for it was an anticipation of some of the grandest discoveries of Modern Science. What the Greeks divined we prove, and see how nature hymns her numbers through innumerable variations. The Lecturer gave illustrations how the imagination was cultivated in Geometry, especially in curve tracing. He enlarged on the wonderful meanings of the general equations of the second degree, which contains all the properties of the conics. In the lunar theory the longitude of the moon is expressed in a series of terms. Thus the great orb of night as she rolls through space has told her story for ages in a single district; and in the quiet intellectuality of its terms there rests a beauty that equals that of the moonlight itself as it slumbers on a summer sea.

An account was given of the discovery of the planet Neptune by Adams and LeVerrier. It was a triumph of the mathematicians. While the men were at work, at the meeting of the British Association in 1846, Sir John Herschel said: "The past year has given us the probable prospect of the discovery of another planet. We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain. Its movements have been felt trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis." The planet appeared on the night of Sept. 24th, 1846, in the place predicted.

The greatest of German writers has presented to us a scholar tired of life and weary of his knowledge summoning to his assistance from the spirit world an uncanny helper. When divested of the garb which genius clothes all it conceives, has this creation of Goethe anything of the poetry and beauty and measure that suggest themselves to us as we think of those mathematicians summon-

ing up their Neptune from the depth of the ocean of infinite space?

It is difficult to overestimate the debt the scientific faculty in general owes to mathematics in the past; in the present also. Mathematical laws in their perfection and simplicity appeal to the æsthete faculty.

## SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The engineering Society met on Tuesday, 24th ult., in the School of Science, the President in the chair. Considerable business was disposed of; a report of progress coming from the committee appointed to publish the Society's "Pamphlet."

The business part of the meeting being over, the President called upon Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, for the paper on "The Disposal of Sewage by 'Sewage Farms,'" which he had promised the Society and which had been looked forward to with much interest. He dealt with the subject under four heads, viz.: (1) The soil of the farm; (2) the sewage itself; (3) the water and air of the soil, and (4) the temperature. He showed the different methods of arranging the drains, etc., of the farms, according to the character of the soil and the configuration of the surface. As a good example of a sewage farm, in our own province, he described the one at London in connection with the lunatic asylum. These sewage farms, though just recently introduced, have proved satisfactory in every particular, even in cold climates like our own, where it was thought the scheme would be impracticable. On the whole the lecture was very valuable, as the question of sewage disposal is the most important which, at present, the engineer has to deal with. To say that the lecture was highly appreciated is putting it mildly, and the Engineering Society tendered its sincere thanks to the Doctor for his splendid lecture. At the lecture and discussion afterwards the Society was honored by the presence of Mr. Allan McDougall, who gave valuable advice on the subject.

## THE Y. M. C. A.

Sir Daniel Wilson spoke to the Y.M.C.A. last Thursday week on "The Supernatural in Religion." The hall was well filled; the parlor, too, was open and many of the ladies accepted the opportunity of hearing the address.

The speaker said that there was a period of doubt in the minds of most men, especially of those who were pursuing an educational course. He himself had passed through it, and his advice to young men in the midst of the perplexing problems of science was that they should lay hold firmly of the element of faith which is implanted in every man's nature. Prof. Huxley, at one time a friend of the speaker's, had lost sight of this principle in his researches in Natural Science, had denied the supernatural and become the great apostle of agnosticism. The sneering tones in which Prof. Huxley couches his criticisms of the Christian religion are unworthy of a gentleman and a man of science, and perhaps indicate secret misgivings at the bottom of his own heart. If our religion comes from God, and God is above nature, how is it possible to conceive that there should be no element of the supernatural in religion? The speaker, as a careful student of historical criticism for over forty years, added his testimony to the authenticity of the New Testament record. Our faith hangs on the resurrection of Christ. "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain." But the resurrection of Christ has been as clearly proven as any fact in history. The address was listened to with interest and appreciation throughout; and the advice of the scholarly President, who had struggled with the problems of religion and had come out victorious, was welcome to many who are perhaps now passing through the stage of doubts and questionings.

## WHO AND WHAT WE ARE.

The following is the report which was presented by the Committee appointed by the Literary Society to procure accurate information as to the meaning and extent of certain terms employed in the Constitution, or in proposed amendments to it.

*Undergraduates of the University of Toronto in Arts, Medicine or Law.*—This term includes all students who, having passed a matriculation examination or some examination taken as an equivalent therefor, have been admitted by the University to one of these Faculties, and been enrolled as belonging to it, but have not yet graduated in that Faculty.

*Undergraduates of the University of Toronto.*—Strictly speaking, this includes at present only those complying with the above conditions in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine or Law, together with some students in Dentistry. In other words, it is only in these departments that the above conditions can be fulfilled, the University not requiring an entrance qualification in any other department.

*Graduates of the University of Toronto in Arts, Medicine or Law.*—All who have received degrees from the University in these Faculties.

*Graduates of the University of Toronto.*—This includes all who have received degrees of any kind from the University. The degrees conferred by the University of Toronto are the following; B.A., M.A., M.B., M.D., LL.B., LL.D., B.C.L., D.C.L., Mus. B., Mus. D., C.E., B.S.A., D.D.S.

*Students registered as in attendance at University College.*—Every student in attendance in Arts must register in some College. At present this term practically includes all Arts men, but this is not necessarily the case. Even at present there are instances to be found of Arts undergraduates of the University of Toronto registering in Knox or Wycliffe, and when Victoria comes in there will be a large class of Arts men registering in Victoria.

*Students registered as in attendance in the Faculty of Arts, University of Toronto.*—Every student taking University Lectures in Arts must register in the University of Toronto. At present this term practically includes all Arts men, but this is not necessarily the case. It is possible for a man to be an undergraduate in Arts and proceeding to a degree in Arts, and still, if he happens to be, say a Fourth Year Oriental man, to register only in University College. Such cases would probably, however, be extremely rare.

The prevalent confusion with regard to these two last terms is due to the fact that at present (University College and the Faculty of Arts being practically coincident) one registration is accepted for both. It is, however, in theory, and, after this year, will probably be in practise, necessary for every man to register himself in his College, and also, if (as ninety-nine per cent. do) he is taking University Lectures, to register himself in the University. Mr. Langton is Registrar for both College and University.

*Students in actual attendance at University College.*—This term cannot be taken to mean anything but students who have so registered themselves. A student who has not so registered himself has no right to attend, and would have to be regarded as a visitor or as an intruder.

*Non-matriculated students.*—Students not having passed a matriculation examination nor having been admitted to the Faculty by the University (hence not undergraduates), but registered as in attendance at lectures.

*Students registered as in attendance at the University of Toronto.*—This will include all men attending University lectures. That is to say, it will include all students in attendance in the Faculty of Medicine, all students in attendance in the Faculty of Law (these being for the most part Arts men anyway as the candidates for LL.B. have no lectures to attend), and, with the limitation mentioned above under "Registered in the Faculty of Arts," all Arts men in attendance at lectures.

## STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked to write for your readers a short sketch of the recent convention of student volunteers in the city of Cleveland. As it was the largest representative gathering of students ever met in this or any other land, and significant in many respects, a few points may not be uninteresting to them. Since 1886 there has been a movement for missions throughout the American and Canadian colleges, and a systematic effort put forth to draft volunteers in them for this great work. To preserve and perpetuate the movement now embracing the phenomenal number of 6,000 pledged volunteers, and reaching to over 200 colleges, the present convention was designed.

Between 500 and 600 delegates from 160 institutions met for four days in the city Y. M. C. A., which, by the way, is a magnificent structure recently erected at a cost of over a-quarter of a million dollars, a monument to the Christian enterprise and liberality of that rapidly rising city. These students came up from all over the land, from Acadia across to Russia, and from Manitoba away down to Tennessee. Men were there from all the great institutions you hear of, from Yale and Union, from Princeton and Oberlin, from Michigan and McCormick, not forgetting our own 'Varsity, which had several representatives.

The gathering was at once international, intercollegiate and interdenominational, and was itself an illustration of the great truth it had met to teach—the solidarity of our race and religion. We raised no national flag and sang no national anthem (nor college song). We recognized no distinctions of color or creed, although all the sects from Wycliffe to Wesley were there, and not Englishmen merely, but Jew and Japanese, and Indians and negroes, and a local Californian was heard to say, "half-breeds from Upper Canada." We thought only of the Life that was lavished for all and the love that makes every man a brother.

But the delegates were the least interesting element in the convention. They were only the audience. The speakers were from every point of the compass. We heard from Korea and China, and India and the Isles of the Sea, from France and Turkey, and South Africa and South America. There were some 40 returned missionaries from these and other lands, and several natives besides. They spoke encouragingly of the progress of the Gospel in their different fields, advocating, in addition to regular evangelistic work, the establishment of institutional missions, including educational, industrial and Y. M. C. A. work.

We heard all these and as many more Americans besides. Dr. Talmage says "that every American is a born orator," and it may seem improbable that all these delivered themselves in the short space of four days, but we were a democracy and worked the *closure* on the long speeches. We got every man's best, the essence of his experience. It was the privilege of a life-time to see and hear so many of the leaders and heroes of the missionary cause, and to come into contact with the rising tide of unselfish devotion to Christ and the race.

The Americans are, no doubt, an enterprising people and they show it in their religion as in everything else. The Executive Committee of this missionary movement intends, during this year, to extend it to Great Britain and Scandinavia and other Trans-Atlantic countries. Their motto is the "Evangelization of the world in this generation," or, in the words of the Welsh preacher, according to one of themselves: 1st, The world is upside down. 2nd, It must be put right side up, and 3rd, We are the chaps to do it.

But we Canadians are in it, too, only not in the talk to any great extent. However, it turns out that we have sent, proportionate to our numbers, twice as many men to the foreign field as the American colleges. No doubt pure religion thrives better where a man walks to church and gets a rest from politics one day in the week. However,

the Americans are a hospitable people and generous to a fault, and even a few lines about this convention in a Canadian paper would be wanting if no reference were made to the kind treatment we received at their hands.

The convention was a good one in every respect, and will do much to strengthen the influences that, to-day, are making the kingdoms of this world the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ. A full report of the meeting will be printed in a couple of months. W. R. M.

### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution for an athletic association submit the following:—

1. That the name of this association shall be "University of Toronto Athletic Association."

2. That it shall have control of the annual games; the management of the grounds; the furtherance of the gymnasium scheme until completion, and thereafter the management of the gymnasium as far as management is granted to the student body; the aiding of the various clubs upon certain definite lines laid down by the Association; and, generally, the promotion and supervision of University athletics.

3. That the Association shall consist of five representatives from the Literary Society and two representatives from each of the following clubs: Association Football, Rugby Football, Cricket, Hockey and the Baseball Clubs. Applications from other clubs desiring representation must be made to this Association.

4. The Literary Society representatives shall be chosen in the following manner: At last meeting in February in each year a nominating committee of *nine* members nominated singly, and elected by ballot if necessary, shall be appointed to nominate these and to report to the Society for approval.

5. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The President shall be elected from among the *five* representatives of the Literary Society, and these officers shall be elected by the members of the Association.

6. This Association shall have control of the one dollar fee collected annually by the Registrar from each student; any gate receipts or any moneys collected from the different clubs according to a basis agreed upon by the Association itself.

7. That the Association appointed in February shall assume office in the Fall term except the *first*, which shall assume office immediately.

8. An annual report shall be handed in by the Association to the Literary Society.

9. The Society does not consider itself bound to make up any deficits that shall arise in finances of the Association.

The young ladies of Colony University have adopted the following yell which beautifully illustrates the superior nimbleness of the feminine tongue: "Co-ordination, ha, ha, ha, tessaras kai enenekonta dux femina facta! rah! rah! rah!"

### DANGEROUS.

*Ph. Lunk*—Man badly hurt in recitation this morning.  
*G. Rind*—How so?

*P. L.*—Sat down on the spur of the moment.—*Ex.*

The poet wrote: "I send you my latest poem fused in the crucible of thought." The editor wrote: "I beg to refuse it."—*Free Press.*

A western man who was touring through the East, in passing a meadow heard the driver say: "Abandon the direct progression to the straight thitherward, and deviate by inclinatory and aberrant dextrogyration into a dextral incidence." It was an amateur Boston farmer saying, "Gee Buck," to his yoke of oxen.—*Ex.*

### THE COLLEGE WORLD.

There are 190 college papers in the United States.

Yale's college physician has advised the discontinuing of the tug-of-war.

Longfellow was only nineteen when he was made a professor at Bowdoin.

King, '89, and Keefe of the New Yorks will coach the Princeton nine this year.

The trustees of Cornell have voted \$20,000 to build an annex to the gymnasium.

Out of 867 graduates of the Vassar College, 315, or a little more than 36 per cent., have married.

Prof. Sloane, of Princeton, will prepare the article on "George Bancroft," for Appleton's Encyclopædia.

P. T. Barnum has presented the Barnum Museum at Tufts with the body of a tiger valued at \$10,000 when alive.

A "chair of the English Bible" has been established at Dickinson College, Prof. A. W. Rogers, of Philadelphia, occupying it.

New York University has a department of "Comparative Religion," which is largely patronized by the theological students and the clergy of New York.

The "House of Commons" at Johns Hopkins University is to be reorganized. It was started in 1884 and was modeled after the English Parliament.

The Sophomores of Princeton recently took a number of members of the Freshman class with no other covering than darkness, and compelled them to climb a tree and sing: "Nearer My God to Thee."—*Ex.*

The hours of instruction per week in the various colleges are: Harvard, 70; Yale, 119; Vassar, 118; Columbia, 110; University of Michigan, 104; Cornell, 84; Princeton, 75; Amherst, 72; Trinity, 65.—*Ex.*

A club-house for American students in Paris has been inaugurated by the American Students' Association. The object of the association is to provide a homelike and cheerful resort for English-speaking students.—*Ex.*

Of Yale's athletes, 64 per cent. have attained to distinguished grades of scholarship, and so far from lowering the average or making no impression one way or the other upon it, they raise the whole standard of the University.

The faculty of Boston University have voted to allow work on the college paper, *The University Beacon*, to count as hours in the course, allowing four hours per week to the managing editor, and two hours per week to each of his assistants.—*Ex.*

### AN EXCEPTION.

Logicians say that no phrase means  
At once both "yes" and "no."  
But they are not correct, it seems,  
As one short phrase will show.

(Where it meant "yes.")  
I sat one eve with Maud, a miss  
Who's pretty, sweet, and coy;  
Said I, "Maude, dare I steal a kiss?"  
She said, "You silly boy."

(Where it meant "no.")  
And in a little while I said,  
"Art angry, dear, at me?"  
She smiled, and laughed, and shook her head,  
"You silly boy," said she.

—*Cornell Era.*

## NOTICE.

All reports of meetings or events occurring up to Thursday evening must be in the hands of the Editor by Friday noon, or they will not be published.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The annual meeting of the Rugby Football Club will be held in the Residence Dining Hall, on Thursday next at 4.30.

The south elevation of the University building has now been completely recovered, and once more looks like what Old 'Varsity was before the fire.

At a meeting of the class of '91, held in the Y.M.C.A., last Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to include the lecturers in Arts in the class photo.

Our Business Manager is out of the city; he went home to make sure of his father's election. That his efforts were successful can be seen by consulting the election returns.

The annual meeting of the Association Football Club will be held Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will be a very important meeting, and Captain Thomson desires a large attendance.

J. S. Scott, '91, and J. McIntosh, '91, returned last week from Cleveland, Ohio, whither they had gone to attend the conference of missionary volunteers. They report a very pleasant trip and speak very highly of the hospitable manner in which they were entertained.

We are pleased to notice the names of Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Ferguson, G. R. R. Cockburn and J. D. Edgar in the list of successful candidates at the general elections last Thursday. These gentlemen are the proud parents of four of our well-known undergraduates.

The Residence Hockey Club defeated Upper Canada College on Friday last by 4 goals to 3. Upper Canada is one of the crack clubs of the city, and their defeat at the hands of the Residence men, who began late in the season, and who are without proper facilities for practice, is the more noticeable. The Beauts are to be congratulated at their success.

A business meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held last Thursday afternoon. A report from the Executive Committee was submitted, recommending the Association to take steps to get itself incorporated. After a thorough discussion a sub-committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. After this the regular meeting was led by J. McNicol. On Sunday morning a meeting was held, at which Dr. Potts delivered an interesting and practical address.

Mr. Fraser, lecturer in Spanish and Italian, was indisposed last week and was unable to meet his classes.

Premier J. M. Godfrey of the Mock Parliament is happy, not so much at the general result of the elections, at which of course he is rejoiced, but at the returns in North Grey, where the candidate for whom his oratory did flow was elected by an increased majority.

At the annual meeting of the Glee Club, last Friday afternoon, the following nominations were made for the ensuing year: Hon. Pres., A. T. Thompson, B.A., acc.; Pres., R. K. Barker, acc.; Treas., L. A. Moore, A. F. Edwards; Sec., J. F. Ross, H. A. Moore, K. D. McMillan; Leader, P. Parker, acc.; Councillors, '92, J. McIntosh, A. E. McLaughlin, J. H. Lamont; '93, F. Crosby, A. McMillan, H. A. Little, C. A. Mitchell, C. W. McPherson, J. L. McDougall; '94, Gillis, Trounce, McAllister, W. Carroll, H. Carroll, Boyd, Farrar, Goodwillie, Bigelow, Pease, Millichamp, Blythe. The elections will take place in the Y.M.C.A. Hall next Friday afternoon.

## NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—

A regular meeting of this Society was held in the Biological Department on Friday last, Dr. G. Chambers in the chair. An exceedingly interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. John McCrae, '92, on the subject of Parthenogenesis. After a short historical sketch, he deduced the scope of the subject from the various definitions laid down by its chief modern exponents. He described fully, and cited many examples illustrating the various phases of Parthenogenesis as studied from the Protozoa to the Arthropoda—the bee being the highest individual in which this phenomena has been observed. Mr. A. F. Hunter, '91, moved a vote of thanks (which was carried with applause) to the essayist, and opened a discussion in which Parthenogenesis, vote of thanks, communications, papers, Isis (glacial) periods, recreation grounds, parks, butts, Wellingtons, Fergusons, presidents, vice-presidents and reporters were inextricably intermingled. One pleasing feature of this Society is the increasing attendance of the lady undergraduates. After the announcement that the next meeting would be devoted to nominations for offices and the discussion of the constitution, the meeting adjourned.

Unto a little negro

A swimming in the Nile,  
Appeared quite unexpectedly

A hungry crocodile,  
Who, with the chill politeness

That makes the warm blood freeze,  
Remarked, "I'll take some dark meat,  
Without dressing, if you please."

—Bema.

## DI-VARSITIES.

While Southern was playing Lord  
Cholmondeley  
A lady sat watching me dolmondeley  
She surveyed from her box  
The sheyed of his lox  
And softly remarked ain't they col-  
mondeley.

NO WONDER.

"No wonder me darlin' is cross-eyed,"  
Said love-sick young Pat to his  
mother,  
"For both of her eyes are so pretty.  
That each wants to look at the  
other."

—Brunonian.

On a rugged rock they sat;  
He held her hand, she held his hat;  
I held my breath, and lay quite flat,  
And no one thought I knew it.

He held that kissing was no crime,  
She held her lips up every time,  
I held my breath and wrote this  
rhyme,  
And no one saw me do it.

—Bicycle World.

## UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

We all went riding on Christmas eve.  
My Bessie and I, and Minnie and  
Steve.  
We called for the girls at half-past  
eight,  
And found they weren't a minute late,  
They came down smiling and sweet,  
and lo!  
Their hats were trimmed with mistle-  
toe.  
Now Steve and I haven't hearts of  
flint.  
Of course we both of us took the hint.  
—Brunonian.

Rushing the growler—a bear hunt.

O, my dear Mississippi, do you dance  
the Rush(ia)?

Naw, Missouri, but Arkansasaw wood  
though.

Why is a miser like a hypochon-  
driac?

One is always tight and the other is  
generally full of "sham-pain."

Sam Johnsing: "I've all right now.  
I've gwinter get up," Mrs. Johnsing:  
"Fool niggah. Jess you stay in bed  
until you has tuck the rest ob de  
medicine in dat bottle what I paid a  
dollar for."—Siftings.



## STUDENTS ATTENTION!

This is a fac-simile of our pins,  
made from the metal from the  
College bell, which we are selling  
at a moderate price. Every  
student should have one, as they make an  
interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

VOL. X.

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No. 20.

## Editorial Comments.



THE election by acclamation of all the officers of the Literary and Scientific Society is an event almost without precedent in the history of the Society; nor is it less unexpected than unprecedented. The Society is thus confronted with a condition of things with which it has never before had to deal and one in which there may be considerable danger to its welfare. It is to the annual elections that the members have looked for the payment of the fees into the treasury. So implicit has been the faith in this means of collection that every member, active or inactive, has always postponed paying his fee until that time; any one who paid before then was generally considered to have done so for effect or with some ulterior object in view. This year there will be no election and none of the attendant excitement that has given to the working members an opportunity, and to the less active a desire, to contribute their dues to the Treasury. Further, a large number of the members have been disenfranchised; the principle of taxation with representation will of course prevail, and the virtually ousted members will pay no fees and there will be no reason for interested politicians to do it for them. It is therefore feared that, when the outstanding debts are paid off, there will be no surplus wherewith to begin the new year, and that thereby the work of the Society may be hampered and its usefulness lessened, neither of which is desirable nor expedient. What is to be done? The answer is easy; the duty of every man is plain. Every member should pay his fee, elections or no elections, and should do so at once. The money is needed and the members must supply it. A considerable number paid last Friday night; if all who were present then and who were so enthusiastic in cheering their friends will now show their loyalty in a tangible manner there will be no deficit this year and a good round sum will be placed to the credit of the Society. This latter will of course be smaller than in previous years, and circumstances may necessitate the payment of fees early next fall. If this should happen, the absence of an election will not be an unmixed evil. In fact the Society may perhaps have needed just such an event to bring it to its senses, and if the members but profit by the experience of the year and the lessons that may be learned by what has taken place lately there are good grounds for hoping that better things are in store.

The gentlemen whose good fortune it was to be elected by acclamation to offices in the Literary Society are to be congratulated on having been thus honored by the undergraduates. To be a member of the General Committee of the Society is indeed an honor, and, moreover, one that can be obtained only once during one's undergraduate career, and is thus the more highly to be prized. The committee elected to serve next year is a fair one; some of its members are better than others; in the words of the song: "there are some that are good and some that are not." But on the whole it can be said that the new committee is composed of energetic and fairly representative men. Of the newly-elected President, Mr. H. E. Irwin, B.A., we know nothing personally, but if the words of his friends are an indication of his ability and fitness for the position we have no doubt but that in him the Society will have an excellent President. To the retiring President,

who has been untiring in his attention to the duties of his office, and who has shown himself so well worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and to the other members of the outgoing committee who have worked so well in the interest of the Society, THE VARSITY offers the thanks of the entire student body. May the new one deserve the same at the end of its term as does the old!

## UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

A university may acquire a name for itself by its maintenance of a high standard of examinations, the merits of the graduates who year by year leave its halls, the name of the various members of the faculties as successful teachers, and last, though by no means least, the contributions to science and literature of its undergraduates, its graduates and its staff. Taking the University of Toronto as the example most worthy of our attention, no one will for a moment deny but that she holds a foremost place among her kind in America; she requires a high standard throughout the entire course in every department; her graduates take the highest places in their pursuit of post graduate work at other universities. She has among her faculty those whose names are quoted as authorities in science and in literature, nor are they lacking in original research—the great lack is an official publication by the university, in which the results of the work of the members of the university might be made public. In it the decisions of the Senate and other official announcements could be made. In fact there are so many things of an official nature alone that the matter necessary for a publication of some size, be it Bulletin, Gazette or Review—the name is immaterial—is already assured.

Then so far as material of a more permanent nature, there are so many societies in connection with the university that these should be able to contribute something of value to the columns of the proposed publication. There are seminaries connected with the different departments of study and the various laboratories; it is but natural to expect that from the papers of the one and the researches of the other that one article at least might be of permanent value. Papers have been read before the Modern Language Club, and afterwards published in the columns of THE VARSITY, which are not unworthy of publication. Then there are the Engineering Society, the Natural Science Association, the Mathematical Society, the Medical Society, and the Pathological Society. Papers have been read before every one of these which many would like to have in some permanent form, while at present all they have, if they were fortunate enough to hear them, is a remembrance of what was read. Take, for example, the paper read but lately by Professor Baker before the Mathematical Society. It has been most justly praised; those who heard it would like to have it in print, and many who did not would gladly obtain it were it possible. What becomes of the essays of the successful competitors for the Frederick Wyld Prize and the Ramsay Scholarship, or the thesis of the candidates for the degree of M.A.? No one sees these but the writers and the examiners, and every one of these, unless the examination is a sham, ought to be worthy of publication. Where can one find a record of the papers read before the Pathological Society which many a medical graduate of Toronto would be glad to possess? It has been stated in this connection that a member of the faculty has made a discovery which will add lustre to his name—one who to-day is recognized

as an authority in the scientific centres of Europe and America—but the announcement of his discovery will in all likelihood be made in some journal which may not be taken in the University Library. It is just the same to-day as when the late Professor Young solved the long vexed question of the quintic equation; his solution was given to the world in a journal published by Johns Hopkins University. Should such a state of affairs exist any longer? So long as matters remain as they are the University fails to secure that place which is its by right among other universities which have some official publication, and with that place the honor which her sons would gladly help her win and maintain if only she would afford them the means of giving to the world under her patronage the results of their labor.

Consider this question from another standpoint. The university increases its usefulness in proportion to the extent of its library in the matter of journals, reviews, magazines and periodicals of all sorts which are available to all connected with the university. As a rule the funds available will not permit the authorities to get all that are desirable. Many of these could be secured by a system of exchanges, which would more than repay the expense involved in the publication of a University Gazette. Such a course would enable the students and staff to learn what was being done in other institutions of learning and *vice versa*, would let others see what the University of Toronto was doing, and enable her to take her stand more worthily among the universities of the world.

The need of such a publication has never been felt more than at present. What systematic public and official acknowledgment has been made of the many gifts to the University since the disaster of Feb. 14, 1890? These would of themselves supply more material than would fill several issues of THE VARSITY. Many would like to read the letters of condolence or offers of gifts which have been received during the past year. The chances are that they will not have the opportunity.

No one, after a little thought, will deny the need of some such publication. How then can it be brought about? An effort was made last year to conduct a University Review. This was an ambitious attempt, but too much for a few to undertake. It was not too ambitious in comparison with the place the University holds had the Review been issued under its auspices. It might have been available as it was, had the authorities agreed to take say 500 copies of each issue to use as exchanges. Such an action would have sustained the Review, and at the same time brought to the University some of the ends desired. If the University is not disposed to do this it might issue a monthly circular similar to those of Johns Hopkins University, which are usually of sixteen pages, much the same in size as THE VARSITY. Such a paper would probably cost for ten issues of 1,000 copies about \$500, which would be offset to some extent by subscriptions, and when the value of exchanges is taken into account, instead of being a loss there would be a decided gain to the University. There can be no doubt that such an expenditure would be advantageous. Many societies at home and abroad have sent us valuable gifts. What can be sent them in return so that we may have these benefits continued, and show in some tangible way our appreciation of their kindness? Practically nothing. The only thing that remains to be done is to make a beginning; it cannot fail. Experience elsewhere shows that its success is assured. Knox College, with a constituency which ought not to be anything like so large as that of the University, supports a monthly and pays its editor a salary. It has succeeded; why should not we do as well? By going carefully and surely it can be done. Who can say but what such a beginning might not be the foundation of a university press similar to those at Oxford and Cambridge? The day is coming when this ought to be the case. We call the attention of all those interested in this matter in the hope that something may be done to advance so necessary and worthy an enterprise.

## ROCK OF AGES.

*"Rock of Ages cleft for me  
Let me hide myself in Thee."  
Sang a child the livelong day,  
In a joyous, thoughtless way:  
Sang and recked not of the prayer  
Uttered in her childish glee;  
Sang without a thought of care,  
"Rock of Ages cleft for me."*

*"Nothing in my hands I bring,  
Simply to Thy cross I cling."  
Sang a maid with heart oppress;  
Sighing, sobbing to be blest.  
Sang when days were dark and drear,  
On Life's gloom-o'ershadowed sea;  
Sang though filled with doubt and fear,  
"Rock of Ages cleft for me."*

*"While I draw this fleeting breath  
When mine eyelids close in death;"  
Sang a mother, near the goal  
Of each weary, waiting soul;  
Sang (and smiled at sorrows past)  
"Let me hide myself in Thee,  
I am nearing home at last  
Rock of Ages cleft for me."*

EDMUND YORK.

## GERMAN STUDENT LIFE.

### II.



As a rule the German student does not spend the whole of his undergraduate days at one university. There is free trade between the German universities. A man attends a couple of semesters at Berlin. A professor at Leipsig, we will say, has a great reputation in some specialty, and the student wishes to study under him for a time. In order to effect a transfer he requires only to get from the university secretary an "honorable dismissal," (*Abgangszeugniss*). He takes this to the secretary at Leipsig and pays a small fee. He then has all the university privileges at Leipsig. He can pass from Leipsig to another university at the end of a semester if he wishes, and so on. The process of changing from one university to another is known as *umsatteln*—changing saddles.

But the question at once arises, what bearing will these changes have upon his getting a degree? A student must have attended lectures for a certain number of semesters before he can be admitted to examination for a degree. When he wishes to be examined, he prepares what is known as a *curriculum vitæ*, which is, in fact, a complete sketch of his life as a student. He names the schools he has attended and the studies he has pursued. The university lectures follow and the *Anmeldungs Buch*, of which I have already spoken, accompanies the application for examination. The examining body can thus see what opportunities for study the student has had. They know the places of learning he has frequented and the teachers he has studied with. They will find out for themselves in the examination ordeal how he has used and profited by these opportunities.

I have said enough, perhaps, to show the great freedom the student has in choosing his teachers and even his studies. One great principle of German higher education is *Lernfreiheit*—the student is free to learn as he chooses. His progress is not tested from week to week by recitations. For three or four years the man follows his own devices, and then the ruthless examiner tests the quality of those devices. The system would require long and careful study before one could venture an opinion as to its advan-

tages or disadvantages in comparison with our own. But it is manifest that the German student who chooses to be idle has a prolonged period in which to indulge his inclination, free from all academic restraint. There is a *genus* among German students which is rare with us. It is that of men who have presented themselves over and over again for examination for a degree and have failed. They are called by the expressive name: *bemooste Häupter* (moss-grown heads). Liberty is a perilous privilege, and a large number of German students become hard drinking idlers. Yet one feels that the law of Liberty is the only one under which true manliness and pure zeal for learning will be developed most fully. It is perhaps for this reason that the Germans stand first in enthusiasm for learning.

Abundant opportunity is given the student to meet the professor under whom he may be studying. Each professor is usually at home to students for two hours on two afternoons of each week. The student is expected to call on the professor on one of these afternoons at both the beginning and the end of each session, and he may call as often as he chooses and discuss any points that may arise in connection with his studies. These *Sprachstunden* are quite independent of the Seminary classes, with which we are now familiar in this country. The German professors whom I have met are genial men, with whom one feels at home very quickly. One of my pleasantest memories of Berlin is that of the hours I spent at the house of Professor Pfeleiderer, who was one of the Hibbert lecturers and whose great work on the Philosophy of Religion has been translated into English. Though I had no letter of introduction he received me most cordially when I called, as a student attending his lectures, and I partook frequently of his hospitality afterwards. As far as I can observe the German Professor has very little of the *hauteur* and general donnishness that one associates with his English brother. Those I have met are not in any sense men of the world. Professor Pfeleiderer told me that he saw very little of his brother professors, and the life seemed to me to be somewhat lonely and isolated. No doubt the intercourse between the professors would be greater in a smaller place.

One of the questions that one is asked most frequently relates to what is called here the system of duelling among students. *Mensur* is the name the Germans give to these so-called duels. A duel with them as with other nations is the result of a quarrel and is a serious affair. The *Mensur* is quite different, and the worst result it can have is a bad cut on the face. The *Mensur* is confined chiefly to the student corps, and the members of these corps are usually the idle, fast young men of the university. I object to the *Mensur*. It is cruel and barbarous; but it is governed by the rules of fair play, and a man has an opportunity to give as good as he gets in a manly way. Some of the American hazing is both cruel and barbarous without either fair play or manliness.

I must not let myself be led over to other points. Only one word in conclusion. The thought often came into my own mind, and Americans and Canadians in Berlin often put the question to me: "Is it worth while to come over here? Could not we get as great advantage at home?" I am disposed to think there is a great deal of sentiment about the idea of studying in Germany. It is thought to be the proper thing to do, and many do it, not because of the solid advantages which a stay in Germany offers, but because of the reputation for learning which they thus acquire.

The Berlin professors did not strike me as being great teachers. They are, of course, good scholars, but unless a man has the rare gifts of a teacher, his learning is as animated on the printed page as it is on his lips. The book will often, indeed, teach better than the man.

Except in a few cases the advantages to the Arts student of personal instruction by these men is probably not very great; and to this extent one could study nearly as well at home as abroad. But the advantages are very great of an enlarged range of observation, of close and continued intercourse with a people who live differently

and think differently from one's own, a sojourn in Germany, a glimpse of German student life, a struggle with the difficulties of German speech is worth all it costs in time and money.

I sometimes ask myself sadly, Why do we not think of going to England instead of to Germany? Why does the Motherland offer no fountain of learning to her thirsty sons? Who ever thinks of Oxford and Berlin in the same breath as places in which to study? The fault is not ours, but England's. The German university opens her doors to the foreigner and gives him a hearty welcome. She lets him study what he chooses, and furnishes him with every facility in her power. The English university has only prescribed courses of study, and the student not proceeding regularly to a degree as attached to one of the colleges, labors under great disadvantages. The university staff is surprisingly small as compared with that of a German university. It is true that at Oxford and Cambridge a large number of men are engaged in tutorial, or, as we should say, professorial work, in connection with the numerous colleges. But the tutors of each college instruct only the members of a college. Their range of usefulness is thus very limited, and for a great expenditure of money a comparatively small return is secured. In England the cost of living is much greater than it is in Germany, and at Oxford and Cambridge it is higher than the high average of English life generally.

The English class spirit, too, permeates everything. English university education is, in a word, illiberal, expensive, aristocratic in spirit. The man who has breathed the free air of a freer land turns away to Germany and finds that in her republic of letters all men are equal—in opportunity, at any rate. The poor are not needlessly handicapped, and the rich have no peculiar advantages. The honest toiler can work towards his own goal in his own way, and all the help that his fellow men can give is placed within his reach.

GEO. M. WRONG.

P.S.—In the first part of this article, the printer wrought sad havoc with some of my sentences. I mention only the most flagrant case. For "The choice in any special departments—the Philosophy of Religion and Church History was limited—I soon decided whom I should hear," read "The choice in my special departments—the Philosophy of Religion and Church History—was limited, and I soon decided whom I should hear."

G. M. W.

## SOPHOCLES AJAX.

vv. 646-649 AND vv. 669-683.

All things the long unnumbered years bring forth  
From darkness, into darkness put away.  
Naught passes credence. Judgment overtakes  
The strenuous oath, th' exceeding stubborn soul.

Yea, for the things most terrible and strong  
Obey and rule. The snow-strewn winter so  
Gives place to summer, goodly time of fruits;  
And so the vault of weary night gives place  
To Dawn's white horses, that the light shine forth;  
And with the breath of dreadful winds there falls  
A hush upon the moaning sea; strong sleep  
Whom she has bound, unbinds, nor holds for aye.  
And I too, how shall I not wisdom learn?  
I will: since lately I have come to know  
That so far must one hate one's enemy  
That one in turn may love him; and my friend  
So far will I be fain to help with aid  
As though he will not stay so: in this world  
Friendship is oftenest no sure anchorage.

M. H.

Rumor has it that three-fifths of the Harvard faculty are in favor of reducing the course to three years.

MARCH 17, 1891.

## THE NOMINATIONS.



NIGHT "of onslaught and despair," on one hand; a night of jubilation and wild exultation, on the other. The hall in the Yonge St. Arcade, procured especially for nomination night, was at an early hour filled with an excited mass of students, gathered together to participate in a meeting that, from all appearances, promised to be of an interest almost unprecedented in the history of the Society. The perennial election excitement has not been strikingly manifest this spring. "Wars and rumors of war" have been heard, and uninitiated partisans and independent voters have awaited in breathless suspense the first sounds of the conflict between the opposing parties, but all week their expectations have been disappointed, and their patience has been exhausted. Never has a quieter week preceded the great annual nomination night. Never before were the corridors so free from argumentative knots of excited politicians, or mysterious little caucuses of scheming partisans, and yet, in spite of the apparent calm, in spite of the unruffled surface of the political pond, the knowing ones shook their heads and muttered many wise saws and modern instances to the effect that they weren't to be caught with chaff—no, not they; that game had been tried before, and so forth, *ad nauseam*—and then they walked off, talking very wisely of "coup d'états" and "surprises," until the wondering freshman in their midst was filled with dreadful awe, and speculated with a foreboding spirit as to what the great night would bring forth. No wonder, then, that the Yonge Street Arcade heard the tramp of many hurrying feet, and that the hall in the top storey echoed and re-echoed with the sounds of battle. Above the cheers of the enthusiastic could be heard the stirring tones of the fish-horns, and the thump, thump, thump of stamping feet, whilst a dense pall of dust hung over the whole assembly, rendering the private combats in the rear invisible to the keen eye of the President choking off many inexperienced orators and preventing many a maiden speech that, under more favorable circumstances, would undoubtedly have carried the meeting by storm.

The meeting was opened as usual by the reading of the minutes. Hostilities began immediately. Mr. C. A. Stuart objected to the phraseology of a part of the report relating to the medical complication of last week. After considerable argument and consultation, the required change was made and the minutes were adopted. Then the President arose and declared the whole action taken on the medical question at the last meeting to have been unconstitutional. The shouts of the Federals might have been heard for many miles. The Outsiders gazed at one another in consternation. Mr. C. A. Stuart got up and objected, but the President was inexorable and passed on to the next order of business. Mr. C. A. Stuart appealed from the Chairman's ruling. It was ruled that his appeal was out of order. Mr. A. M. Stewart rose to the point of order, that an appeal being in its nature a point of order must be in order at any time. It was ruled that Mr. A. M. Stewart was out of order. Mr. A. M. Stewart then rose to the point of order that he was in order in raising his point of order under that order of business (*i.e.*, the point that Mr. C. A. Stuart's appeal, being in its nature a point of order, was in order under any order of business). Mr. MacKinnon rose to the point of order that Mr. A. M. Stewart was out of order in raising his point of order under the order of business "Notices of Motion," (that is to say, the point that he was in order in raising under that order of business his point of order to the effect that Mr. C. A. Stuart's appeal, being in its nature a point of order, was in order under any order of business). The subsequent proceedings are obscure, but in the end Mr. C. A. Stuart's appeal was put and carried amidst great rejoicing.

The next order of business was the nomination of

officers for the ensuing year. The ball was set a-rolling by Mr. McKellar, who begged to submit the name of Mr. T. A. Gibson, B.A., to the Society for re-election to the office of President. The nomination was supported by Mr. G. H. Ferguson, who spoke in very warm terms of Mr. Gibson's services in the past year. Mr. Gibson thereupon arose, a modest blush still mantling his cheeks, and in a very neat little speech thanked the Society for this second honor they had conferred upon him, but declined to fill the chair again, notwithstanding the regret he felt at severing his official connection with the Society. Mr. Colin Fraser, B.A., then took the floor, and for the next few moments sang the praises of his nominee, Mr. H. E. Irwin, B.A., and was well supported in his vocal effort by the melodious orchestra of the Outside party. When he had finished a hush fell upon the meeting. Everyone held his breath, and the Outsiders fortified themselves heroically against any exhibition of surprise over the long expected "bomb" that they now felt the Federals were going to explode among them. But the silence continued unbroken. The President looked surprised, the Outsiders amazed; the Federals stood calm and collected. At last the voice of the President was heard in a troubled tone, "I declare the nominations for this office closed." A great sigh of satisfaction burst forth from the anxious breasts of the Outsiders. The Federals still stood gloomily and forebodingly silent. The suspense was now even greater than before. Outside leaders gathered in little knots and discussed the situation; whispers of "coup d'états" passed from mouth to mouth over the assembly. The excitement was becoming more and more intense, when the voice of the President was heard asking for nominations for the office of first Vice-President. There was a commotion in the ranks of the Federals, a long pent up cheer broke forth and Mr. G. H. Ferguson was hoisted on to the platform by his enthusiastic followers. Now the mine at last was to be sprung, and the meeting awaited in breathless suspense to hear the oracle of the Federal party. The voice of a too-hardy Outsider was heard to yell "Bring on your dark horse Fergie," and then the silence was greater than before. At last the oracle spoke "I wish to submit to the meeting the name of a gentleman of *sound judgment and calm deliberation*." And then what a howl went up to heaven through the skylights! For the next few moments your faithful scribe was stunned and completely incapacitated. When he had collected himself sufficiently he found himself in the midst of a howling Babel. The voice of the speaker re-iterating for the fifth time *sound judgment and calm deliberation* was almost drowned in a chorus of "name him Fergie," "who is it?" "go it again" and various other encouraging and sarcastic cries, and then we got the thread of the speech again. "I nominate this gentleman as the leader of no party, but as an Independent member of this society. The Federal Party, Mr. President and gentlemen, is not in this election. I have the honor to submit to you the name of Mr. F. C. Perrin." The scene that followed is beyond description. There was hurrying to and fro in the ranks of the Outsiders, and amazement written upon every feature. This then was the bomb of the Federals! They were out of the fight, but as a Parthian shot, their astute leader, Prometheus like, had stolen the fire of the Outside party, for be it known to all that the aforesaid Mr. Perrin was the ratified candidate of the Outsiders. The moment was critical, but calm returned to the ranks of the Outside party, when a wrathful Jupiter in the form of Mr. C. A. Stuart mounted the platform and nominated Mr. F. E. Perrin. He was followed by the aforesaid fiery element in the form of Mr. Perrin who declined the nomination of Mr. Ferguson and accepted that of the Outside party. The game was now up. Surprises were over, and the last mine had been sprung. The rest of the meeting was confused, and disorderly. Many of the speeches were almost tragic in their gloomy despair, as member after member arose and bade a long and tender farewell to the quondam greatness of the Literary Society. Recrimination followed recrimination. One member was

charged with ruining the Society body and soul; and another had to deny the charge of corrupting innocent Freshmen through the subtle charm of the quiet whist party, and the transient glories of a portfolio in the Cabinet of Her Majesty's first and only Mock Parliament. The violent recriminations on the one hand, and the wild exultation on the other, may each be pardoned, for surely it was a meeting, the like of which has never before been seen in the history of the Society.

This then will be the General Committee for next year: President, Mr. H. E. Irwin, B.A.; First Vice-President, F. E. Perrin; 2nd Vice, W. P. Bull; 3rd Vice, J. D. Webster; Recording Secretary, J. W. Wheaton; Treasurer, J. L. MacDougall; Curator, V. A. Sinclair; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Mitchell; Historical Secretary, J. W. McIntosh; Secretary of Committees, F. E. Bigelow. Councillors, fourth year, D. Thompson; third, W. J. Knox; second, E. E. Reid; School of Science, A. B. White and W. Gormally.

### SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Athletic Association of the School of Science met in Dr. Ellis' lecture room on Friday, March 6, the occasion being the annual meeting and election of officers for the coming year. The report of the last year was read by the secretary, and showed the Association in a prosperous condition. The election of officers then ensued with the result that the following gentlemen were chosen: Hon. President, Mr. C. H. C. Wright; President, Mr. C. E. Langley; Vice-President, Mr. W. A. Lea; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. N. M. Lash; Third year Rep., Mr. C. Forrester; Second year Rep., Mr. H. Carrol. A curator and first year representative are to be chosen from the coming first year.

A number of lectures have stopped, and this fact helps to make the students feel that exams. are drawing near. Examinations will commence on April 15, and will be held in Convocation Hall.

On account of the meeting of the Provincial Land Surveyors in the city during the last week, there were several lectures postponed on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday afternoon a number of the surveyors honored the new school with their presence and approval. Wednesday evening the Association had their annual dinner down town, and by kind courtesy the Engineering Society of the School of Science were favored with an invitation to send a representative to the dinner. Mr. T. R. Deacon, '91, was chosen to fulfil this request, and by the speech which he made in response to the toast to the "Engineering Society," he showed that he was well fitted to represent the embryo engineers and surveyors.

The Engineering Society met in No. 2 Lecture Room on Tuesday last, March 10th, the President in the chair. After the minutes were read the Secretary of the Publishing Committee of the pamphlet reported that the manuscript was in the hands of the printer, and that it was hoped that the book would be published very shortly. It will consist of about one hundred and forty pages. Under the head of Correspondence, the Corresponding Secretary read a letter from an ex-president, Mr. H. E. T. Haultain, '89. He has been managing a tin mine in Bohemia during the last year, and his letter gave a short description of the works, as well as of some of his experiences, in operating the mines.

The regular programme of the meeting consisted of a paper on "Cements," by Mr. E. F. Ball, '88, read by the Corresponding Secretary. Accompanying the paper Mr. Ball sent a number of specimens and test samples of different kinds of cement and materials for the manufacture of cement. Mr. Ball deserves the thanks of the Engineering Society for his great kindness in sending papers, this being the third paper he has written during the past year and a half. Discussion ensued at the close of the paper.

Motions were then moved and carried to the effect that the Ann Arbor Engineering Society and the Provincial Land Surveyors be requested to exchange pamphlets with the S.P.S. Engineering Society.

The constitution was discussed and several notices of motion were given. Mr. R. W. Thompson gave notice of motion to merge the offices of second and third year representatives on the General Committee into editors of the pamphlet. Mr. C. H. Mitchell gave notice of a motion regarding the publishing of the annual pamphlet.

### CLASS OF '94.

The Class Society of '94 held its closing meeting last Wednesday in the University building. In the absence of the President the First Vice-President, Mr. R. H. Glover, occupied the chair, discharging his onerous duties in a manner pre-eminently creditable alike to the Society and to himself. There being a conspicuous absence of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Society dispensed with the hearing and approving of these, generously accounting for this deficiency by supposing that the worthy Secretary had fallen asleep at the last meeting and in all probability had not yet wakened up. The business of the Society was then proceeded with.

Mr. S. J. McLean brought forward a series of amendments to the constitution which provoked considerable discussion, and which, after having passed through various ramifications, modifications and variations, were at length adopted by the Society. The programme was then taken up.

The Class orator, Mr. W. P. Reeve, delivered an oration in which he reviewed, from a Freshman's standpoint, the academic year now drawing to a close. Mr. Reeve surpassed himself upon this occasion. His powerful and graphic description of the terrors to which Freshmen were wont to be subjected in by-gone days kept his listeners upon the tiptoe of expectation and excitement, and when in closing he dilated with such force and eloquence upon the grandeur of our noble University, the audience burst into tumultuous and long continued applause.

Owing to the fact that Lecture Room No. 10 in which the meeting was held has not been provided with a piano, the Society was unfortunately deprived of the pleasure of listening to the musical selection on the programme. The audience however soon forgot this disappointment in listening to the clear, sensible and encouraging criticism of the Class critic, Mr. Griffiths. This ended the programme, after the completion of which the Society soon adjourned.

### KING'S COLLEGE CHARTER.

Sir Daniel Wilson is an authority on things archæological and antiquarian, and last night he announced to the Senate of the University of Toronto his most recent discovery. For some years he has been on a still hunt for the original charter of King's College, the embryonic form of our present Provincial seat of learning. The old and knightly antiquarian at last got a hint that the old Bishop of Toronto (Rev. Dr. Strachan) had had it, and a search of the archives of his successor revealed the long-sought-for document. But the Bishop did not think he was authorized to surrender it. So off went Sir Daniel to the Attorney-General and got him to intervene. Whether Mr. Mowat threatened the Bishop with a writ of *de charta replegiando* or merely persuaded him by milder means, the worthy prelate surrendered it, and last night the bursar of the University came into the Senate proceedings armed with a large box like a banjo case and drew therefrom the original parchment, the seal attached to which was as large as a pancake and as thick as ten of them. All were in an excellent state of preservation after seventy years of pigeon-holing in London and Toronto.—*World*.

## Things Generally.

### IV.



HERE are some institutions around this College that should be served with a writ *quo warranto*; they should be peremptorily required to show cause for their existence; like the Platean prisoners in the hands of their Spartan masters they should be asked: "What good thing have ye done unto us?" and in default of a sufficient answer they should immediately die. One of these (I say it with all deference to the ability of its members—for I am one myself) is the Modern Language Club. Consider the spectacle that august assembly presents at any ordinary French or German meeting. The President and the Secretary sit in state upon the elevated platform as if they were directing the deliberations of some grave national senate, and below them—what an audience! Back in the corner at the right hand a few gentlemen members, some officers, who think they really *should* attend, others whipped up from the reading room by an enthusiastic official to save appearances, and an occasional poor, wandering individual who has somehow heard it said that it is generally understood by those who ought to know that a Modern Language man gets some good from going to the club and nobly declaring his freedom from that "narrow curriculum"; and a little in front, and across an aisle of decorous width, a somewhat larger number of lady devotees. For a time they sit in sad solemnity until at last the grave formalities begin. The Secretary (*i.e.*, the Recording Secretary) reads the minutes of the previous meeting. For do not all great societies have the "minutes read and approved"? Is it not an immemorial custom? What a gap there would be in our undergraduate life if there were no minutes to be read and approved? Then, besides, what a delightful thing it is to recall in memory the pleasure of that previous meeting, to feel anew the thrill of enthusiastic joy that then aroused our linguistic hearts, to live over again that "crowded hour of glorious life"! By all means let the minutes be read and let them be solemnly approved. Then there comes a programme, seemingly based on the general type of the cross-roads tea meeting, without the tea sponge-cake and national anthem. First we have a song, a sort of preliminary exercise that will, no doubt, enable us the better to shape our throats for the German guttural, to appreciate more fully the beauties of French or German poetry. Besides, do they not say that music itself hath a language? And who knows but it be a modern language too? Then we have a reading in French or German; a series of wild heroic struggles with nasals or unlauts. We watch the battle with interest though knowing little of its import, and we applaud the hero for his probable good intentions. Next comes the *pièce de résistance*, an essay, a veritable essay, in French or German; and we settle ourselves to understand, of course we must *understand*, for are we not Modern Language students? What are we good for if we cannot understand? We listen with attentive ears and catch an idea or two; but a badly formed sentence, a wrong pronunciation or a noise in the hall diverts us, and we are off the track. Again we make a desperate effort to grasp the reader's meaning (for are we not Modern Language students?) and we get another glimpse of an idea but, there! we are lost again. We soon give up in despair; no doubt the others take it all in; as for ourselves we shall wait till he's done; only two more pages evidently—that's not long. We think of elections, exams, and our country home. But suddenly, "he's done"! What a splendid essay! Prolonged and enthusiastic applause! (There is no use in being *too* unconventional.)

The last patch in this "crazy quilt" entertainment is the "conversation." We proceed to teach each other to make mistakes in French or German idioms. They did it when we were Freshmen and the custom must not be allowed to die. The honor and dignity of the Modern

Language course would be jeopardized, there would be a gaping void in our hearts that could not be filled if we did not gabble a minute or two in this foreign tongue. (For are we not students of Modern Languages?)

The English meetings would be more tolerable if they were less pretentious. It is here that the refinement and the culture, the beauty and the chivalry of the undergraduate body assemble. I do not, indeed, charge them with doing so intentionally and maliciously, but it is generally supposed that, as a matter of fact, they do there assemble. Neither do I object to their assembling. The oftener they do so the better, provided they have a proper end in view. But I must humbly protest against the general character and purpose of these English meetings. Some great poet or other has looked at human nature as revealed in his own heart and the world around him. He has written down in beautiful language his opinions and thoughts about it. Then our essayist reads a paper giving us *his* opinions and thoughts about the poet's opinions and thoughts; and we sit and dreamily listen, and feel lonely and noble. Then we go home and argue about the "essay" and give *our* opinions and thoughts about the *essayist's* opinions and thoughts about the *poet's* opinions and thoughts about the meaning of this life of ours. And all the time there are depths in our own hearts unfathomed and truths—yes, and falsehoods—lying there unrevealed, if we would only look inward and search them; and around about us are men and women from whose lives we may learn directly without the intervention of either great poet or little essayist, men and women across whose faces we may see flitting life's sunshine and shadow, whose joy and sorrow we may ourselves study and understand, and so sympathize with the better; all which if we do, I think we shall be refined and cultured indeed. No, I don't think I am a Philistine. I don't object to real culture, but I do object to the third-hand, doubled-diluted article that institutions like the Modern Language Club are likely to supply. By all means let us have culture, but don't let us form a joint-stock company to manufacture it. Culture is surely a great deal like happiness; if you go to work too directly, openly and deliberately to attain it, you are apt to miss it, if not entirely, at any rate in its highest and truest forms. By all means let us take from the rich mines of thought that the masters have left us, but don't let us organize expeditions to go prospecting with pick-axe and shovel. By all means let us read the great poets and try to appreciate them, but don't let us send out heralds and post up placards proclaiming, "Go to, go to, let us 'talk about Browning.'" You may tell me, if you like, that this is an "age of criticism in literature." Very well; then the age may betake itself to some hyperequatorial clime and I shall go on my way alone with this prayer ever on my lips: "Heaven preserve me from a 'Critical Essay!'"

NUNQUAM NOSCENDUS.

### THE COLLEGE WORLD.

A new law building costing \$65,000 will be built by Cornell.

There are 107,312 college students in the entire empire of Japan.

Queen's College, Oxford, has just celebrated the 550th anniversary of its foundation.

The University of Michigan Glee Club recently netted \$4,500 at a single engagement in Detroit.

Work on the new Pacific Lutheran University at Tacoma, Wash., will be begun on May 1. It is to cost \$100,000.

The Harvard faculty have decided to allow entering students to substitute Chinese and Japanese for the Latin and Greek of the required entrance course.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association Football Club was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last Thursday afternoon. There was a large and representative attendance of the leading kickers of the College, among which number were J. R. Blake, B.A., and J. B. Peat. In the absence of the President the chair was occupied by Mr. Hugh B. Fraser. Mr. Duncan was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

After the minutes of the last meetings had been read and approved, the subject of the proposed Athletic Association was brought up and very fully discussed. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that an Athletic Association should be formed by the clubs without the intervention of the Literary Society; this opinion was strengthened when it was learned that the Society didn't propose to assume financial liability. After several members of the club had expressed their views on the subject, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Casey Wood and seconded by Mr. Reed, was unanimously carried: "Resolved,—That we, the members of the Association Football Club, express our opinion that an Athletic Association entirely distinct from the Literary Society would be in the best interests of athletics in the College; that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the other clubs to that end, and that a committee be appointed to take action in the matter." Messrs. H. B. Fraser, C. S. Wood and A. F. Edwards were named as a committee.

Captain Walter P. Thomson presented his report. He referred to the unbeaten record of the club during the two seasons of his captaincy, to the good feeling that had always prevailed among all the members of the club and between the 'Varsity teams and their opponents, and also to the pride which he justly felt at being captain for two seasons of the Champions of Canada. Mr. Hammill, captain of the second team, spoke of the excellent record of the second team, which had won the Championship of the Toronto Association. "Hughie" Fraser, the veteran footballer, took this opportunity of saying a few kind words to the members. They were thoroughly appreciated as everybody present knew "Hughie" meant them.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. This was done in a quiet but highly enthusiastic manner. Prof. J. Mark Baldwin was nominated for the office of Honorary President by Mr. Merrill, and was unanimously re-elected amidst great applause. The mover read a letter which he had received before Christmas from Prof. Baldwin, expressing the interest he had taken in the affairs of the club, and the satisfaction he felt at the brilliant successes achieved. In re-electing him the club has done honor to Prof. Baldwin and to itself.

The other officers were then nominated and almost all were elected by acclamation. President, J. C. Breckenridge, '91; Vice-President, B. W. Merrill, '92; Secretary, D. M. Duncan, '93; Treasurer, A. F. Edwards, '93; Curator, A. G. Jackson, '94; Councillors, S. C. Wood, '92, and R. E. Hooper, '92; J. C. Warbrick, Medical College, and H. A. Little, '93; A. R. Goldie, School of Science, and W. J. Lingalbach, '94.

"Watty" Thomson was unanimously re-elected captain. In nominating "Watty," Mr. McLay referred in complimentary terms to the efficiency and energy the captain had displayed throughout the season and to his fitness for the position by virtue of his ability as a player, his calm judgment and the magnetic influence he exerts over his men. Mr. Fraser did likewise, and "Watty" made an appropriate reply, accepting the honor and expressing his determination to lead the club on to victory next fall.

After Messrs. Edwards and Peat had been appointed delegates to the Toronto League the meeting adjourned.

## THE RUGBY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Rugby Football Club was held on Thursday in the Residence Dining Hall and was very largely attended. In the absence of the President, Bro. H. C. Pope presided. Proceedings began with a few appropriate remarks from the chair, conveying the congratulations of the Club to the second fifteen upon their success in the junior series of the Ontario Union. The Treasurer's report was read and adopted and showed a balance of \$14.15. The meeting then proceeded to the discussion of the plan which was recently adopted by the Literary Society for the formation of an athletic association. The opinion which prevailed was decidedly adverse to having the proposed association in any way connected with the Literary Society; and if the two organizations were in any way connected it was considered that the results might be harmful to both. The discussion concluded with the adoption of a resolution, moved by Mr. D. J. Armour and seconded by Mr. W. L. McQuarrie:—

"That the Toronto University Rugby Football Club, believing that it is in the best interests of athletics in the University to have an athletic association entirely disconnected from and independent of the Literary Society, hereby expresses its disapproval of the scheme which was recently promulgated, giving the Literary Society a large representation on the executive committee; and that the Society be informed of this, our opinion."

In order to carry out the ideas of the Club in this matter it was moved by Mr. W. H. Bunting, seconded by Mr. G. B. Burson, and carried, "that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Armour, Barker and McQuarrie, be appointed to confer with representatives of the other athletic organizations with a view to the amendment of the proposed constitution of the embryo Athletic Association."

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected: President, D. J. Armour, '91; Sec.-Treas., R. K. Barker, '92; Committee, F. H. Moss, '92, W. L. McQuarrie, '92, W. W. McRae, '92, A. A. Vickers, '93, W. Jones, '93, N. Lash, '93, G. Clayes, '94, W. Gilmour, '94, F. Boyd, '94.

After hearing valedictory addresses from the retiring president and captain, and a speech from President Armour, the meeting adjourned.

## THE EUROPEAN TRIP.

The European trip of Canadian footballers bids fair to materialize. Two of the present 'Varsity team, "Watty" Thomson and "Kit" Forrester, and "Eddie" Senkler, of the '89 champion team, have already been chosen. It is understood that two other 'Varsity men are considered very likely candidates.

The annual meeting of the Cricket Club will be held in the Residence Dining Hall on Thursday afternoon next at 4.30.

W. J. Corcoran, the professional athletic trainer of Boston, has been re-engaged to coach the Yale bicycle team.

The first eight-oared shell provided with outriggers was built in 1846, and was used in the Oxford-Cambridge race of that year. In 1873 the sliding seat was used for the first time.

The expenses of Harvard's Football Association during the year ending Sept. 1, 1890, were \$9,000 including \$2,500 old debts. These expenses were met by \$3,600 subscription and \$7,600 taken at the games.

A recent article in the *U. of M. Daily* gives the sources of the funds of the University, as follows: From tuition, \$60,000. From the interest on the land fund, \$38,651. From a general state tax of one-twentieth of a mill, \$47,272.50. From legislative appropriations, \$100,000, making a total annual income for the University of \$245,923.50.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

The last number of THE VARSITY will be issued next week.

Last Friday afternoon Sam. Robertson entertained a number of friends in his cosy little room in Residence.

The regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last Thursday afternoon was well attended. Mr. Evans led the meeting.

The Young People's Society of St. James Square Church gave a reception to students in the parlors of the church last Tuesday evening. Quite a large number of the undergraduates accepted the invitation and spent a very pleasant evening. An octette from the Glee Club was also present.

Spencer Stone, '91, of Chatham, was in the city last week, and while here entertained a party of his College friends to dinner at the Queen's. When in College, Stone was a live member of the Glee Club, and was on the Association football team. He is now in business with his father in Chatham.

The students of Canadian universities took an active interest in the recent elections. On the announcement of the result a crowd of Toronto University students bearing the British flag at their head paraded the city. A special squad of police was detailed to form part of the procession, but although the boys were quite enthusiastic there were no arrests.—*Cornell Daily Sun*.

The members of the Association football champion team, the officers of the club and other friends were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Baldwin on Thursday evening last. During the evening Prof. Baldwin, Honorary President of the club, was presented with a handsomely framed photo of the members of the first team. Captain Thomson paid a graceful tribute to the President, and the latter made a suitable reply.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.—Edwin Arnold was the author discussed at the regular English meeting of the Club, Monday afternoon, March the 9th. Mr. Evans, of the third, read an excellent essay on "Edwin Arnold as a Poet." Miss Hillock delighted the audience with a splendidly rendered piano solo. After the programme the nominations of candidates was proceeded with. Mr. D. R. Keys was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Club.

The last meeting for the year of the Philosophy Society of '93 was held last Saturday, Mr. Tracy, President, in the chair. An able and interesting essay was read by Mr. P. J. Pettinger, on the subject "Hume and His Relation to Preceding Philosophers." The paper as read showed a comprehensive grasp of the subject, and wide

reading on the systems that culminated in Hume, and was followed by an animated discussion in which all present took part. The Society meets again, *if all is well*, next October.

GLEE CLUB.—There were about sixty members present at the annual meeting of the Glee Club. The chair was occupied by the Hon. President, R. A. Gibson, B.A. The report of the Secretary of the Glee Club's work during the past year was read and adopted. It was decided to take steps towards the formation of an orchestra in connection with the Club. The elections for next year resulted as follows: Hon. President, A. T. Thompson, B.A.; President, R. K. Barker; Leader, P. Parker; Secretary, H. A. Moore; Treasurer, A. F. Edwards; Councillors, 4th year, J. McIntosh and A. McLaughlin; 3rd year, C. McPherson and C. H. Mitchell; 2nd year, Bigelow and McAllister, (S.P.S.).

The THETA XI. chapter of the ZETA PSI fraternity in connection with Toronto University, held its 12th annual banquet at Webb's on Friday evening. The banquet was the most successful in the history of the chapter. The toast list was "The Queen," "Canada," responded to by S. B. Leacock and J. J. Hughes; a selection by the ZETA PSI orchestra, Messrs. D. J. Armour, bones; L. A. Moore, guitar; G. Glassco, violin; Theo. Coleman, piccolo; R. K. Barker, mouth organ; "ZETA PSI," W. E. Burritt; "Elders," responded to by E. C. Coleman, E. Bristol, J. McG. Young, J. S. Maclean; song, J. J. Hughes and J. McG. Young; "Absent Brothers," "Benedicts," replies from F. H. Moss and E. Bristol; "The University," reply from G. A. H. Fraser; "ALPHA PSI," reply from W. I. Senkler; "THETA XI.," reply by W. Cowie.

## DI-VARSITIES.

A young artist who painted in ochre,  
Once indulged in a game of draw  
pochre;

But his better half came  
And beslippered him so,  
Interrupting the game,  
That with anger aglow

He swore in his wrath he would chocre.

Now this artist was fond of hot biscuit,  
And he said to himself I'll not riscuit,  
For my supper'll be cold,  
And Kitty's a dear  
If she is pretty old.

(Hope she isn't near here!)

So I think I'll just make up and kisscuit.

—*Yale Record*.

Editor: "That joke is only fit for the waste-basket."

Contributor: "Thank you, sir; the last editor I showed it to said it wasn't fit for anything."—*Yale Record*.

## A SOLILOQUY.

I promised Edith not to smoke,  
In Lent, and meant it when I spoke,  
But she can't know—girls never do—  
How one enjoys to puff a few  
Blue clouds of smoke. By Jove! I will  
Have just one pipe: then quit until  
Lent's over. Hang it! Where's my  
pipe?

Oh, yes! Jack borrowed it last night  
And never'll think to bring it back.  
That's always just the way with Jack.  
And now just when I really meant  
To smoke my pipe, I can't: it's lent!

—*Yale Record*.

## MARGUERITE.

Pretty, wavy, dark brown hair,  
Little dimples everywhere,  
Eyes so blue and soft and sweet,  
How I love my Marguerite!  
—Ah! 'tis not because her eyes are  
blue,  
But because they show her heart is true.

Dainty gowns—pale greens and grays,  
Fascinating little ways,  
Red, red lips that scorn deceit,  
How I love my Marguerite!  
—Ah! 'tis not because her lips are red,  
But because "I love you" they have  
said.  
—*Wellesley Prelude*.

The evening, for her bath of dew  
Is partially undressed,  
The sun, behind a bob-tailed flush,  
Is setting in the West.  
The planets light the heavens with  
The flash of their cigars,  
The sky has put his night-shirt on,  
And buttoned it with stars.

—*Vassar Mis*.

"What kind of a flower is that  
the Count has in his button-hole?"  
"Flower of the nobility." "What's  
that?" "Marigold."—*Yale Record*.

"How is it with your soul?" asked  
a clergyman, stooping over a dying  
carpenter. "The future world," sighed  
the moribund, "is getting a good deal  
planer."

Little Georgie: Mama, where is  
the World's Fair going to be held?  
Mama: "In Chicago, dear; why?"  
Little Georgie: "Oh, nothing; only  
while I was hiding under the sofa last  
night I heard Charlie tell Grace to  
come over to him and he would show  
her where the World's Fair ought to  
be held, and I was just going to peep  
out and see where when the gas went  
out."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins,  
made from the metal from the  
College bell, which we are selling  
at a moderate price. Every  
student should have one, as they make an  
interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

# THE VARSITY

*A Weekly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Events.*

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## Editorial Comments.



At the last meeting of the Senate a statute was passed providing that in the pass course Greek or French and German be required in each year of the course instead of two of the three as now. This change is no less important than surprising; what it involves will be more apparent after consideration of the phases through which this question has passed. Let us review them.

When the first regulation on the subject was made we cannot say, but as far back as 1880 it was felt that pass men should know something of French or German before being granted their degree, for the regulation was then in vogue that in the first and second years some *two* of the three languages, Greek, French, German, should be taken; there was a slight difference in the second, the pass men being required to read the honor work of French or German but to take only a *pass* standing. At the same time there was the option of Hebrew in place of either the French or German, but this is a minor matter and does not affect the question at issue. Thus, a pass man might take Greek and French without the German or Greek and German without the French; he had the further option of taking French in place of the Greek or German in place of the Greek. Plainly Greek was considered nothing more than the equal of French or German in the first and second years. This is the way the matter has stood for the past ten years until last spring when a change was made. Up till then no options had been allowed in the third and fourth years; Latin and Greek were required. The Senate then decided to allow an option in these years and of course the same one that they had been allowing for many years in the first and second. The equality of French, German and Greek having been thus long recognized in the lower years, the same principle was applied in the higher. The regulation was made that in the third and fourth years and consequently throughout the whole course two of the three languages French, German and Greek would be required. This was in no way a question of the equality or inequality of the three languages, for this, as has been shown, had been decided long before; it was merely a question of making the practice in the third and fourth years conform to that of the first and second—a very desirable thing indeed.

But the last enactment of the Senate changes all this and upsets everything that has been the practice for so many years; it takes us back to the position in which affairs stood ten or fifteen years ago. The new regulation provides that Greek or French *and* German be required. Under the new law, therefore, a man can get his degree without knowing a word of either French or German—a thing no one has been able to do during the past decade. This is undoubtedly a retrograde step, one distinctly opposed to the whole tendency of the age. Can the University of Toronto afford to take such a step? And why take it? What reasons have been shown? When and whence has the new light come to show that the modern languages aren't equally as necessary and as useful to the modern educated man as Greek, or, in fact, the Classics? The significance of such an action and its effects on the courses and curriculum cannot have been thoroughly realised or there would certainly have been some discussion in the public press. True, there has been a one-sided discussion in *The Educational Monthly* of the question of

the equality of Greek, French or German, but certainly nothing has been said on the much more important question of whether the University of Toronto ought to graduate men in Arts without requiring a knowledge of at least one of the two greatest living languages.

Should the question be re-opened, of which there is every prospect, there will probably be a more thorough discussion and this retrograde regulation, it is to be hoped, repealed.

The second year students in all the honor departments except Classics, Orientals and Modern Language have a grievance. They are required to take second year pass German, and they say that the work laid down in the curriculum is very much more than they can do, and they therefore propose to petition again to be relieved of some of it. We cannot but have a fellow-feeling for our brethren in distress, and cannot help hoping that they may be successful; their case certainly deserves to be considered with attention—even with leniency. There are, however, a few points suggested by such an action as the sophomores have taken, to which we wish to refer. There seems to be no question as to whether German should or should not be required of those taking honors in the second year; every one will admit that, in making it compulsory in all but two courses and optional in these, the Senate did what was right. The only question is as to the amount of work required. The petitioners claim that there is too much of it, and that what there is is very difficult. There is certainly more than ever has been on before, and some works that were formerly honor works are now on as pass work; on the other hand, the first year and matriculation work has been increased correspondingly, so that the conditions of these examinations being fulfilled, there is no especial difficulty in the second year work.

But are these conditions fulfilled and can they be? The latter certainly, but the former probably not. It is this fact that gives weight to the petition. To a great extent the petitioners know very little about German; perhaps very few of them, if put to the test now, could take more than a bare pass at matriculation, and yet they have to take second year work. What does this mean? It means that to-day almost the rudiments of French and German are being taught in the University—a most absurd but yet, under existing circumstance, a necessary proceeding. And why necessary? One reason is that a student can matriculate by taking Latin and Greek without the necessity of either French or German. But the real cause is behind this. The fault lies in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and in the methods of teaching there. Without wishing to reflect in any way on the good work done by the teachers in those institutions it must be said that to them is greatly due the state of affairs that exists in the University. For the most part the departmental rather than the matriculation examination is made the aim of most students of the great majority of these schools. Boys and girls with no particular aim other than the acquirement of a good education are, immediately after passing the entrance, directed to take third-class certificate work. Passing this they proceed to second-class and then decide to go to the University. Coming up weak in one department of their honor work they are weak students throughout their course; or not having taken the right languages for their after course they find themselves in the position that the second year students are to-day. And

all this could be avoided by a little judicious oversight on the part of the High School teachers. Let the latter make the matriculation their regular course and let them learn early the proclivities and intentions of each scholar and thus direct his or her work so that it won't be wasted. There are some schools whose teachers do this, but they are notable exceptions; the good results following from their work is but a proof of what might be universally so. Let the University be made in fact as well as in name the top stone of our educational system and many of the evils of which we have been speaking will disappear.

Space will not allow us to make more than a mere mention of the plan that has been proposed to the Senate looking to the more effective teaching of the pass subjects in the first and second years. For a long time it has been seen that something had to be done to relieve the jam in the pass subjects of the lower years; the classes have become so large that it is almost impossible to do any really effective teaching. To overcome this it is proposed to divide these large classes into smaller and more workable ones, to exercise a supervision over the pass work, and to allow marks for attendance at lectures and class work done during the term, to count on the general result. Relative standing will be allowed the candidates being ranked in grades as are the honor men. To carry out this plan additions to the teaching staff will have to be made in the language and mathematical departments. These are certainly moves in the right direction. It is to be hoped that the new plan may be put in operation next fall.

In our article on University Publications in last week's issue we inadvertently neglected to state that the Engineering Society of the School of Science publish a pamphlet in which the papers read at that Society are preserved. We have much pleasure in congratulating the Engineers on their enterprise; we hope their good example may be followed by the University.

Well, it's done! For the last time we have filled the editorial page, solicited literary articles, rejected poems—by the way, we are just escaping the deluge of spring poems which was about to fall upon us—read and revised reports, written locals, filled and refilled the waste paper basket and satisfied the voracious and impatient printer—and all for the last time. To-day the last number of the current year is issued, and now it is the time to write the orthodox valedictory after the orthodox fashion. To do this will not take much space nor time. We have worked hard to make THE VARSITY a success. We have done our best. If we have done any good we are glad; if we have failed it was not for lack of good intentions. We have praised some things and criticized others; in doing this we have not assumed that we knew everything and that we alone were right, but from the data at our disposal we have drawn our conclusions and expressed our opinion. The professors and instructors have shown an interest in our paper, the graduates have been sympathetic, the undergraduates enthusiastic; all this has been especially pleasing and helpful to us. Of the future we are hopeful. The new editor-in-chief is the man for the position; his staff will doubtless be the best he can procure. If faithful work is done and the same feelings entertained towards THE VARSITY as in the past success is certain, and we have one announcement to make. A Commencement Number will probably be published on June 9th, the day we graduate, the powers being propitious. And now we are done. The editorial pen is exhausted—it will write no more.

The editors hope to be able to publish a Commencement Number of THE VARSITY on June 9th.

## LINES.

Whence come those visions beautiful and tender,  
Stealing within me, bearing me along,  
Holding me captive, when, in rapt surrender,  
I strive to paint them in melodious song?

Whence come those thoughts, that like a river flowing  
Stream o'er my spirit in a silver flood,  
Why do they vanish, whither are they going,  
Fading forever with a fickle mood?

What is that music every sense eluding,  
Those soundless melodies only souls can hear,  
What is that Presence o'er me cloud-like brooding,  
Unseen, unheard, but felt in spirit near?

They are the fair forms of a vast creation,  
Whose celestial beauty man hath never seen,  
Ever around him, with their inspiration  
In the artist's vision and the poet's dream.

W. W. E.

## BROWNING'S RING AND THE BOOK.



THE Ring and the Book is one of the most important poems to me that I have read, and also one of the most unsatisfactory. Like most early students of Browning, I had first attempted his lyrics and shorter studies, which seemed very perplexing and uninteresting after the reading of more spontaneous poets. Then, on the advice of a friend, I plunged hopefully into the longest of his works, and now that I have accustomed myself to his manner of thinking, I possess, as it were, a key to his mysticism. This result, together with the deeper understanding of human action which the poem in its entirety produces, constitutes the importance of the poem. The unsatisfactory element referred to is this, that whereas any other poem that possesses the like power of appeal, repays and demands constant perusal; the present work, owing partly to its stupendous length and partly to the uncouthness of the structure, forbids a second reading. Portions of it I can recur to again and again—passages of the most supreme pathos, passages incisive with keen-edged satire, or afire with vehement narrative. Throughout the poem there are the drollest dramatic touches abounding in a kind of titanic humour—I remember most vividly the rollicking description of the rival advocates. Still, in the confined limits allotted to me I must forbear to dwell upon much that is beyond my power to forget, notably the picture painted in Stygian hues of Guido's ghastly household, a companion picture of Guido with the death-dew on his brow (B. R. I. l. 1272 foll.), and the pale, pleading face of Pompilia lying in the solemn hospital like a devastated flower. Her piteous presence haunts us through all the narrative, and literature has nothing more pathetic than the book designated by her name.

The philosophy of the poem is the philosophy of fact, its Protean and evasive qualities, and the vain opinions it evokes from the foolish.

"the world's outcry  
Around the rush and ripple of any fact  
Fallen stonewise, plumb on the smooth face of things."  
—(B. R. I. l. 840.)

This philosophy is foreshadowed in the introduction, illustrated in the many-sidedness of opinion upon one and the same occurrence throughout the poem, and is culminated in the concluding statement:—

"our human speech is naught,  
Our human testimony false, our fame  
And human estimation words and wind."

The significance of Fact existent and informing all our

actions and the operations of the mind is apparent enough. But who shall sufficiently estimate the value of Fact rescued from oblivion, this dead tale made to live again with mighty influence by the inspiring breath of the poet? Something there is in the story of humanity that mixes with our daily bread, works upon our sympathies, passes, and seems to die, and, in proportion to its magnitude, affects in memory or oblivion the tone of forthcoming years. It is the dignity and high duty of the historian to rebuild the old universal life of public institutions. The poet has another function—the resurrection from the past of whatever may affect, not in so great a measure the mould of national institutions as the conduct of the private life. So by the infusion of his invigorating insight into this shapeless mass the poet relates all its constituents to those ultimate truths which humanity finds so hard to grasp. He never blinks at the appalling realities that meet him on the threshold of inquiry, the malignity of man and the fearful price we pay for living. He can account for our perverted vision and the hap-hazard progress of our history, solving all deficiencies by his scheme of a tentative humanity for which perfection is too mature a product. Again and again he insists upon the fact that man was born to fall and to rise by falling. He prefers the honest, disinterested opinion of the bystander, Half-Rome, though wide of the truth to the specious reasoning in a good cause of the advocate who pleads for Pompilia's life and after her death stabs her dearest interests. It is a humorous picture that he draws of the average mortal passing confident judgment upon current events (it is still in life, for man seems born to talk whether wisely or no) and the exasperating indication of the hollow insincerity of the pleaders is also placed in vivid contrast to the just insight of the one mortal who is sincere among all the spectators—the good and honest Pope. How much Carlyle prizes this quality of insight and capability of prompt action even when inherent in a man like Mirabeau of dissolute life! There is something consolatory in the idea of this serene vision unobstructed by prejudice and partiality piercing to the core of things and unhesitatingly pronouncing the decisive judgment.

There is nothing more precarious and nothing more tenacious than opinion. It shapes itself upon events which are most often connected in a prejudicial degree with self-interest, and hence our judgments are oblique. Still remains the Fact to be the butt of ignorant minds till the perfect opinion rescues it from oblivion, even if to exist only as a law-precedent. The poet-soul of Browning has for the first time conceived completely what is the righteous opinion of the events in this intricate drama, and the world will be loath to let such opinion die. Facts are at bottom obstinate things, yet pliable enough when superficially regarded. In the domain of natural science exact results can be obtained by methods equally exact, and without deeper fathoming we have Fact or Truth as substantial as the human understanding can digest. But in the shadowy field of Ethics, where unsubstantial shreds are blown about by the breath of shifting opinions, and too rarely inwoven into the veritable garment of the Deity, it is the chiefest glory of the poet to perform this duty, and like the mysterious Erd-Geist of Faust

Zu schaffen am sausen den Webstuhl der Zeit,  
Und wirken der Gottheit lebendiges Kleid.

PELHAM EDGAR.

The United States Government is now expending \$100,000 in erecting a gymnasium for the West Point cadets.

It is said that Charles K. Landis, the founder of Sea Isle City, has presented to the University of Pennsylvania a tract of five acres of ground there, whereon he proposes to erect a grand marine aquarium. The buildings are to be completed by June 10, and when finished will be under the direct charge of the Biological Department of the University.

## MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

The last meeting of the Modern Language Club for this year was held on Monday last. The meeting was English, the subject Arthur Hugh Clough. The programme began with a thoughtful essay by Mr. Munro, '91, on Clough's "Amours de Voyage." In speaking of the "modern school"—in which Clough is classed with Matthew Arnold—the essayist says: "In the treatment of the subjective side of human nature Browning may be considered a great master, but in him there was far more of the 'human with his droppings of warm tears.' In these writers, however, we see at once the shadow of intellect falling across the heart. The *sentiment* of life which may lead us away from the heights of abstraction must be deserted for the guidance of the intellect in its search for the 'Absolute something.'" Of the poem "Amours de Voyage," which is minutely treated in the rest of the essay, he says: "On the one hand is the restlessness of mere intellectuality to escape and be free, on the other the instinct of the human for the social; these are continually striving with one another. Herein is formed the dramatic interest. No mere lifeless conversation concerning right and wrong is this poem, but a well written drama of life and of sorrow, of unsatisfied aims and of withered ambitions; self-satisfying beliefs, long cherished, go down in the contest, and two hearts are left yet unsatisfied, both suffer, but one has caused it all—the one in whom is represented this contest of mind and heart." The next number was a piano solo by Miss Hart. It was brilliantly executed, and heartily enjoyed by all.

An essay was then read by Miss Phelps, '91, on Clough's life. It was filled with interesting facts regarding the life and character of Clough; and was the more enjoyable because it contained so much that was entirely new to most of the members. We can give only the closing sentences: "Constant in the performance of what he considered to be his duty, honest in his desire to discover truth, absolutely without prejudice, unselfish and peculiarly lovable, we cannot but regret deeply that lack of the faith which could alone make him a perfect man. This utter failure in the solution of every problem, this doubt and uncertainty which is breathed forth in all his poetry, is doubtless the reason that it has never become popular, nor produced the results which his genius promised.

"Perplexed in faith and pure in deeds,  
At last he beat his music out."

At the end of the programme the election of officers for the coming year was held with the following result: Honorary President, D. R. Keys, M.A.; President, H. W. Brown, '92; First Vice-President, F. B. R. Hellems, '93; Second Vice, Miss Hillock, '92; Recording Secretary, J. W. Baird, '94; Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Crosby; Councillors, fourth year, O. P. Edgar and A. L. Lafferty; third, Miss Lye and A. Beatty; second, Miss McBride and W. J. Lingalbach. After the result had been announced, the retiring President called upon the newly elected President to take the chair. A motion was presented thanking the retiring committee for their efforts on behalf of the club. After thanking the Society for their expression of gratitude, Mr. McLay gave a report of the work done during the year, and closed with the wish that the next year of the Society might be a very prosperous one. The meeting then adjourned, to reassemble in October.

Harvard College has recently established a course of systematic reading which includes the principal works of all the prominent English authors. The course will extend throughout the regular college course.

Women at present constitute fifty-five per cent. of the undergraduates in the United States. Wellesley College has an endowment of \$2,500,000, Bryn Mawr of \$1,100,000, Vassar of \$1,200,000, and Smith of \$400,000.

# The Varsity

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BY

## THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

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S. J. McLEAN, '94.	J. W. ODELL, '92, Secretary.

MARCH 24, 1891.

### THE LITERARY SOCIETY.



THE Literary Society met as usual last Friday evening, with the President in the chair. It was the elections meeting with the elections left out. Everything was very quiet and sedate. The House Committee, however, had apparently been in fear of a popular uprising, or something of that nature, for they had convened the Society, not in its everyday Y.M.C.A. quarters, but in a hall down town, as is the custom in cases of great public emergency or danger, when the Society wants to elect something. The meeting was at the corner of Cecil Street and Spadina Avenue this time, in Cecil Hall, an oblong apartment of moderate size, with a canopy and a chair of state at each end, and the walls hung with lodge charters and impossible landscapes, composed mostly of clasped hands and torches and widows, and with pictorial representations of the shades of departed Most Worthy Grand Masters of some insane combination or other. The Society, in so far as it was present, sat in a weary row around the walls and listened to one committee report after another. It appears that these things come up regularly at every annual meeting. Heretofore we had not noticed their presence, owing no doubt to the distractions of the moment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The report of the General Committee was read. After some discussion the report was adopted. The report of the Treasurer was read. After some discussion the report was adopted. The report of the House Committee was read. After some discussion the report was adopted. The report of the Nomination Committee, to the effect that

Messrs. J. W. McIntosh, W. H. Bunting, D. M. Duncan, H. A. Moore, and W. E. Lingelbach, be the Literary Society representatives on the Athletic Association, was read. After some discussion the report was adopted. The report of THE VARSITY Directorate, appointing Messrs. J. A. McMurchy, '92, J. A. Cooper, '92, and N. McDougall, '93, directors, to fill up vacancies caused by appointments to offices of the staff, was read. After some discussion the report was adopted. The report of the Business Manager of THE VARSITY was read. After some discussion the report was adopted. At this juncture Mr. Cooper, struck no doubt by a certain sameness in the proceedings of the Society up to this point, attempted to create a variation by moving a vote of thanks to the staff of THE VARSITY. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

The gentlemen nominated for office at the last meeting were then declared elected by the President; and Mr. Irwin, the President-elect, was called upon for a speech. He addressed the meeting at some length and was received with enthusiasm. He was followed by Messrs. Perrin and Wheaton. Mr. G. H. Ferguson then introduced a resolution dealing with the Athletic Association question, and expressing the Society's desire to arrive at some settlement of the matter satisfactory to all parties concerned. After a few changes in its phraseology the resolution was carried unanimously and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Gibson, the retiring President.

### THE DIRECTORATE.

The newly appointed Directorate of THE VARSITY met in the Sanctum to make arrangement for the management of this journal next year. G. E. McCraney, '92, was elected Chairman, and E. B. Horne, '93, Secretary. The following officers were appointed: Editor-in-chief, J. A. McLean, '92; Business Manager, W. J. Odell, '92; Assistant Business Manager, W. C. Clark, '93. The following were then appointed Associate Editors: W. H. Bunting, '92; S. J. Robertson, '92; O. P. Edgar, '92; R. H. Knox, '92; F. B. R. Hellems, '93; R. S. Strath, '93; D. M. Duncan, '94; S. J. McLean, '94; C. H. Mitchell, '92, School of Science. The medical editors will be appointed next term. To fill the places on the Directorate, rendered vacant by the election directors to other offices, the following were chosen: J. A. Cooper, '92; J. A. McMurchy, '92; N. McDougall, '93, and J. W. Baird, '94.

### POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMINARY.

Prof. Ashley has favored us with the following report of the essays read during the winter in the Political Science Seminary:—Oct. 28: "Ancient Ideal Commonwealths," Mr. Briggs; "Modern Ideal Commonwealths," Mr. Buckingham; Reporter, Mr. Pope. Nov. 4: "Sir Henry Maine's Patriarchal Theory," Mr. Ferguson; "McLennan on the Patriarchal Theory," Mr. Dockray; Reporter, Mr. Rose. Nov. 11: "Mediæval Constitutionalism," Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Harris; Reporter, Mr. Ross. Nov. 18: "Hobbes and his Relation to Contemporary Politics," Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. MacKinnon; Reporter, Mr. Scott. Nov. 25: "Filmer's Patriarcha," Mr. Pope; "Locke on Civil Government," Mr. Rose; Reporter, Mr. Stuart. Dec. 2: "Rousseau and 'The General Will,'" Mr. Ross and Mr. Scott; Reporter, Mr. Wilson. Dec. 9: "Bentham's Theory of Government," Mr. Wilson; "Bentham and Modern Reform," Mr. Stuart; Reporter, Mr. Briggs. Jan. 27: "The Agricultural System of the Middle Ages," Mr. Harris; Reporter, Mr. Wilson. Feb. 3: "The Trade of the Middle Ages," Mr. MacKinnon; Reporter, Mr. Ross. Feb. 10: "Craft Guilds," Mr. Rose; "The Manufactures of the Middle Ages," Mr. Stuart; Reporter, Mr. Harris. Feb. 17: "The Peasant Revolt of 1381," Mr. Kirkpatrick; Reporter, Mr. MacKinnon. Feb. 24: "The Enclosures of the 16th Century," Mr. Ross; Reporter, Mr. Pope.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—We cannot help regretting that “Nunquam Noscendus”—as a member of the Modern Language Club—should have felt it his duty to place the Club in the ridiculous light in which he has attempted to place it by his recent article. We feel quite assured that nothing but stern duty could have induced a member to the performance of so unpleasant a task—almost as if one were to expose to ridicule the foibles of an intimate friend. It must, then, have been with a worthy purpose; but we cannot help feeling that an *active* member, with the inventive genius which this member seems to possess, might have turned his talents to better use, in pursuing the course which one would have a right to expect of a member, in trying to inspire the society with new life. May we not conclude safely that none but a *nominal* member would feel it his duty to act in so unusual a way? And if this be so, we hold that this opinion should have no more weight than that of an outsider. Our regret is that there are so many Modern Language students who have never taken an interest in the Club, who have never attended more than the public meetings, and hence are not prepared to see the large element of humor in the description of the proceedings. One might almost fancy from the attitude of many of the students, that it is a Secret Society, open only to the officers and a few of their friends.

The Society has done good work in the past; it is possible even that some might be found who would acknowledge having obtained benefit from the meetings of the past year; but they will be those who have made it a matter of duty to attend regularly, and even to take some part in the proceedings. After all, is it not for such that the Society is maintained? And though it cannot benefit people who refuse to attend regularly and to do their share towards maintaining it—we need not take it as a sign of dissolution that the attendance has decreased. It may even be the more helpful to those who choose to stand by it.

We must congratulate this member, however, on his very unique argument. Among all the indifferent ones, we doubt if one could be found who would refuse to get what good may be obtained from the meetings, because of his absorbing desire to “search the depths of his own heart.” By all means do so; it is a most praiseworthy proceeding; if it is in the state which the article indicates, it is certainly time it was looked after; but, we cannot see that this will do away with the advantage of knowing something more of Literature outside the range of our curriculum than the average student is apt to learn during his course. We wouldn’t pretend to include this member among the “average students”; moreover, we are quite prepared to admit that it is beyond the power of the M.L.C. to benefit him. But there are others, who are still in a position to obtain benefit—even from a society such as this; and it is for these that we propose to maintain it.

ANOTHER MEMBER.

To the Editor of THE VARSITY:

DEAR SIR,—The writer of “Things Generally” thinks that some of the societies around the college should be served with writs *quo warranto*, and at once singles out the Modern Language Club as the one, to his thinking, most open to attack. “What good have ye done?” is the question he puts to all. Judging by this standard there is no fear but that the Modern Language Club will be abundantly able to answer the writ.

To demonstrate this, consider the amount of work done by the club during the past year. There have been seven English meetings, at which fourteen essays have been read; two of these were public meetings at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Rand, of McMaster University, and Prof. Alexander. There have been five French meetings,

with nine French essays, one English essay on a French subject and one address in French. There have been four German meetings, with five German essays and two English essays on German subjects. This gives a total of sixteen meetings with a total of thirty-one essays and three addresses. Now, aside from the question of whether those who have listened to these essays and addresses have been benefitted thereby, no one will deny that the writers of the essays received a direct and substantial benefit therefrom; inasmuch as none of these would have been written had there been no club, the credit of having done this much good can certainly be claimed with all justice by that organization. Now as to the other question, take the case of the English meetings. At these, it can be fairly concluded, the audience has received some benefit from the addresses and the essays. When “Nunquam Noscendus” attacks these meetings he is not attacking the Modern Language Club alone but the English seminaries, and in fact the whole system of English education in vogue here and elsewhere; it is not necessary for us to defend this. As far as the question at issue is concerned, most of what he has said on, or rather off, the subject is pure “twaddle”; in itself it is very fine, but as a contribution to the discussion of no consequence.

But every one will admit that the English meetings have done some good. The case of the French and German meetings is, of course, different. The difficulty of understanding the essays is, no doubt, a drawback. But this can to a great extent be overcome. Though inaccurate in many respects, the description of the position of the members at one of the Club’s meetings is fair. Some sit back in the corner, where, of course, only stray sounds of what is being said reach their ears, while others, though nearer the front, apparently make no effort to understand. All this is, of course, disheartening to those who really want to, and who consequently do, get some good. Ask those who have taken no interest in the Club—of which number, from the tone of his letter, I am afraid “Nunquam Noscendus” must be considered—and doubtless the answer will be that the Club has done no good. But what weight can their opinion have? What right have they to be heard? Not having put themselves into a position to know, they are certainly not justified in condemning what they know nothing of. But ask the real, live members, the ones who ought to know, and I am certain that quite a different answer will be given. These are the ones who make an effort to understand the French and German essays, and who see their efforts crowned with success. The individual experience of these members alone can decide. As one who has taken a somewhat prominent part in the Club’s proceedings during the past year, I can add my testimony to the worth of the Club. I would have no hesitation whatever in allowing the question of the existence or non-existence of the Club to depend on the vote of the active members; the answer, I am sure, would be unanimous in favor of its maintenance.

But, to conclude, I am free to confess that there are faults in the Club, and yet I am certain that these can easily be remedied. The system is all right, but some of the members are not equally so. “Nunquam Noscendus” sees some faults; wherefore let it die. There is the unpractical dreamer; he is very ready to put out the hand to destroy but is impotent to construct. Instant death is the only end that he can suggest for the only *literary* society in the College; the only one to the meetings of which the friends of the University with the confidence that their enjoyment will not be spoiled by their being prevented from hearing the programme, the one farthest removed from anything technical, special or narrow. I differ. Success is the best goal, and one that can be attained. Let every Modern Language student resolve to make the Club a success, for its sake and their own, let them devote their energetic attention to its work, and success is assured.

Thanking you for the space, I am yours truly,

WALTER S. McLAY,

Ex-President M. L. C.

## BURNS—A SONNET.

Like some North Star, thou Bard of Caledon,  
Uprising through the lab'ring Lowland mist,  
By thee, unkindly Fortune, high upthrown  
O'er burn and brae, and ben and Highland tryst!

From Cheviot's earthy wave to Pentland's blue  
Thy sparkling rays make cheerier peaty fires,  
And notes of pibroch—wet with mountain dew—  
Old midnight solace of the shepherd sires.

The Trossach pine in giant majesty,  
The heather-bedded hare-bell in her dreams,  
Have caught new music, while the minstrelsy  
Of Love's sweet music quivers down thy beams.

Thy rays a myriad silvery silken strings  
Uncurtaining deepest soul-imaginings.

B. W. G.

## THE LAST SACRIFICE.

[There is a legend of Niagara that before the displacement of the Indians an annual tribute of a young maiden was imposed by the spirit of the Falls upon the neighboring tribe.]



WHEN Canada was first settled, the country enclosed by the Great Lakes was held by the Hurons, a nation of agricultural rather than of warlike habits. They had a settlement on the Niagara frontier, a few miles from the Falls, and it was from this settlement that the Cataract God demanded his sacrifice. The victim had to be a maiden in her eighteenth year, and was chosen by the will of the god through the will of Murom, the medicine-man at the time of our story, but the will of the god, as a rule, corresponded with that of the chief.

The chief's tyranny had made him odious to his followers, and they were gradually becoming estranged from him, and looked to Walhallon, a young warrior, as their hope in the crisis they felt drawing near. The chief became aware of this dissatisfaction and of the growing popularity of Walhallon, and sought to devise some means to injure the latter. Now, Walhallon had fallen in love with Montela, a popular maiden of his tribe, and the chief, in his schemings, believed that he could strike him most effectually by depriving him of his betrothed, who happened to be in her eighteenth year, and hence a suitable victim to the god. A short interview with Murom settled the matter entirely to the chief's satisfaction.

Walhallon suspected some evil design, and upon seeing him and Murom together, and hearing a chance word or two, he became aware of the wrong that was to be done. He immediately set about to save her. He planned to meet her to make arrangements for her escape and for the flight of both to the other side of the river, and through the forest to the nearest settlement of the Iroquois, which was distant three or four days' journey to the east. But the chief had anticipated any such design by sending Walhallon on a hunting expedition to lay in stores for the winter which was approaching, and when he returned no difficulty at all was found in keeping the two separate for the few days that were yet to come. Any violence at all on Walhallon's part would now frustrate his aim, if not bring about the premature death of both, and consequently he was forced to wait until the day of sacrifice, when he hoped that some opportunity might present itself, and his plan of escape yet be carried out.

All the tribe felt that these sacrifices were drawing to an end. The restlessness of the young warriors as a consequence of the arrival of the French in Canada, a general feeling of the approach of a new era in Indian life, and perhaps the influence of the seeds that Father Hennepin had scattered in his transitory stay a few years before, all

tended to give birth to and to foster this growing aversion to their superstitious offering. But the god of the cataract was remorseless and the chief and his medicine-man decreed that it must be made, for they dared not interfere with the traditions of their fathers.

The day finally came. It was one of the most beautiful of Indian Summer, the last few hours of the expiring harvest-time when all nature calms, as though silently awaiting the end of the year, the forests crowned with garlands of variegated splendor as a tribute to her prodigality in bestowing her plenteous fruits on man. Birds of bright hues flying southward lingered a few more days to drink in the departing grandeur, and even the scattered clouds took on new tints from the setting sun as their offering to the rich profusion of color. Gentle breezes whispering through the leaves added harmony of motion to harmony of color; the flitting birds did not intrude upon nature's impressive stillness with their songs, and the clouds above moved slowly onwards unwilling to leave the scene of calmness spread below.

In the midst of such majesty was chosen the place for their most solemn religious rites. The space for the selection of the offering was a semi-circular clearing on the edge of the bluff overlooking the Falls. The ceaseless roaring of the god in honor of whom the sacrifice was to be made was to-day louder than ever, a fact interpreted by them as the impatience of the spirit for his victim, now known to us as the precursor of the storms shortly to follow. As evening approached the Indians began to assemble, the oldest warriors lining the edge of the forest, in front of them their squaws took their position, and again in front of these the youngest of the tribe—the unmarried—all solemnly awaiting the chief and Murom.

About two hours before sunset their arrival was announced by the beating of drums, and, silent as they all were before, there now fell upon them a deeper silence, that of the solemnity of death. Both the new-comers went to the edge of the clearing overlooking the cataract, the chief remaining some paces behind, while Murom made an invocation to the spirit of the Falls to enter his body that he might be guided in making an acceptable selection. Then walking back to the midst of the clearing he fell on his face with his head towards the opening, when all the maidens fulfilling the conditions demanded by the god, slowly arose and formed a new circle around him, remaining a short distance apart from one another. There were nearly a score of these, and the circle formed was about thirty feet in diameter. When all the preparations had been made the drums again commenced beating, whereupon Murom arose and started a mystic dance, slowly at first, but soon increasing in speed, gradually widening his circle until it was almost equal to that of the maidens around him. And now faster and faster was he urged on by the Spirit, the sound of the drums ever increasing, and the beating growing more and more rapid, while his excitement turned first to fury and then to frenzy, finally overflowing and spreading to the assembled tribe, whose bodies waved in shorter circles as the dancer sped on in his. The strength of the religious emotion gradually drove out all feeling and pity for the victim, and left the multitude insensible to all but zeal for making the offering. Walhallon alone remained unaffected, his hatred overpowering the superstitious part of his nature; he calmly awaited the opportunity to carry out his plans.

All now could see that Murom had reached the height of his excitement, and that he was commencing to grow weaker. Feeling this, himself, he made one final dash around the circle when the Spirit hurled him at the feet of Montela. Her shriek as she fainted, and the violent emotion of Walhallon were unnoticed in the terrific din of the drums which continued until the rest of the maidens, overcome by the severity of the ordeal through which they had passed, had rushed back to their companions, forgetting to keep their wonted composure. Then Walhallon, smothering his passion, asked the chief as a special favour to be allowed to accompany him and Murom to the final scene.

The chief, suddenly believing that a way was open to get rid of him, granted his request. Two other warriors, who had remained faithful to their chief, were summoned to bind Montela and carry her in a sort of litter about two miles up the river to a place opposite the sacred island upon which was to be enacted the final scene. The chief and Murom, with Walhallon between, followed the litter closely, the rest of the tribe remaining on the lofty clearing from which could be seen the ensuing events.

Upon reaching the place of departure the bearers placed Montela, who was still insensible, in one of the two canoes specially provided for them. The chief whispered a few words to his faithful men, who, watching their time, sprang upon Walhallon unexpectedly and bound him before he could make any resistance. They placed him in the other canoe in which the chief and Murom were already seated, and the latter immediately began paddling for the island, towing the canoe in which was Montela and leaving the two warriors behind. The island to which they were going, now known as Navy Island, was considered sacred to the Cataract God, and none but the chief, his medicine-man and the sacrifice dared touch it.

The preceding events had been well timed, for there were still a few minutes before sunset, at which hour the offering was to be made. The chief and Murom landed, placed the victim on the ground, and then a final prayer was made to the god that the sacrifice might be conciliatory. Montela was now bound upon a light float, which they towed out into the current and there held until the last tip of the sun should disappear. But Walhallon meanwhile had not been idle. While his enemies had been busy on the island, he had managed to loosen the thongs which were fastened more rapidly than securely, but remaining in the same position in which he was before, his freedom was not noticed. And now, just as Murom eagerly stooped to cut the fastening that held the float, and the chief as intent upon the act, Walhallon rose and quickly grasped the paddle—twice it flashed like lightning through the air, and two senseless bodies floated down the stream. But the commotion had overturned the canoe and the last blow shattered his paddle, and he knew that his last hour had come. With a shriek of despair at losing the freedom so nearly won, he gave up all hope but that of dying with his beloved.

In a few moments he was beside and upon the raft upon which she was bound. Out flashed his knife and parted the bonds, in his eagerness happily cutting her arm, for the bleeding restored her to consciousness. In each other's arms they surrendered themselves to the Spirit who seemed so terribly insatiable this time, calmly and even happily going forward to the new life that they were about to commence. As they neared the brink, by a strange coincidence, the other two bodies were thrown near to them, and all four were hurled on together. For a moment they hovered on the brink and then disappeared. Then arose a murmuring, ever increasing in volume and sadness, and, looking up, there could be seen the heavily afflicted people remaining there motionless until night hid the scene with a pall of darkness, when all returned to their homes from their "last sacrifice."

HARRY W. BROWN.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

Just as we were going to press the following letter, which explains itself, was handed to us for publication:—

BANK OF COMMERCE,  
Toronto, Mar. 12th, 1891.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR ASHLEY,—I am empowered by the banks, whose names are given below, to offer the sum of \$1,200 as the endowment of a scholarship in the University of Toronto, on the following condition: That such scholarship be given upon the result of the examination of the first year for the department of Political Science to

students who shall declare their intention to take the lectures and examination of the second year in that department.

I beg also to suggest, on behalf of the same banks, that in view of the fact that many lads who are intended for a business career are unable to take the full arts course, it might be expedient if the University would furnish a certificate to students who have taken a shorter course; and I am authorized in their name to promise that in appointing bank officers they will, *ceteris paribus*, give the preference to persons presenting a certificate of having taken the first two years in the Honor Department of Political Science. Yours truly,

B. E. WALKER,

On behalf of the Bank of Toronto, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank, Standard Bank, Traders' Bank of Canada and the Union Bank of Lower Canada.

W. J. ASHLEY, Esq.,

Professor University College, Toronto.

#### CRICKET CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

A large number of the members of the Cricket Club assembled in the Residence Dining Hall on Thursday afternoon, and held their annual meeting. In the absence of the President, Capt. Ivan Senkler took the chair. The monotony of the annual meeting—the business of which generally consists in the submission of uninteresting reports and an election that hardly deserves the name—was relieved by the discussion of closer relations with the great country to the south of us. The proposal comes from Philadelphia to play an international collegiate match, and is contained in a letter, which the Secretary read, from the Secretary of the American College Cricket Association. Provided they can get sufficient guarantee, they contemplate sending a team, chosen from the four cricketing colleges—Harvard, Columbia, Haverford and the University of Pennsylvania—to play a match with an eleven representing 'Varsity and Trinity. If the scheme can be carried out, the American Team will be a particularly strong one, and the match will be played on or about the 15th of July. The departure is certainly a commendable one, and it is to be hoped that the difficulties which at present stand in the way can be surmounted and reduced to *nil*.

The meeting unanimously approved of it, and passed the following motion, which was moved by Mr. Pope and seconded by Mr. Wood: "That the Toronto University Cricket Club approves of the proposal of an annual collegiate international match, and hereby empowers Messrs. Senkler, Bunting and Pope to make such arrangements with Trinity University Cricket Club as they may think fit." A resolution was proposed by Mr. Pope, seconded by Mr. Armour and carried, condemning the constitution of the Athletic Association, which was recently approved of by the Literary Society, and Messrs. Pope, McLaughlin and Cowie were appointed a committee to confer with the other athletic committees regarding it.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result: President, Prof. Loudon, M.A.; 1st Vice-President, G. A. H. Fraser, M.A.; 2nd Vice-President, Theo. Coleman; Captain, H. C. Pope, '91; Sec.-Treas., A. E. McLaughlin, '92; Curator, W. Gilmore, '94; Committee, W. I. Senkler, '91; W. Cowie, '91; W. L. McQuarrie, '92; O. P. Edgar, '92; A. O. Vickers, '93; P. H. Yoemans, '93; G. Claves, '94; W. Kingston, '94. After hearing a speech from Captain Pope, the meeting adjourned.

The University of the State of New York has received the medal awarded it at the Paris Exposition for the best system for higher education of any state or country.

Professor Harriet Cooke, professor of history in Cornell, is the first woman ever honored with the chair and equal pay with the men professors. She has taught in Cornell twenty-three years.

## 'MIDST THE MORTAR BOARDS.

Prof. Ashley is happy—Oxford won the boat race on Saturday.

Mrs. Alexander was "At Home" Friday afternoon to the retiring officers of the Modern Language Club and other friends.

Last Wednesday a meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held for the nomination of officers and general business. Next Wednesday there will be an open meeting addressed by Mrs. McKay.

W. Malcolm, B.A., can now sign himself M.D.\* The athletes of the College will remember "Billy's" prowess on the Association football field. We wish him success in his new work.

The approaches to the University are in a disgraceful condition, it being simply impossible to get to the building without wading through water up to the ankles. Some one has suggested that the city charter a fleet of ships to transport student pedestrians to their destination.

A. F. Chamberlain, B.A., of Clark University, formerly Fellow of Modern Languages here, has been chosen by the British Association for the Advancement of Science to go to British Columbia next summer to make ethnological researches under its auspices. THE VARSITY congratulates Mr. Chamberlain on this mark of distinction and confidence bestowed upon him.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of the Literary Society up till March 20th, 1891: Receipts—Balance from 1889-90, \$513.32; fees to March 20, 1891, \$150; sale of periodicals, \$4.64; total receipts, \$667.96. Expenditures—From May 20, 1890, to March 20, 1891, \$624.73. Total receipts, \$667.96; total expenditures, \$624.73; balance on hand, March 20, \$43.23. D. P. McCOLL.

It is with very great regret that THE VARSITY has heard of the death of George A. Cameron, B.A., of Woodstock, which occurred at Woodstock on Tuesday last, the 17th inst. Graduating from the University in 1886 he commenced the study of law with the firm of Messrs. Finkle, McKay and McMullen, barristers, etc., of Woodstock, and had passed his first intermediate examination when he was seized with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, to which he ultimately succumbed. Although of a former generation of undergraduates Mr. Cameron was not unknown in contemporary undergraduate circles, being remembered chiefly for his intimate connection with the movements of those days, with which his name is inseparably connected. He is remembered by his friends for his manly character and genial ways, and to these the news of his death will be a

severe shock. Sincere sympathy will be felt for his parents and family in their affliction.

Last Thursday's meeting at the the Y.M.C.A. was one of the most interesting of the year. It was a missionary meeting, and Prof. Baldwin presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. S. Scott, A. Lea, and W. R. McIntosh, about the International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, recently held in Cleveland. These speakers are to be congratulated on the excellent way in which they represented to their audience the spirit of that Convention. Each one spoke with earnestness, and set forth clearly and concisely the strongest impressions he had received there and the best things he had heard. Prof. Baldwin gave a few personal reminiscences of Messrs. Wilder, Speer and Foreman, the leaders of the Student Volunteer Movement, who were cotemporary with himself at Princeton, and spoke a few appropriate words about the choice of a missionary life.

The Mathematical and Physical Society held its regular meeting Friday afternoon. The programme being one of superior quality attracted a large attendance. A very instructive paper on Dr. Graves' Theorem, with several deductions therefrom, sent to the Society by Mr. A. T. DeLury, B.A. ('90), of Vancouver, B.C., was read by Mr. Henderson. Another paper on the "Composition of Matter," from Mr. C. A. Chant, B.A. ('90), of Ottawa, was read by Mr. W. E. Rand. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to tender the Society's thanks to the corresponding members for their valuable papers. Having had so many excellent papers which contained much food for after thought, the Society felt the need of a mathematical and physical journal in which to publish the papers and proceedings of the Society. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to investigate the cost, prospects, etc., of such a publication and report at the first meeting of the Society in October. Nomination of next year's officers was the next order of business, in which everybody nominated everybody else, so as to make up for the lack of a literary election.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The first Vice-president, Dr. W. T. Miller, presided at a very large and interesting meeting of this society on Friday last in the School of Practical Science. Important notices of motion for changes in the constitution were given by Messrs. W. A. Parks, T. McCrae and J. W. McIntosh; these will be brought up and discussed at the annual meeting. Prof. Pike gave a succinct account of the storage battery, illustrating his lecture by experiments with the new

battery presented to the department by the (Roberts) Storage Battery Co. In concluding he performed some experiments showing the strength and perfect working of the battery, noticeable amongst which were the decomposition of water using five cells, the brilliant electric light given by the whole twenty-five cells, and the speedy combustion of a large piece of iron wire. Short discussion followed, the chairman thanking the professor for his interesting and instructive lecture. The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for office, which resulted as follows: President, J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., elected by acclamation; 1st Vice, W. G. Miller, B.A., and E. C. Jeffrey, B.A.; 2nd Vice, W. A. Parks, F. J. Smale, and R. H. Knox; Gen'l Sec'y, R. K. Duncan and R. E. Hooper; Treas., Messrs. Royce, Burton, Stanbury, Cockroach and Sutherland; Curator, W. J. Knox, Rosebrugh, Silcox and Gillies; Councillors '92, G. Elliot, A. D. Chambers and W. L. Addison—'93, Misses Balmer and Hamilton and Messrs. Stuart Edwards, Connor, Simmons and Harvie—'94, Miss Bayne and Messrs. Chrissyler, Dent, Lehmann, McKay and Millichamp. Messrs. F. R. Lillie and A. J. Hunter were appointed Auditors, after which the meeting adjourned.

## DI-VARSITIES.

A VERNAL RIPPLE.

Sing, sang, sung,  
Swing, swang, swung,  
Oh!

The man who will sing  
Of the beautiful spring  
Deserveth to swing,  
An inanimate thing,  
Hing, hang, hung.

—Trinity Tablet.

"Why is there so much learning to be had in college?" "Because the freshmen bring it in, and the seniors don't take it out."—Ex.

"Are you a drummer?" queried the storekeeper. "Yes," was the reply. "And what do you drum?" "Everything you can possibly want," replied the salesman eagerly. "Then beat a retreat," growled the proprietor, whistling for his bull-dog.—Yale Record.

## STUDENTS ATTENTION!



This is a fac-simile of our pins, made from the metal from the College bell, which we are selling at a moderate price. Every student should have one, as they make an interesting souvenir of the fire.

J. E. ELLIS,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts





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